

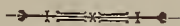


Presented to the
LIBRARY *of the*
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
by

Mrs. Louise Orr

A. F. Hunter

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.



THE FAMINE WHICH is afflicting the provinces of South-eastern Russia is one of those disasters which the imagination fails to realize. Famine has, from time to time, visited many portions of Asia and Africa, depopulating whole provinces, yet have occasioned little interest in America or Europe. It is only when destruction falls upon white-skinned men, living within the European or American system, that we appreciate somewhat of its significance. The present Russian famine prevails over a vast district inhabited by a population of over 33,000,000. It is a scene of sufferings that excites the sympathy and interest of the world. The great body of the inhabitants of European Russia are agriculturists; they are very industrious, but are strongly opposed to the introduction of farm machinery or foreign seeds and cattle. The Russian peasants are the most long-suffering in Europe. Inured to hardships, accustomed to privations, baked by the sun in summer, and half-frozen in the winter, they acquire a stolidity and passivity unknown to the more volatile and nervous population of Western Europe. They are clever and quick to learn languages, faithful, brave, frugal, but bigoted, superstitious, inquisitive and intemperate. Politically they are loyal to the Czar. Agitations and plots against the government do not concern them. The accounts from the famine districts, which it must not

be forgotten is the granary of the empire, where government officials, land-owners and others are maintaining a hand-to-hand struggle against the famine, are heart-rending in the extreme. The cattle have died by thousands, and great herds have been slaughtered for lack of fodder, after having been reduced to skin and bone. The nomadic instinct of the peasants asserts itself at such times as this, and the population of whole villages wander forth to seek bread or death. They die by the wayside, or come to villages as hunger-stricken as their own. There is no food to be had, and it is to be feared that long before next summer Russia will have lost more subjects than could have perished in the bloodiest campaigns. The Czar and the government are doing all in their power to mitigate the sufferings of the people, yet the difficulties before them are almost insurmountable, for there are no railroads, the canals and rivers are frozen, while the draft cattle have perished in the early days of the famine. Before such catastrophes man's impotence is recognized in the presence of these great inert forces of nature.

Mr. Shishkoff, of Samara, Russia, who has published an appeal to the English people in the *Nineteenth Century*, says that twenty million of peasants have lost their daily bread through the terrible droughts which ruined the rye crop. The Russian peasant really eats nothing but two or three pounds of black bread a day. He is now being kept alive by a daily ration of one pound, and even that is often not procurable. Between October 7 and 25, 1891, Mr. Shishkoff made a journey of four hundred miles in Samara, one of the provinces afflicted. His account is very pitiable. He says: "I saw numbers

of men in their prime with drawn, stony faces and hollow eyes; miserable women clothed in rags (having sold their best dresses), and children shivering in the keen October wind as they stood silently around me while some old man would be telling the same weary, wretched tale. 'We have sold our last horses, cows and sheep; we have pawned our winter clothing; we have seen no bread for a fortnight. There is nothing left to sell. We eat once a day—stewed cabbages, stewed pumpkin; many have not even that. Some of us still have a little bread made of chaff, pounded grass-seeds, and a little barley flour.' (This bread looks like a cinder, has a bitter taste, and causes violent headache and nausea from the poisonous seed.) 'Many of us have not tasted any food for three days. Have mercy on us; we are dying.' And while he speaks in a low, quiet voice, I see the tears slowly welling from the eyes of stalwart men, and

falling one by one on their rough beards or the frozen ground. No complaints, no cries; a dead silence, broken only by the sobs of some worn-out mother."

The Provincial Assembly petitioned the Russian government for the loan of a million to buy bread for the people and seed for their fields. Up to November about half that sum had been granted. In round numbers there are 2,500,000 men, women and chil-

dren in the province of Samara, half of whom will have to be kept alive by charity, or by the government. At least \$1,000,000 will have to be voted exclusively by private charity, or they will die. About \$1,250,000 is needed, therefore, by the relief committee in the province of Samara alone; and Mr. Shishkoff maintains that \$15,000,000 in private charity will be wanted if the peasants have not to die by thousands. He concludes his article with the following appeal:

"Christians! We are far off; you cannot see our misery, or hear our famished children begging for bread. But will that deter you from doing what you can to help us? Have you not a penny that you can spare? Your one hundred million cents would make \$1,000,000—a sum sufficient to save 20,000 human lives!"

A dispatch from Penza, under date of February 12, 1892, says that 17,986 persons are daily fed by charity. On February 11, 1892, the Russian Government granted the further sum of 60,000,000 rubles, to be expended for the relief of the sufferers in the famine districts.

America, always foremost in deeds of charity, and in sympathy for suffering human brotherhood, has started a subscription list for a substantial fund, and has contributed immense consignments of flour and grain, and the Governors of several States have issued calls for substantial contributions for the perishing millions of Southern Russia. This fund in itself, nor the food sent, can save the doomed myriads. It will, at best, only snatch a few thousands from the grave.



MAP OF THE FAMINE-STRIKEN DISTRICTS OF RUSSIA.

THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

THE APPELLATION OF THE "Dark Continent" will soon cease to be applicable to Africa. The greater part has now been divided among the European Powers, who are seeking to develop the resources of their respective "spheres of influence," mainly by means of chartered companies, which are entrusted with all the ordinary functions of government.

Africa! A world of memories clusters around it! It is the birthplace and grave of a great civilization. It has ever been the land of mystery. For centuries geographers have scanned its coasts and vainly wondered what laid within. For years they marked its central district as the abode of griffins, dragons, rocs, headless men and other monsters. The ancients believed it extended far away to the south into seas of boiling heat. Long after the dawn of the Christian era such fabulous accounts were gravely accepted as truth by otherwise intelligent people. Nor Munchausen nor Scheherazade ever conceived wilder fiction than the ancient historians and geographers. Strange the myriad myths and fables; no less strange the truth. In Egypt arose the oldest civilization and from Egypt the sciences were carried into Greece. Here Sinai was born and Calvary cradled. In Carthage arose Rome's greatest rival and bitterest foe. In Africa was developed the most massive architecture the world has seen. Its departed splendor speaks of Carthage dead, Hannibal dead. The Pharaohs, the Ptolemies, Memphiss, Thebes, all are gone. What is Africa to-day? A continent unsurpassed by any upon the globe in fertility and abundance of resources, yet less developed than any other. It is the home of the slave, the nursery of the slaver, its earthly paradise is the hunting ground of fiends. Where

should be fertile and well-improved fields, are loathsome marshes reeking with malaria.

Three mysteries above all others in Africa have attracted the attention of geographers: The sources of the Nile, the Niger and the Congo. The first has ever taken the precedence. Flowing 1,500 miles through a sandy waste in a land where rain never falls, and which depends wholly upon it for its fertility, it is little to be wondered at that the superstitious Egyptians venerated as a god a stream that never ran dry. Often in the centuries past have attempts been made to discover its source, but scarcely forty years have elapsed since the mystery was solved. Cataracts impeded navigation. The great Sahara opposed all who attempted to penetrate to the Niger's source from the north; the great falls and rapids of the Congo, one hundred and twenty miles above its mouth, impeded the travelers' progress. The east bank was lined with vast marshes; the west with almost impenetrable forests. Either bank has a range of mountains, and on the south is the great Kalahari desert.

African explorations began in a systematic way with Mungo Park's first exploration in 1795. On his second expedition in 1804 he died. From Burckhardt's expedition in 1812 to Livingston's, beginning in 1840, there was no important undertaking. Dr. Livingston's second journey was begun in 1858; Du Chaillu's, 1856 and 1863; Sir Samuel Baker's, 1864 and 1870; Stanley's expedition to find Livingston was begun in 1871. His expedition to explore the Congo country and the great lakes 1875-1877, and to relieve Emin Bey 1887-1889. The names of Speke, Grant, Burton, and others are associated with the final discoveries and development of the country.

The following interesting table, showing the "Partition of Africa," is from the "Statesman's Year Book," 1892, for which it was prepared by Prof. E. G. Ravenstein:

DIVISIONS.	Area.	Population.	Inhabitants to a Square Mile.	DIVISIONS.	Area.	Population.	Inhabitants to a Square Mile.
BRITISH AFRICA:				PORTUGUESE AFRICA:			
Gambia.....	2,700	50,000	19	Portuguese Guinea.....	11,600	150,000	13
Sierra Leone.....	15,000	180,000	12	Angola.....	603,000	3,600,000	6
Gold Coast.....	46,600	1,903,000	41	Mozambique.....	293,000	1,500,000	5
Nyasaland and Zambesi.....	21,070	3,000,000	142	Nadivara.....	314	136,000	433
Niger Territories and Oil Rivers.....	290,000	17,000,000	59	Cape Verde Islands.....	1,490	111,000	75
British South Africa.....	375,370	22,632,000	60	St. Thomas and Principe.....	420	21,000	40
Cape Colony (with Pondo Land and Walvisch Bay).....	233,430	1,700,000	7	Total Portuguese Africa.....	903,824	5,515,000	6
Natal.....	9,720	180,000	19	SPANISH AFRICA:			
Zulu and Tonga Lands.....	21,150	544,000	25	Tetuan, etc. (Morocco).....	27	6,000	222
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	14,220	180,000	13	Algeria.....	243,000	100,000	0.4
British Bechuanaland.....	127,000	50,000	0.4	Canaries.....	2,800	285,000	103
Zambezi, Nyassaland, etc.....	43,000	44,000	1	Gulf of Guinea.....	930	50,000	54
British East Africa.....	540,000	1,100,000	2	Total Spanish Africa.....	246,757	444,000	2
Zanzibar and Pemba.....	988,520	3,794,000	4	GERMAN AFRICA:			
Uganda, 5 degrees N. latitude.....	085	165,000	167	Togoland (Slave Coast).....	16,000	500,000	31
Rest to Egyptian Frontier.....	245,000	5,600,000	23	Cameroons (Kamerun).....	130,000	2,000,000	10
Northern Somali Coast.....	820,000	7,000,000	8	Southwest Africa.....	324,000	250,000	0.8
Sokotra.....	30,000	240,000	8	East Africa (with Malia).....	361,000	1,760,000	5
British East Africa.....	1,382	10,000	8	Total German Africa.....	831,000	5,110,000	6
Mauretania, etc.....	1,097,367	13,015,000	12	ITALIAN AFRICA:			
St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.....	1,053	390,000	371	Eritrea.....	56,100	600,000	12
Total British Africa.....	126	5,000	4	Libya.....	189,000	4,500,000	24
FRENCH AFRICA:				Somal Coast.....	70,000	210,000	3
Tunis.....	44,800	1,500,000	33	Total Italian Africa.....	315,100	5,370,000	17
Algeria.....	184,500	3,520,000	20	SUMMARY:			
Sahara.....	1,583,000	1,120,000	0.7	British Africa.....	2,462,436	39,836,600	16
Senegambia (old possessions).....	51,000	250,000	5	French Africa.....	2,733,350	22,013,000	8
Gold and Benin Cons.....	7,500	250,000	33	Portuguese Africa.....	909,824	5,515,000	6
Soudan (renaland).....	475,500	8,600,000	18	Spanish Africa.....	246,757	444,000	2
French Congo (and Gabon).....	220,000	2,500,000	11	German Africa.....	831,000	5,110,000	6
Obok (Bay of Tadjara).....	2,320	23,000	10	Italian Africa.....	315,100	5,370,000	17
Madagascar and dependencies.....	228,600	3,520,000	10	Congo State (Belgian).....	227,000	15,000,000	18
Comoros.....	720	64,000	84	Boer Republics.....	163,400	810,000	5
Reunion.....	970	166,000	171	Libya.....	37,000	1,050,000	29
Total French Africa.....	2,783,950	22,013,000	8	Turkish Egypt and Tripoli.....	836,000	7,080,000	10
				Unappropriated.....	2,021,583	123,868,400	12
				Great Lakes.....	80,350	..	..
				Total Africa.....	11,514,300	127,000,000	11

The population estimates are for January 1, 1891.

*Inclusive of Sokoto (121,000 square miles, 9,800,000 inhabitants), and Gando (98,500 square miles, 61,000,000 inhabitants), with Borgu and territories tributary to Sokoto on the north.

†Including the whole of Lunna, a portion of which will probably be ceded to the Congo State as a result of the arbitration of the Swiss Government.

Spain also claims some 70,000 square miles on the mainland.
 ‡Unappropriated Africa includes Morocco (219,000 square miles, 6,000,000 inhabitants), Bornu, with Kanem (80,000 square miles, 5,100,000 inhabitants); Wadai (172,000 square miles, 2,000,000 inhabitants); Bagirmi (71,000 square miles, 1,500,000 inhabitants), etc.

STANLEY IN AFRICA.

THERE ARE FEW MEN outside of the field of politics in whom the general public of the civilized world have been as much interested during the past decade as in Henry M. Stanley, who is both hero and discoverer—two things that will ever command popular regard and admiration. The history of the work accomplished by Stanley in Africa reads like a romance, even "stranger than fiction." His world-renowned, unsurpassed and successful journey, in 1871, to find

the way for commerce for thousands of miles into a hitherto unknown region. He has founded a great State which promises to rival in importance and wealth all other States of Africa, opening the gates of the "Dark Continent" to the civilized and Christian world.

Few men have held out so long and so bravely under such fearful odds, and never has man ever triumphed over greater diffi-



the great explorer, Livingston; his marvelous march from ocean to ocean through the heart of Africa, and the exploration of the Great Lake region and the Congo River valley in 1875-1877; his last great and crowning exploit as he plunged through African forests to the rescue of Emin Bey from his perilous position, in 1887-1889; his bravery, patience, endurance, perseverance and skill, in whatever he has undertaken, place him in the front rank of explorers, and have well earned for him the plaudits of the world. He has unraveled the mystery of the Ages; the land whose darkness baffled the powers of many an experienced, intrepid and noble explorer, at last yielded its secrets to the American, Henry M. Stanley. He has opened

culties than has Stanley in his persevering efforts to open up Ethiopia, and in the redemption of Africa Stanley's labors and hardships have not failed to leave their impress upon him. Though he has seemingly a constitution of iron, a frame hardened by continual attacks of fever, an eye that would quell insurrection, and an indomitable will and energy that have been but strengthened by the continual demands upon them, yet he appears prematurely old. While not yet fifty years of age his hair is perfectly white, his face deeply seamed and lined, his whole appearance showing that he has endured countless struggles and hardships.

Henry M. Stanley was born at Denhigh, Wales. His name ap-

pears in the parish register as John Rowlands. At the age of three he was placed in the poor asylum of St. Asaph, where he remained nine years. Subsequently he was employed for a time as a school-teacher at Mold, in Flintshire. Being of a restless, adventurous spirit, he was soon dissatisfied with his vocation, so he shipped as cabin-boy in a vessel bound for New Orleans, where he began to search for employment. It chanced that he fell in with a wealthy merchant, named Henry Moreland Stanley, who was pleased with the energy and aspiration of the adventurous youth, and adopted him, but mercantile life was not to young Stanley's liking. Mr. Stanley, Sr., died suddenly intestate, so Stanley was once more thrown on his own resources. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army, was captured by the Federal forces and subsequently joined the Union navy. After the close of the war he joined the Cretan army, who had but lately rebelled against the Turkish yoke. Attracting the attention of James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, he was made the correspondent of that paper at Crete. The following year he returned to America. In 1868 he accompanied the English expedition against King Theodore, of Abyssinia, as correspondent of the New York *Herald*, gaining much praise for his services, beating the English Government officials in the announcement of the death and defeat of the king, while his letters to-day contain the best history yet written of that expedition. In 1869 we find him still the correspondent of the *Herald* in Spain, then disturbed by civil war.

The many conflicting rumors in regard to the fate of Livingston, together with the apathy of the English Government concerning him, prompted the wide-awake journalist, Mr. Bennett, to send Stanley at his own expense to find the explorer. Mr. Stanley was peculiarly fitted for the work before him. Inured to hardships and camp life, and accustomed to court etiquette, he had acquired the ease, tact and readiness that belong only to a thoroughly polished man of the world. Stanley first visited Sir Samuel Baker's Expedition in Egypt, thence he went to Jerusalem, and wrote an account of Warren's discoveries there. From Palestine, he went to Constantinople; thence through the Crimean Peninsula; from there through Asia Minor to Persia. Leaving Persia, he went to India, arriving there in November, 1870. Two months later, he sailed from Bombay for Zanzibar, where he arrived on the 6th of January, 1871. The difficulties, hair-breadth escapes and adventures that he met and overcome are a matter of history. In November, 1871, Stanley had found the lost Livingston. History tells us not of another such meeting. Three years later Mr. Stanley was employed to lead an Anglo-American expedition to complete the work of exploration of

Livingston, then deceased. His success is too well known to need repeating.

The "Congo Free State" has sprung out of the discoveries of Mr. Stanley, and the explorations carried on subsequently by an International Association founded at Brussels, under the presidency of the King of the Belgians, in 1876. The State is more fully described on page 587. The territory of the "Congo State" includes the right bank of the Congo to within a few miles above Vivi (*q. v.*), both banks of the river Manyanga—the left bank only as far as the equator, and thenceforth both banks. In the East it extends to Lake Tanganyika. The Belgian Company estimate the total area included within its limits to be 802,000 square miles, with a population probably of 8,000,000. By Mr. Stanley the State is estimated at 1,056,000 square miles, with a population of 27,000,000. The mighty Congo, with its numerous navigable tributaries, constitutes the leading feature of this great African State. The population consists of numerous negro tribes, none of whom have, as yet, attained a superior degree of civilization. There are undoubtedly many fertile

tracts, more especially along the rivers, but the barren mountain land, which shuts out the coast from the more productive interior, necessitating as it does considerable expense for the transportation of articles of commerce, ill able to bear them, must always present a difficulty in developing the resources of the country. At present these are not sufficient to defray even the working expenses of the proposed railway, and it is somewhat doubtful whether they can be developed



VIVI STATION, ON THE CONGO.

at all without perpetuating the institution of slavery. The King of the Belgians has endowed the State out of his private fortune to the extent of \$200,000 annually. The budget of expenditure of the State is estimated at \$800,000 per annum.

On March 8th, 1892, the "*Handelsblad*," the Belgian Government organ, announced that the United States Government had made an offer to the King of Belgians to purchase the "Congo Free State" and to defray all expenses incurred by Belgium in connection with that country; also, to pay an indemnity to Belgium. The paper adds that the King rejected the American Government's proposal. This statement receives little credence in official circles. Early in 1892 great opposition was manifested by the Socialistic and Clerical parties in Belgium over the Belgian African Enterprise, on the ground that the expense bore heavily upon Belgium and that instead of checking the slave trade it tended to increase it. The African is a living question in Belgium politics.

* 23 pages are here added to correct omissions in paging World's Fair Article I to XXV inclusive.

THE EARTH

THE origin of the earth is an unsolved, if not an insolvable mystery. Ingenious theories on this subject have been elaborated, but none of them have been actually verified. Kant, Laplace, and others, have devoted a good deal of study to the birth of the earth. Their ideas are interesting without being satisfactory, or worthy of more than mere reference in this connection. We know that it was a slow development. That much is certain. The records of geology show that "in the beginning" must have been millions, and probably billions, of ages ago, and that the present life, animal and vegetable, of the world, including man, must be of comparatively recent date. The commonly received opinion is that originally the planets were sparks from the sun, vast gaseous or liquid matter, and that, by a process of cooling and solidifying, was brought into existence the rocks, soil, and various transmutations which make up a habitable world. It is supposed that some planets are now going through the process of preparation for utility, and perhaps others, again, have literally outlived their usefulness.

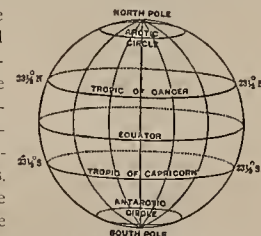
Earth history is written in the strata or crust of the earth. Each stratum represents and records a vast and distinct formative period. Geological scientists class the strata into five distinct geological periods—these consist of the silurian, the carboniferous, the cretaceous, the tertiary and the alluvial. The latter period is subdivided into the eocene, miocene, pliocene, and the diluvian, man first appearing in the latter. Other scientists divide the earth's history into seven ages, as follows: First, archæan, or before that of mollusks; second, age of mollusks; third, age of fishes; fourth, age of frogs and relative animals; fifth, age of true reptiles; sixth, age of mammals; seventh, age of man.

GEOGRAPHY is a description of the earth. The term is derived from two Greek words signifying "the earth" and "to describe." It may be divided into three departments—mathematical, physical or natural, and political geography.

Mathematical geography treats of the form, size and motions of the earth; of its division by circles, and of the representation of its surface upon globes, maps and charts. The earth is nearly round. Its curvature is not that of an exact sphere, but the form is that of an oblate spheroid "flattened at the poles." The polar diameter is 7,899 miles, and the equatorial, 7,925½, a difference of about 26½ miles. The calculations of scientists vary somewhat. Airy computed the polar diameter at 7,899.17 miles, equatorial, 7,925.64 miles, and the compression at the poles, 26.17

miles; Bessel computed the polar at 7,899.11, equatorial, 7,925.60, and the compression, 26.4 miles.

For convenience of reference the earth is divided by imaginary lines called the great and small circles. Great circles divide it into two equal parts—the equator is a great circle, the boundary between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Circles, for convenience of measurement, are divided into 360 degrees. A degree is 1/360 part of a circle, the length of the degree varying with the size of the circle. A degree on the equator is about 69½ English or American miles.



THE CIRCLES OF THE EARTH.

As the circles of latitude grow smaller as their distance from the equator increases, the length of each degree lessens.

The Meridian circles are those great circles which pass through the poles. Each divides the earth into an Eastern and Western Hemisphere. A meridian is a half of a meridian circle and extends from pole to pole. Parallels are small circles parallel to the equator; the principal ones being the two tropics and the polar circles.

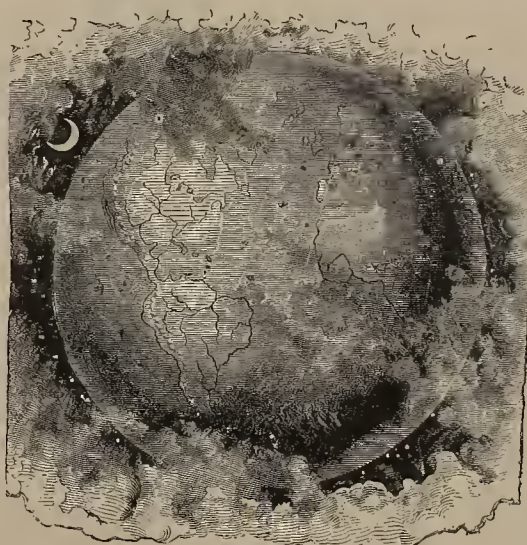
LATITUDE is distance north or south from the Equator. It is measured, in degrees, on a meridian. Places between the Equator and the North Pole are in north latitude; those between the Equator and the South Pole are in south latitude; those on the Equator have no latitude. The poles have the greatest possible latitude, which is 90 degrees.

LONGITUDE is distance east or west from a selected meridian. It is measured, in degrees, on the Equator or any parallel. The selected meridian is called the first meridian. The meridian in most common use is that which passes through Green-

wich Observatory, near London. In the United States the meridian of Washington is sometimes used; places on the first meridian have no longitude. The greatest longitude is 180 degrees, east or west. A degree of any great circle measures 60 geographical miles, or about 69½ statute miles of the United States. A degree on the parallel of 60° is just half as long.

ZONES are broad belts or divisions of the earth's surface parallel to the Equator. They are bounded by the tropics and the polar circles. They are five in number: The Torrid, the North and South Temperate, and the North and South Frigid.

William Swinton in his excellent work presents in the following table a view of the several zones, with important particulars under the various topics of climate, vegetation, products of cultivation, animals, and population:



THE EARTH.

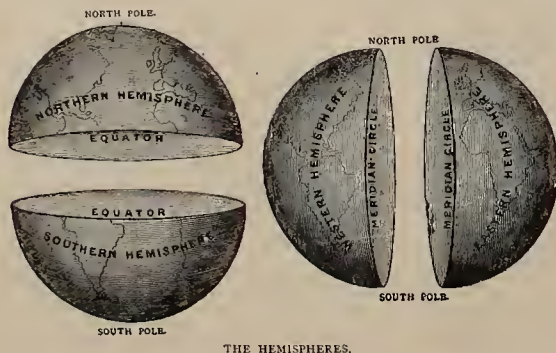
THE EARTH.

Climate.	Vegetation.	Products of Cultivation.	Animals.	Population.
Torrid Zone.	Marked by great heat, with two seasons, — the rainy and the dry; snow never seen except on high mountain-tops; days and nights of little variation in length.	Cotton, coffee, sugar, rice, spices, oranges, bananas, etc.	Noted for their largeness, fierceness, and strength; characteristic types are the elephant, lion, camelopard, rhinoceros, tiger, gorilla, crocodile, ostrich.	Generally of a dark complexion, and with few exceptions, not progressive or highly civilized; in most cases savages.
Temperate Zones.	Marked by the four seasons, with hot summers and cold winters, and days and nights varying more in length than in Torrid Zone.	Oak, laurel, olive, etc., in the warm region; maple, elm, beech, oak, walnut, chestnut, etc., in the middle region; pine, fir, in the cold region.	The domestic animals, as the horse, ox, sheep, camel, etc.; also deer, wolves, bears, etc.	The superior races of the world, noted for their great progress in wealth, intelligence, and enterprise.
Frigid Zones.	Marked by a long and intensely cold winter, and by a short but comparatively warm summer, with days lengthening toward the Poles, where day and night are each six months long.	Neither grain nor esculent fruits can be grown.	White bear, reindeer, and fur-bearing animals, with the whale, walrus, seal and sea-birds.	Scanty in numbers, and showing a low type of civilization.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—Treats of the land and water into which the earth's surface is divided: of the atmosphere which surrounds the earth, and of the animals and plants which live upon it. A little more than one-fourth of the surface of the earth is land, about 52,158,000 square miles, and the remainder water, 147,000,000 square miles. The Eastern Hemisphere contains more than twice as much land as the Western, the Northern nearly three times as much land as the Southern. At no point on the earth's surface is the great body of water entirely separated by land. It extends from pole to pole, and entirely encompasses each of the large masses of land on the surface of the earth.

The principal natural divisions of the land are continents and islands. Continents are large bodies of land. They are six in number: Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia in the Eastern Hemisphere, and North and South America in the Western Hemisphere. Islands are a body of land entirely surrounded by water. The chief distinction between a continent and an island is the difference in size.

The Continents comprise more than five-sixths of the land surface of the earth. They are often divided into two—the Eastern and Western Continents. The Eastern Continent is broad and compact in shape, and its greatest extent is from east to west. The Western is long and narrow and its greatest extent is from north to south.



THE HEMISPHERES.

The chief elevations of the land surface are mountains, table lands, or plateaus, and lowland plains. A mountain is a tract of land which rises considerably above the general surface.

Mountains are seldom found single, but are generally in groups or chains. A mountain chain is an irregular mass of elevated land, which is sometimes several thousand miles long and more than a hundred wide.

A chain of mountains is also called a ridge, or range. A number of chains, extending in the same general direction, constitute what is called a mountain system. The highest point on the earth's surface is a mountain lately discovered in the Island of New Guinea, named Mt. Hercules. The greatest depression of the land surface is at the Dead Sea, 1,300 feet below the level of the ocean.

A volcano is a mountain which sends forth flames, melted rocks, clouds of steam, ashes, or other heated substance, from an opening called a crater. A table land or plateau is a broad extent of high land. Table lands are often crossed or bordered by mountain ranges. The breadth of a mountain is generally less than that of a plateau. A lowland plain is



ZONES OF ANIMAL LIFE.

a broad extent of land not much above the level of the sea. A valley is land between hills or mountains. A desert is a barren tract of land. An oasis is a low, fertile spot in a desert.

The principal natural divisions of the water are divided into ocean water and drainage waters. The former are the great bodies of salt water that surround all the continents. Its five principal divisions are the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian, the Arctic and Antarctic oceans. A sea, gulf, bay, strait or channel are portions or arms of the ocean. The Drainage waters are rivers and lakes. A river is a large stream of fresh water. A lake is a body of water surrounded by land. The color of the ocean is generally a deep blue, but toward the coast it turns to a bluish green. The Pacific ocean has the greatest area. (See colored diagram, page 18.) The depth of the ocean varies from 1,000 to 30,000 feet. Its greatest depth is in the North Atlantic. Ocean currents are extensive and regular movements flowing through the ocean. They are caused by the winds and tides, the earth's rotation on its axis, and the heat of the sun. They may be constant or periodical. The former arises from permanent causes, as the earth's rotation and constant winds; the latter from periodical causes, as the tides, shifting winds, etc. The most extensive of the constant currents is the Equatorial current, caused by the earth's rotation. Other important currents are the Gulf Stream, the Japan stream, the Antarctic and Arctic, the East Greenland and the South Atlantic.

The Atmosphere covers the earth to a height of about fifty miles. The upper portions press upon the lower and make them denser. Nearly all the moisture and all animal and vegetable life are found within three and a half miles of the level of the sea. Heat causes air first to expand and become lighter, and second to absorb and render invisible large quantities of water. Cold produces opposite effect. The heat of the sun produces ascending currents of hot air, other air flows in to fill the space, hence we have winds or currents of air.

THE EARTH.

CLIMATE.—By the climate is meant the heat or cold moisture or dryness of the atmosphere. Climate may depend upon several circumstances, as distance from the equator, height above sea level, distance from the ocean, and the direction of the prevailing winds.

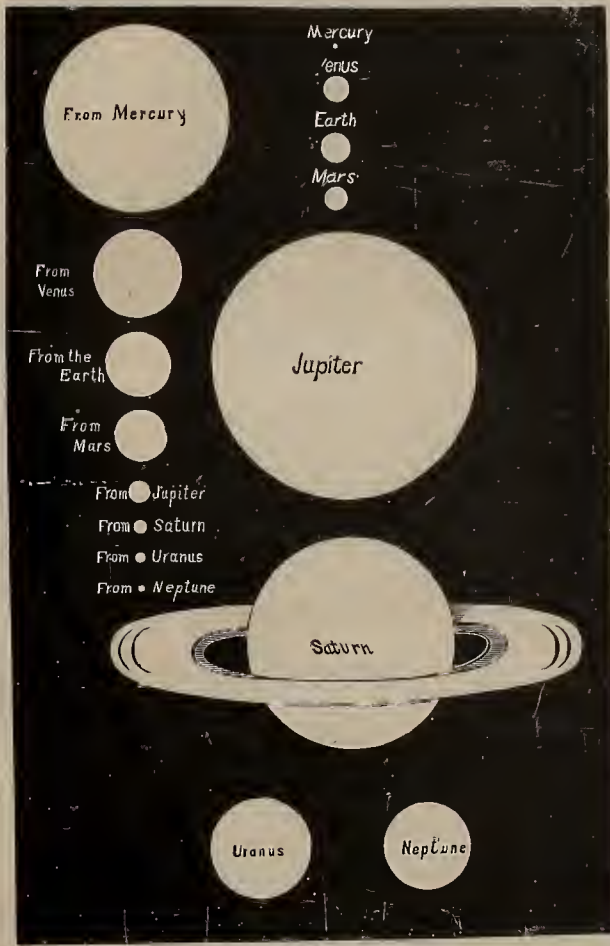
The hottest parts of the earth are the lowland plains of the Torrid zone, more particularly such as are far inland, or are near sandy desert

The three kingdoms of nature are the mineral, vegetable and animal. Minerals—in regard to their uses to mankind, comprise three classes—force-producing minerals, industrial metals and building stones. The chief and most abundant force-producing mineral is coal. It is of vegetable origin and has been found in nearly every country in the world, both in lowland and highland. The leading industrial metals include iron, copper, nickel, zinc, gold and silver. Granite, marble and sandstone are the most valuable building stones.

VEGETATION.—The vegetable productions of the earth vary with the climate. It is most luxuriant in tropical countries, where the most important productions are yams, bananas, plantains, bread-fruit, cassava, sago, cocoa-nuts, and the cacao or cocoa tree. Many delicious fruits are also produced in the Torrid zone—such as pine-apples, oranges, lemons and citrons. The Temperate zones are the regions of the grape vine, the potato and of various grains, and of the beech, maple, oak and pine trees. In the Frigid zones trees dwindle into mere shrubs, and in the regions of perpetual snow no vegetation exists except a few minute plants that grow upon the surface of the snow. In ascending from the base of mountains and table-lands, the same changes in the character of vegetation are found as in going toward the poles; so that a tropical mountain of great elevation, possesses the climate and many of the productions of every zone.

ANIMALS.—The character of the animals which inhabit the earth varies with the climate and vegetation.

In the Torrid zone are found the largest, strongest, and most ferocious land animals. A great variety of birds, and vast numbers of dangerous reptiles and troublesome insects, are also found in this zone. The birds, fishes, insects, serpents, and many of the wild beasts, are adorned with the most brilliant and beautiful colors. In the temperate regions are the buffalo, bear, deer, wolf, fox, and wild-cat. Reptiles and insects become fewer, smaller, and less troublesome. The birds have not so gorgeous a plumage, but they are more melodious. In the Polar regions, the animals have a less brilliant color. There are no reptiles, and but few insects. In ascending from the base of tropical mountains, the same changes of animal life are found that are observed in passing from the equator to the poles.



SIZE OF PLANETS.

regions. The coldest parts are those of the Frigid zones, or places near those zones, and unprotected from the icy winds. The mountain regions and plateaus between the tropics enjoy a perpetual spring, the heat being modified by the elevation. Lofty mountains everywhere are perpetually covered with snow. Ocean currents, as the Gulf stream, affect the climate of different countries. The western parts of Europe and North America are much warmer than other countries in the same latitude, on this account. Ocean winds communicate to the land the even temperature of the ocean, and transport the moisture exhaled from its surface to the interior of the continents, where it falls in the form of rain, dew, snow, etc. Mountains condense the vapors of the atmosphere. Hence, elevated regions or those near mountain ranges generally receive the most rain. More rain, however, falls on the coast regions than in the interior, and in tropical than in temperate countries. Climate is also greatly affected by the kind of soil and the extent of vegetation. The removal of forests renders the climate of a country warmer. The healthfulness of a climate depends chiefly upon its freedom from the noxious gases which arise from the decay of vegetable and animal matter.



RACES OF MEN.

MAN.—Whatever may be the conceits and fancies of the present age, it is generally admitted that man in his first estate was a savage of the lowest type. The annals of primeval man do not follow out any line of

THE EARTH.

chronology with exactness, nor do they present to the mind individual types and details; they simply show us the stages by which the savage became a man capable of historic achievements. Horace, the Roman poet, was prophetic of what would be discovered centuries after him when he wrote: "When these brutes, now called men, first crawled out of the ground, a dumb and dirty lot, they fought for nuts and sheltering spots, with nail and fist; then with sticks; later with arms forged of metal. Then they invented names and words. With language and thought came cities, and some relief from strife." In the days of the mammoth man lived in caves—feeding on fruits, nuts and roots, on fish and flesh, by slow and gradual steps he emerged from the cavern of darkest savagery, he was still a hunter living by the chase, or a fisher as circumstances might determine. From hunting to pastoral life was the natural gradation; each of these were necessarily a migratory life. Pastoral life is succeeded by the agricultural. It is only when a people have so far progressed that they are tillers of the soil that permanent habitations are built, and stable institutions are formed.

Man was early endowed with a strong predilection for some sort of implement. Hence

we have the stone and bronze age. The researches of archaeology have traced out five distinct stages of the stone age. First came the rudest flints, mere chunks of stone. Next came flakes clipped from the rock, showing the dawn of creative or fashioning faculty. The third stage indicates some skill and art in the fashioning of the flint. The fourth age was the beginning of grinding or rubbing. The points are made sharp by attrition. The fifth stage brings the perfectly polished and quite artistic flint implements, which show

constructive invention. Between the fifth or stone age and the bronze age intervened a sixth stage, transitional in character, in which copper, cold and crude, was hammered into shape. It was used like a stone, and not fused and fashioned in conformity to the peculiar properties of metals. It was treated as a kind of malleable stone. Very little creative progress was made anywhere during this stage.

The seventh stage opens to view the bronze age proper. Then began the fusing of metals. The soft copper and hard tin were blended into the bronze of the prehistoric age.

Sir John Lubbock remarks that "the use of bronze weapons is characteristic of a particular phase in the history of civilization and one which was anterior to the discovery, or, at least, to the general use of iron. Soon after iron came pottery. Man found, not only the advantage of softening metals with fire, but of hardening clay with it. A mass of evidence proves that a stone age prevailed in every great district of the inhabited world, followed, as general progress was made, by the other ages named." As Figuier observes, "The development of man must have been doubtless the same in all parts of the earth, and in whatever country we may consider him, man must have passed through the same phases in order to ar-

rive at his present state. He must have had everywhere his age of stone, his epoch of bronze, and his epoch of iron, in orderly succession."

The human race, found in nearly every part of the world, and adapted to nearly every variety of climate and soil, may be arranged into five general classes or races, namely:

1. The Caucasian, or White. 2. The Mongolian, or Yellow. 3. The Ethiopian, or Negro. 4. The Malay. 5. The American, or Indian.

I. The *Caucasians* take their name from the Caucasus, between the Black and Caspian Seas, where the people are noted for their great beauty; complexion fair, forehead full, hair soft, beard heavy. They are inhabitants of Southwestern Asia, Europe, America, and parts of Africa. They are noted for civilization and great intellect; said to number 600,000,000.

II. The *Mongolians* have a yellow complexion, a flat face, prominent cheek bones, oblique eyes, and coarse, straight black hair. They inhabit Asia, Arctic America, and Northeastern Europe. Their number is estimated at 589,000,000.

III. The *Ethiopians*, or *Negroes*, are quite black; forehead receding, nose flat, lips thick, jaw-bones prominent, hair black and woolly. They number about 185,000,000 and inhabit Africa.

IV. The *Malays* are of different shades of brown with head narrow, forehead low and broad, mouth large, hair and beard abundant, black and curly. They inhabit the Malay peninsula and the islands of Oceania. Estimated number, 55,000,000.

V. The *Americans*, or *Indians*, are copper colored; broad face, prominent features, forehead low, cheek-bones high, hair straight, close, and black, and but little beard. Of this race

are the native tribes of North and South America, with the exception of the inhabitants on the Arctic coasts. Estimated number, 11,000,000.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY treats of the division of the world into various Countries or States, and of the state of society, government, religion and occupation of the inhabitants. Nations are divided in respect to their social condition into four classes: 1. Savage. 2. Barbarous. 3. Half civilized. 4. Civilized or enlightened. Savages are those who live in tribes and are the lowest and most degraded class; they obtain their food by hunting and fishing. Barbarians are somewhat more advanced than the savage; they live in tents, possess flocks and herds, and practice a rude agriculture. Half-civilized nations carry on agriculture—have made considerable advance in mechanic arts; have towns and cities, but hold very little communication with foreign countries. Civilized nations are engaged in agriculture, manufactures, commerce—possessing a thorough division of labor, have established systems of education, and have reached the highest perfection. The civilized nations are nearly all Caucasian.



PRIMITIVE MAN AND ANIMAL LIFE.

NORTH AMERICA.

NORTH AMERICA is that portion of the Western Continent most northerly, and extended in area, most populous, progressive and influential. It extends from the Arctic Ocean almost to the equator, a distance of 4,800 miles. Its greatest breadth from Cape Canso to the mouth of the Columbia River is about 3,120 miles, and has an area of 9,308,000 square miles. Its coast line is about 30,000 miles long.

Greenland and the northernmost islands of the Arctic Archipelago lie nearer the North Pole than any other discovered land. North America ranks third among the Grand Divisions in size, and fourth in population. It is double the size of Europe, but only half the size of Asia. It contains the longest river in the world, the largest lakes, the most extensive coal fields, and the most valuable deposits of the precious metals, and the largest available forests.

The Political Divisions of North America are: I. Danish America. II. British America. III. The United States. IV. Mexico. V. Central America. VI. The West Indies. Danish America consists of the Islands of Greenland and Iceland. British North America includes Newfoundland and the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the Northwest Territory, these forming the Dominion of Canada. The United States embrace 38 States, 10 Territories, besides the District of Columbia. Mexico comprises 27 States, one Territory and one federal district. Central America embraces the five independent republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and San Salvador. The outline of North America is irregular, the coast being deeply penetrated by many large gulfs and bays, giving it great commercial advantage over that of South America, which has an unbroken sea coast line. This grand division contains three great mountain systems—the Rocky Mountain, the Appalachian and California Systems.

The Rocky Mountain System extends from the Isthmus of Panama to the Arctic Ocean. As far north as latitude 38°, the principal chain is called the Sierra Madre: thence to the Arctic Ocean it is known as the

Rocky Mountains. The California System includes the chains which extend along the Pacific coast, from the southern extremity of California into Alaska. The Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains are the principal ranges. The Appalachian System extends along the Atlantic coast, from within two hundred miles of the Gulf of Mexico, to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and consists of several ranges of low mountains. These are

sometimes called the Alleghany Mountains, but that name is properly applied to only one of the ranges.

The surface of North America is divided by the Rocky and Appalachian Mountains into three distinct sections; the Atlantic Slope, the Pacific Slope, and the Great Central Plain. The Atlantic Slope includes the country lying between the Appalachian Mountains and the Atlantic Ocean. The Pacific Slope extends from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. The Great Central Plain lying between the Rocky and Appalachian Mountains, extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico. It is divided, about midway, into a northern and a southern slope. The surface is so level that a man may traverse its entire length without encountering an elevation of more than a few hundred feet.

The river basins and drainage slopes of North America are well defined. They consist of the Arctic Slope, drained by the Mackenzie and Yukon Rivers; the Hudson Bay Basin, by the Saskatchewan and other minor streams; the St. Lawrence Basin, by the St. Lawrence and its tributaries; the Atlantic Slope, drained by the Connecticut, Hudson, James, Savannah and other rivers; the

Mississippi Basin, the 'largest basin in the world, excepting that of the Amazon, its chief river, Missouri-Mississippi, exceeds every other river in length; the Great Basin, a great portion is drained by the Colorado; and the Pacific Slope—the Sacramento, Columbia and Fraser are the chief rivers of this slope. A large area is a high, treeless region, whose waters are partly removed by evaporation.

The lakes of North America are remarkable for their number and size. The great lakes contain about one-half the fresh water on the globe.



IN HIGH LATITUDES.

Salt and alkaline lakes abound in the Pacific Highlands. The lakes of North America are, by many geologists attributed to the action of glaciers. The southern part of the continent is in the Torrid Zone, and has a moist climate and luxuriant vegetation. The larger part lies in the Temperate Zone and has a sufficient amount of moisture to give fertility. Hence there is almost everywhere an abundant vegetation, including extensive forests with a great variety of useful and valuable plants. Around Hudson Bay, and near the Arctic coasts, the climate is very cold, and there are fewer useful plants. Instead of large forests, there are in the best parts only scattering tracts of pine and birch woods. Soon these cease, and on the Arctic coasts only stunted bushes, creeping plants, mosses and lichens grow.

The rainfall is greatest in the northwest and southeast, the regions which face the moisture laden winds of the ocean. The rains of the Pacific Coast fall mostly in winter. Comparatively little rain falls in the Great Basin.

The fur seal, whale, walrus, polar bear and musk-ox are the most important animals of the northern regions. The bison, deer, bear, wolf and panther are common in the north central part. The grizzly bear is found in North America only. The monkey and the alligator are characteristic of the tropical regions. Reptils are numerous south of the thirty-fifth parallel. Nearly five hundred species of birds are known. Fish are abundant; the cod, salmon, herring and mackerel are valuable as food.

The mineral resources of North America surpass those of any other continent. Iron and coal, minerals on which civilization and commerce so greatly depend, are abundant and widely distributed. Petroleum and natural illuminating gas are found in the Alleghany Mountains, the Coast Range and several of the Western Central States. Gold, silver and quick-silver are found chiefly in the Western Highlands; copper and lead, in the vicinity of the Great Lakes; and zinc, in the Eastern Highlands.

The copper-colored race, commonly known as American Indians, inhabited North America at the time of the explorations in the 15th and 16th centuries. A civilized people preceding these had disappeared from the region which now constitutes the United States, as the ruins of their habitations bear witness. Civilized people were found by the Spanish explorers of Mexico. They were conquered by the Spaniards, and gradually disappeared. The Esquimaux, who are found in the Arctic Regions only, are thought by many to be of Mongolian origin. The Indians, also, are said to be of Mongolian descent, and to have come originally from Asia. Nearly the whole of the new world came into the possession of Spain and England, by right of discovery; but changes have been made by revolution, conquest, and treaties.

The physical features of North America are more particularly described under the several countries and States which follow.

DANISH AMERICA.

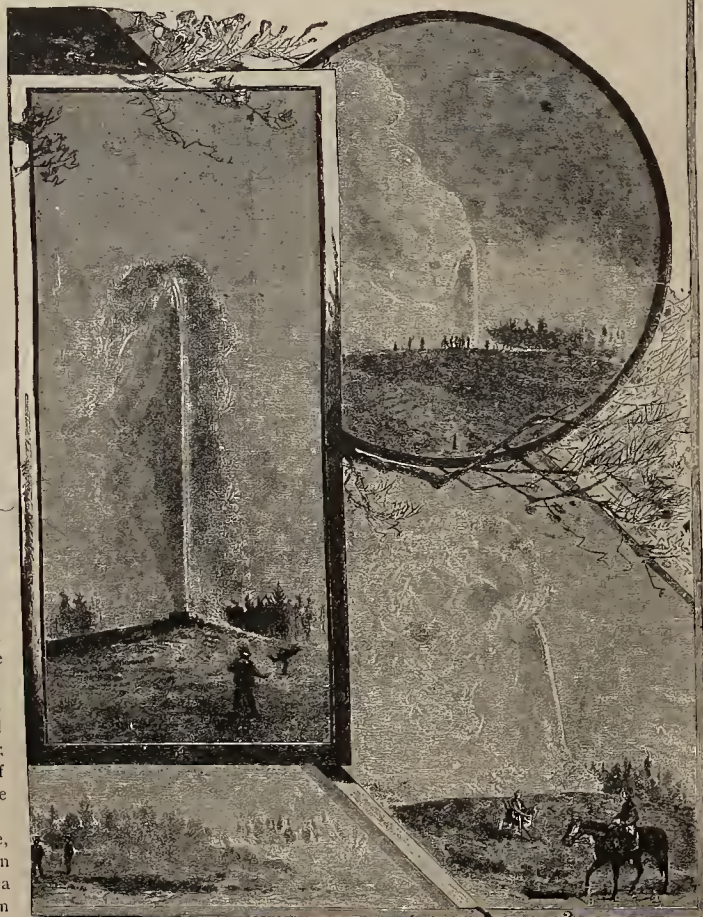
Denmark's possessions on the Western Continent are confined to the Islands of Greenland and Iceland. Its authority over the former is merely nominal through the tireless labors of Moravian missionaries. Many of its aboriginal inhabitants, the Esquimaux, have been converted to Christianity. There are less than 500 Europeans on the island. Greenland is separated from the Continent of North America by Baffin's Bay. It is a cold, sterile country, almost without vegetation, the outline of the coast is rugged and barren with cliffs and lofty precipices which are visible far out at sea. But little is known of the interior. Its estimated area is about 800,000 square miles. The principal towns are Godhavn, on the south side of the island of Disco, population 250, Godthaab in latitude 64°, population

740, and Julianeshaab in latitude 60° 44', on the fiord of Igalliko. It is the chief town, population 1,000. The entire trade of Greenland is a monopoly of the crown of Denmark. Greenland is divided into thirteen districts; each of these has a director who is assisted in his administrative duties by a parliament chosen from the principal men. The chief exports are stock, fish, the skins of the seal, fox and reindeer, whale and seal oil blubber, eider down and crysolite. Greenland was first discovered in 876. In 985 it was settled by the Norsemen under Eric the Red.

Iceland is 160 miles east of Greenland and 600 miles west of Norway, its greatest length 325 miles, greatest width 200 miles; area, including adjacent islands, 39,758 square miles, population about 75,000. Reykiavik, the capital, has a population of 2,024. Its coasts are very much broken; it consists in great part of lofty mountains, many of which are active volcanoes; its most celebrated volcano is Hecla. The summers are short, the winters long and severe. The exports are similar to those of Greenland. The people are of the white race, distinguished for honesty, purity of morals, and a wonderful love of education. It is governed under a constitution granted in 1874, in which the King of Denmark shares the legislative power with the Althing, an assembly of 36 members—30 of whom are

elected by the people, and 6 nominated by the king. The one thousandth anniversary of the settlement of Iceland was celebrated in 1874 in the presence of the Danish king. The religion of the people is Lutheran.

The mineral wealth of Iceland has only begun to be developed. In no part of the world is sulphur found in such abundance. Iron ore is found in considerable quantities. There is a peculiar kind of brown coal called *Surturbrand* which, along with drift-wood, is much used for fuel on the north and east coasts. The Icelandic language is the old Norwegian preserved in all its pristine purity. Icelanders are rather a small race and seldom attain to a great age. During the summer there is regular steam communication with Leith and Copenhagen.

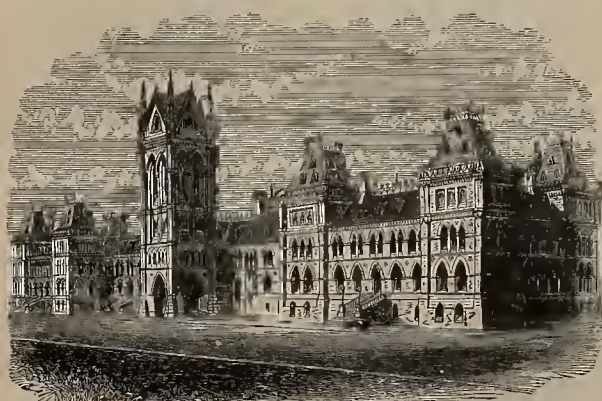


THE GEYSERS OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

CANADA.

Area, 3,470,392 Square Miles. Population, 1891 4,833,239.

THE Dominion of Canada includes the various Provinces of North America, formerly known as Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the extensive regions long under the quasi-government of the Hudson's Bay Company, now styled Manitoba and the Northwest Territory; in fact, the whole of British North America, except Newfoundland. This territory, about as large as Europe, stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific



PARLIAMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Ocean, and (including Newfoundland) is estimated to contain a total area of 3,470,392 square miles. The population of the Dominion of Canada was in 1891, 4,833,239.

Canada is said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. The French took possession of the country in 1525, and founded the first settlement (Quebec) in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. By an Act passed in 1867, the provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were united under the title of "Dominion of Canada," and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America. In 1870 the province of Manitoba was formed, and, with the remainder of the Hudson's Bay Territory, now called the Northwest Territory, admitted into the Dominion. British Columbia and Vancouver Island followed in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873. Newfoundland alone retaining its independence. A portion of the Northwestern Territory was in 1882 divided into four districts: Assiniboia, 95,000 square miles; Saskatchewan, 114,000 square miles; Alberta, 100,000 square miles, and Athabasca, 122,000 square miles. The district of Keewatin, between Manitoba and Ontario, and stretching north to Hudson's Bay, was created in 1876 out of the territories, and erected into a separate government under the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; it has an area as at first defined of about 500,000 square miles, but part of it at least is now included in the territory recently awarded to Ontario.

The Executive Government and authority is vested in the Queen and exercised in her name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council. The legislative power is a Parliament, consisting of an Upper House, styled the Senate, and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 78 members, summoned thereto by the Governor-General—24 for Ontario; 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island; 3 for British Columbia and 3 for Manitoba. The House of Commons consists of 213 members, chosen every five years at

longest; 93 being elected for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 21 for Nova Scotia, 16 for New Brunswick, 5 for Manitoba, 6 for British Columbia and 7 for Prince Edward Island. The members of the House of Commons are elected by constituencies, varying in the different provinces. In Ontario and Quebec a vote is given to every male subject being the owner or occupier or tenant of real property of the assessed value of \$300, or of the yearly value of \$30, if within cities or towns, or of the assessed value of \$200, or the yearly value of \$20, if not so situate. In New Brunswick a vote is given to every male subject of the age of 21 years, assessed in the respect of real estate to the amount of \$100, or of personal property, or personal and real, amounting together to \$400, or \$400 annual income. In Nova Scotia the franchise is with all subjects of the age of 21 years, assessed in the respect of real estate to the value of \$150, or in respect of personal estate, or of real and personal together, to the value of \$400. Voting is by ballot.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has a salary of \$4,000 per annum, and each member an allowance of \$10 per diem up to the end of 30 days, and for a session lasting longer than this period the sum of \$1,000, with, in every case, 10 cents per mile for traveling expenses. The sum of \$8 per diem is deducted for every day's absence of a member unless the same is caused by illness. There is the same allowance for the members of the Senate of the Dominion. The Governor-General has a salary of \$50,000 per annum. Each province has also a separate Legislature and Administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, at the head of the Executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs, dispose of their revenues, and enact such laws as they may deem best for their own internal welfare, provided only they do not interfere with, or are adverse to, the action and policy of the central administration under the Governor-General. The Capital of Canada is at Ottawa, Ontario.

There is no State Church in the whole of British North America. The Church of England is governed by fourteen bishops with 800 clergy; the Roman Catholic Church by four archbishops, sixteen bishops and 1,200 clergy; and the Presbyterian Church in Canada with 900 ministers—formed in 1875 by the union of two formerly distinct bodies—by presbyteries, synods, and an annual assembly, as in the Scotch Church. The Methodists have 1,500 ministers. All these bodies have one or more divinity schools. Except in British Columbia, all the provinces of the Dominion



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

have one or more universities, and several colleges which prepare for university degrees. There are in all about 14 degree-granting bodies in the Dominion, with about 24 colleges, including medical schools. From special official statistics of these institutions it may be estimated that they are attended by about 2,000 students. In 1884 there were in Quebec 559

superior and normal schools and colleges with 73,274 pupils; in Ontario about 110 high schools, public and private, with 12,843 pupils; Nova Scotia 18, with 1,112 pupils; Manitoba 6, with 600 pupils; British Columbia 1, with 84 pupils; those in New Brunswick were attended by 680 pupils; and in this province it is contemplated to establish 64 new high schools, 38 having been established in 1884. Of public elementary schools, many of which also give a high school education, Quebec had in 1884, 5,059, with 250,000 pupils enrolled; Ontario had 5,252, with 478,791 pupils; Nova Scotia, 2,014, with 84,266 pupils; New Brunswick 1,414, with 53,509 pupils; Prince Edward Island 428, with 21,843 pupils; Manitoba 310, with 12,770 pupils; and British Columbia 77, with 3,420 pupils. In Ontario the school population is 478,791; Nova Scotia, 80,000; New Brunswick, 80,564; Prince Edward Island, 21,873; Manitoba, 16,050. In all the provinces Government has more or less the supervision of education. In Ontario there are local boards and rates, and education is compulsory; in New Brunswick there are legislative grants and local rates, but at present no compulsion; in Nova Scotia same method of support, and compulsion to some extent; so also in Prince Edward Island, where attendance is enforced for at least 13 weeks annually; in Manitoba, legislative grants and local rates, and

In addition to the troops maintained by the Imperial Government, 2,000 men, Canada has a large volunteer force and militia, the latter are divided into an active and volunteer force. On Jan. 1, 1885, the active militia comprised a force of 37,000 officers and men, organized into cavalry, field artillery, garrison artillery, engineers, infantry, and rifles. The reserve consists of the whole of the men who are not serving in the active militia of the time being.

The census of April 3, 1881, stated the area and population of the Dominion as follows:

	Square Miles.	Males.	Females.	Total population.	Density per sq. mile.
Prince Edward Island.....	2,133	54,730	54,160	108,891	54
Nova Scotia.....	20,007	220,538	220,031	440,572	22
New Brunswick.....	27,774	164,119	157,144	321,263	12
Quebec.....	188,688	678,175	680,852	1,359,027	7
Manitoba.....	104,733	970,470	946,758	1,917,228	19
British Columbia.....	124,000	37,207	28,747	65,954	0.5
Territories and Arctic Islands.....	3,443,305	20,333	10,050	30,383	0.14
Total.....	3,470,392	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	1.24

The surface of Canada is mostly a vast plain, bordered by a high plateau in the west, on which stands the Rocky Mountains and the Cas-



NIAGARA FROM THE EDGE OF AMERICAN FALL.

local boards may enforce attendance. In British Columbia the schools are supported wholly by Government, and are free to all; there is a compulsory law, but it is not enforced.

The financial accounts of the Dominion of Canada are made up under three different headings, namely: First, Consolidated Fund, comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure; secondly, Loans in Revenue, and Redemption with Premiums and Discounts in Expenditure; and thirdly, Open accounts. The total actual revenue and expenditure, under these three divisions, were in the financial year ending June 30, 1885: Revenue, \$78,418,843.18; Expenditures, \$78,621,380.77. The excess of expenditure over revenue was due to expenses in connection with the outbreak in the Northwest. The estimate of expenditure ending June 30, 1887, is \$38,542,609. The public debt of the Dominion was July 1, 1885, \$264,703,607, chiefly incurred on account of public works.

cade Range. A chain of lakes extends from the mouth of the Mackenzie River to the Great Lakes. The St. Lawrence, Nelson and Mackenzie Rivers drain the principal basins. The chief mineral regions of Canada are: British Columbia and Nova Scotia, for gold; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the Valley of the Saskatchewan River, and Vancouver's Island, for coal; the Province of Quebec, the north shore of Lake Huron, and the north shore of Lake Superior, for copper; Ontario and Quebec, for iron and lead; and the north shore of Lake Superior for silver. The principal industries in the eastern provinces are lumbering and fishing. The central regions are agricultural. The uninhabited regions of the north yield valuable furs, in great quantities.

The climate of the Pacific Slope is mild; but elsewhere, the winters are of great severity. The summers are short, and the southern provinces, hot. A belt of timber, mostly pine, extends from the Rocky Mountains

to the Atlantic Ocean. The Pacific Slope is covered with forests of fir; the valley of the St. Lawrence contains growths of maple, oak and elm. The central prairie regions are covered with luxuriant crops of wild grasses, and, where cultivated, yield large crops of grain. The wild animals comprise the bison, bear, moose, wolf, beaver, otter, ermine (*ermin*), mink and marten, most of which are hunted for their skins. The coast waters abound in seal, cod and salmon.

The trade of the Dominion of Canada is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain, the greater part of the imports being derived from the United States, and the greater part of the exports going to Great Britain. The imports entered for home consumption in 1889 from the United States, \$50,537,000; Great Britain, \$42,317,000. Exports—Great Britain, \$43,522,000; United States, \$38,105,000. The two leading articles of export to Great Britain are grain and lumber. The total tonnage of shipping registered in the Dominion January 1, 1890, was—7,153 vessels, 1,040,481 tons.

The Dominion of Canada had a network of railways of a total length of 14,188 miles completed at the end of Dec., 1890, being an increase of 863 miles over that of 1889. There were at the same period lines of a total length of 812 miles in course of construction, and 4,000 miles more had been surveyed, and concessions granted by the Government. The Canadian Pacific Railway, which crosses the whole of the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to the construction of which the British Government contributed a grant, in the form of a guaranteed loan of \$12,500,000, was completed in November, 1885, and opened for general traffic on June 28, 1886. The length of the main line from Montreal to Vancouver is 2,906 miles, 1,908 miles of this having been built in less than five years. By this line Great Britain is brought 925 miles in distance and about four days in time nearer to Yokohama, and proportionably to Hong Kong and the East. The Imperial Government have now under consideration the scheme of subsidizing a line of steamers from Vancouver, and establishing a regular mail service over this road to the East and Australasia.

On June 30, 1889, there were in the Dominion 7,838 postoffices. The number of letters sent through the postoffice during the year ended June 30, 1889, was 92,688,000; post-cards, 19,355,000; newspapers, 12,269,000; books, etc., 17,572,400. Newspapers sent from the office of publication are carried free. Their number in 1889 was estimated at about 60,000,000. Revenue, \$2,984,222; expenditure, \$3,746,046. A uniform rate of postage of three cents has been established over the whole Dominion.

There were 29,439 miles of telegraph lines in Canada in 1889, and 62,020 miles of wire, with 2,456 offices, and the number of messages sent, 5,032,866.

ONTARIO.

The Province of Ontario lies between Lake Superior and the Ottawa River, fronting on the Upper St. Lawrence and Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario. Its length from southeast to northwest is about 750 miles; from northeast to southwest, about 500 miles; total area, 101,733 square miles. The face of the region is diversified by rivers and lakes; a ridge of highland extends in the southeastern portion from Niagara Falls to Lake Huron, and along the peninsula between that lake and Georgian Bay. Ontario forms the most important part of British North America. It is thickly settled on the south, along the river and lake shores, by a population which is chiefly of English descent, with a considerable infusion of German and Dutch. The northern and northwestern parts are still covered with immense forests. Ontario has the same vegetable productions as the neighboring States of the United States—grain, hemp, flax, and potatoes—the soil bordering upon the lakes being especially productive. Agriculture is the chief pursuit, and wheat and other grains are largely exported. The timber trade, the original occupation of the people, is still the most valuable of its commerce, although fast yielding to that of agriculture and cattle-raising. The fisheries are deserving of notice as an extensive branch of industry. The mineral resources of the country are scarcely yet developed; a great part, however, especially the shores of Lake Superior, is valuable for its mineral products, such as iron, zinc, lead, copper (a large supply of this mineral being found on the banks of Lake Huron), silver,

gold, cobalt, etc., and sandstone, limestone, slate, and marbles of nearly every imaginable color are also found. The mineral oil, petroleum, is produced in large quantities. The foreign trade in exports is about \$30,336,698, and in imports about \$43,100,907. The undeveloped resources of the Province are very great, and of inestimable value.

The principal rivers of the Province are the tributaries of the Ottawa, which forms the boundary between Ontario and Quebec. The French, the Maganetawan, the Severn and the Nottawassaga falling into Georgian Bay. The Saugeen, the Maitland and Aux Sables falling into Lake Huron. The Thames, running southwest into Lake St. Clair; the Grand, into Lake Erie, the Trent and Morla flowing into the bay of Quinte, and the Niagara connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario. The great lakes, Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, with their connecting waters, afford a water-front to the Province of about 3,000 miles, with several good harbors. The chief minor lakes are Nipigon, Simcoe, Nipissing, and the principal bays are the Georgian, Nottawassaga, Owen Sound, Long Pointe, Burlington and Quinte. The winters throughout the country are very cold, and the heat during the summer is occasionally extreme, but the climate is considered healthy.

Ontario, like the rest of Canada, was first settled by the French, and, together with the Province of Quebec, passed into the control of the English in 1760. It became a separate province in 1867. It is divided into forty-nine counties, subdivided into eighty-eight electoral districts. In 1881 the total population was 1,923,228, of whom 627,262 were Irish, 535,835 English, 378,536 Scotch, 188,394 German, 102,743 French. 1891, 2,114,475.

The school system affords all children free education, and is under the management of a chief superintendent [See Canada]. The Protestant religion predominates, comprising over five-sixths of the population. The government of Ontario is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed for five years, assisted by an executive council of five members, and a legislative assembly of one house of eighty-two elective members. Voting is by ballot, and the right of suffrage is conferred on all male British subjects twenty-one years of age possessed of some property qualification. The judicial power is vested in a court of error and appeal, a court of Queen's Bench, a court of common pleas, a court of chancery, and minor courts. The capital and seat of government is at Toronto.

CITIES.—*Toronto.* Population, 181,220 on the northwest shore of Lake Ontario, is the capital and chief city. It is over two miles in length and is one and a half miles broad from south to north. The elevation of the town is slight, the most elevated portion being from 100 to 200 feet above the level of the lake. It has a commodious harbor, capable of accommodating the largest lake vessels, and is defended at the entrance by a fort mounted with the most efficient modern ordnance. Its church edifices are large and handsome. The city is the fountain-head of the Canada school system, and its educational institutions are numerous and well-appointed. The Toronto University, founded in 1827, is attended by 250 students. Upper Canada, Trinity and Knox colleges are in a flourishing condition and located here. The public and mercantile buildings are generally large and fine structures. In the elevated quarter there are many handsome private residences. Toronto is a station for five railroads, and during open navigation magnificent steamers ply in all directions on the lake. Its manufactures are extensive and increasing. Exports are, manufactured lumber, flour, wheat, and other grain. Toronto was founded in 1794, by Governor Simcoe, and named York. It was burned by the Americans in 1813; incorporated in 1834; suffered severely in the insurrection of 1837, as also from fire in 1849.

Hamilton. Population, 48,980, is the second city in the Province of Ontario in population. It is situated at the western extremity of Lake Ontario, in the very center of a very remarkable grain producing country; it is also an important railway town, and is the commercial metropolis of the southern portion of the province. Its manufacturing establishments are extensive; the principal are locomotive work, foundries and car works.

Ottawa. Population, 44,154, is the capital of the Dominion of Canada, situate eighty-seven miles above the confluence of the river Ottawa with the St. Lawrence. It was incorporated in 1854.

The scenery around Ottawa is unsurpassed for grandeur by any in

Upper or Lower Canada. The Ottawa River, at the west end, rushes over a magnificent cataract, known as the Chaudiere Falls, and at the northeast end of the city there are two other cataracts over which the Rideau tumbles into the Ottawa. The immense water power is utilized by several saw-mills, which give the city its principal trade, and issue almost incalculable quantities of sawed lumber. A suspension bridge across the river connects Upper and Lower Canada. Steamers on the Ottawa connect with Montreal, 126 miles distant. It is also connected with the principal points of the Dominion by three railway lines. In 1858 Queen Victoria selected Ottawa as the seat of government of the then Province of Canada. The magnificent parliament buildings are among the finest architectural structures on the continent.

London. Population 31,977, the chief city and county seat of Middlesex county, is situate at the junction of the two branches of the river Thames, 114 miles west southwest from Toronto. Many of the streets, bridges and points of interest indicate a desire on the part of its inhabitants to reproduce as far as possible the capital of England. The city is connected by railway with every part of the continent. It is the center of a rich agricultural district and carries on a large trade in the produce of the country. Its manufactures consist of foundries, tanneries, breweries and large petroleum refineries. It is also the seat of Huron College, Hellmuth College and Hellmuth Ladies' College, educational institutions that bid fair to take front rank in the Dominion.



ODD-FELLOWS' BUILDING, LONDON, ONT.

Kingston. Population 19,264, situated at the extreme northeast of Lake Ontario, is one of the oldest places in the province, occupied by a French fort from 1673 till 1758, was settled by the British about 1783, incorporated as a city in 1846. It was the seat of the Canadian government from 1840 to 1845. Its commerce is extensive. In ship building it is second in Canada only to Quebec. There are several large foundries, tanneries and breweries. Next to Halifax and Quebec the city is the most important military position in the Dominion, and is well fortified. It has two colleges: Queen's University and the Royal Military College.

St. Thomas. Population 10,370, capital of Elgin county, a flourishing town and an important railroad center. Has extensive manufacturing interests and situated in a fine agricultural region, contains large public buildings, good stores, fine churches, excellent schools, several banks, newspapers, etc. The shops of the Canada Southern Railroad are located here.

Guelph. Population 10,539, county seat of Wellington, situate on Speed River, in the center of a rich agricultural region. It is the terminus of two railroad branches and a regular station on the Grand Trunk railway, enjoys abundant water power from falls in the river which have been utilized for manufacturing purposes. Contains several banks, daily and weekly papers, handsome public and business buildings and church edifices.

St. Catharines. Population 9,170, is a flourishing manufacturing city, situate on the Welland Canal and Welland Railway, in the center of a picturesque agricultural country. The well known mineral well of St. Catharines whose water is of great value as a medical agent, supplies 130,000 gallons a day. Great quantities of these waters are shipped to all parts of the world. These springs have attracted large number of visitors during the summer months.

Brantford. Population 12,753, seat of Brant county, 60 miles southwest of Toronto. It occupies a commanding position on the banks of the Grand River, has commodious public buildings, large stores, fine churches and schools and handsome residences, an excellent system of waterworks, It is an important railroad, mercantile and manufacturing center. Until 1830 the town plot was a reserve of the Six Nations.

Belleville. Population 9,914, a port of entry and chief town of Hastings county, situate 50 miles west of Kingston, on both sides of the river Moira. It has considerable export and import trade and manufacturing

interests. Near by are valuable marble quarries. Belleville is a station on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, and steamers ply regularly between this city and Kingston and Montreal.

Stratford. Population 9,501, a thriving town, port of entry and capital of Perth county, situate on the Avon River, 88 miles west by south of Toronto. Has large manufacturing and trade. Contains extensive railroad shops, several banks, newspapers, handsome churches and residences.

Peterborough. Population 9,717, a flourishing town, capital of the county of same name is situated on the Otonabee River, sixty-seven miles northeast of Toronto, and a station on the Midland Railway. The river is here navigable by steamers. The town contains several large manufacturing and has a large export trade in grain, pork and lumber. The public and private buildings are handsome, the streets well laid out and lighted by gas.

Windsor. Population 10,322, a port of entry, situate on Detroit River, opposite city of Detroit, and the western terminus of the Great Western Railways and Canada Southern. It contains several breweries, distilleries and manufactories of tobacco, leather, brooms, woodenware, soap and candles, boots and shoes, carriages, wines, etc. Its imports exceed one million dollars annually.

Woodstock. Population 8,612. A town, port of entry, and capital of Oxford county, situate on the river Thames and the Great Western railway, eighty miles southwest of Toronto, has a large trade, and fine water power. Its scenery attracts many summer visitors. The town contains several large factories, mills, etc., good educational institutions and fine churches.

Other chief towns of over 5,000 inhabitants are: *Galt*, Waterloo county, is the center of a rich agricultural district and contains many handsome buildings, has an extensive water power, and several large manufactories. *Sarnia*. Port of entry and capital of Lambton county, situate opposite Port Huron, Michigan, has extensive manufacturing and large import trade. *Queen's Sound*. A port of entry and capital of Grey county, is the terminus of a branch railway to Toronto, has a commodious harbor, a large grain and lumber trade and manufactures of all kinds. *Port Hope*. A port of entry, and county seat of Durham county, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, sixty miles east of Toronto, is delightfully situate in a valley and on the side of the hill commanding fine views of the lake, has large milling interests and export trade. Other flourishing towns worthy of mention are Barrie, in Simcoe county; Trenton, in Hastings county; Goderich, in Huron county; Cornwall, in Cornwall county; Oshawa, in Ontario county; Orillia, in Simcoe county; Napanee in Lennox county; St. Mary's, in Perth county; and Niagara Falls, in Welland county.

QUEBEC.

Formerly Canada East, is situate between latitude 45°, and 50°, 30' north, and longitude 57°, 8' and 79°, 30', west, and is bounded on the north by Labrador and Hudson's Bay, on the east by Labrador and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, south by New Brunswick and the United States, southwest by the Ottawa River and Ontario. Its area is 188,688 square miles.

There are no mountains of considerable height, though the Notre Dame mountains, a continuation of the Green mountains, of Vermont, extend east along the St. Lawrence, and attain a height of 3,000 or more more feet. The surface is generally undulating, but is sometimes level for great distances. The St. Lawrence and its chief tributaries are magnificent streams. On the Montmorency River, which flows into the St. Lawrence seven miles below Quebec are the falls of Montmorency, which are much visited by travelers. The perpendicular pitch is 250 feet, forty feet higher than that of Niagara, but the river at this point is but fifty feet in width. Being in full view from the St. Lawrence, the falls afford one of the most magnificent scenes in North America. "The effect of the view of these falls on the beholder," said the late Prof. Silliman, an eminent American scientist, "is most delightful. The river, at some distance, seems suspended in the air, in a sheet of billowy foam; and contrasted, as it is, with the black, frowning abyss into which it falls, it is an object of the highest interest. The sheet of foam which first breaks over the ridge is more

divided, as it plunges and is dashed against the successive layers of rock, which it almost completely veils from view. The spray becomes very delicate and abundant from top to bottom, hanging over, and revolving around the torrents till it becomes lighter and more evanescent than the whitest fleecy clouds of summer, than the finest attenuated web, than the lightest gossamer, constituting the most airy and sumptuous drapery that can be imagined. Yet, like the drapery of some of the Grecian statues, which, while it veils, exhibits more forcibly the form beneath, this does not hide, but exalts, the effects produced by this noble cataract."

Along the Gulf of St. Lawrence the province has a coast line of 1,164 miles. The St. Lawrence is the chief river and the great avenue of commerce, navigable for large ships to Montreal, affords direct communication between the great West and the Atlantic. The river is closed by ice for five months of the year. During this season the ocean outlet for Canadian produce is by way of Portland, Maine. There are several rivers of considerable size, tributaries of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence.

The lakes of the province are numerous, largely confined to the north-western part.

The products are the usual grains, lumber, and furs, which are largely exported. Copper and iron are the principal minerals, many varieties of marble and serpentine are found, also excellent granite, slate and soapstone. Manufactures are numerous, principally flour, lumber, furniture, leather, hardware, paper, chemicals, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen goods, steam engines and agricultural implements. The chief exports are forest products, fish and fish oils, furs, cattle, hides, and ores of metals. The principal imports are similar to those of Ontario. The fisheries are valuable and lucrative. Cod, herring, salmon, seals, mackerel and lobsters abound in great numbers in the gulf. The climate is healthy but is severe in winter, and is much colder than that of Ontario.

The population of Quebec, in 1891, was 1,488,586. The government of this province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, and an executive council appointed by him, a legislative council, consisting of twenty-four members, appointed by him for life, and a legislative assembly of sixty-five members, elected for five years, to represent the same number of electoral districts in the province.

The right of suffrage, courts, and schools are like those of Ontario. There are several colleges of high rank, and a number of industrial colleges.

The Province of Quebec is largely peopled by descendants of the original French settlers. They are called *habitants*; and in the country parts many of them speak a corrupt French dialect, and have peculiar manners and customs. The rest of the population are of British descent. The majority of the inhabitants of the province are Roman Catholics, numbering 1,179,718, with 712 church organizations.

Jacques Cartier, a Frenchman, first took possession of all the territory now embraced by this province together with much more, in 1534. The first settlement was made at what now is the city of Quebec, in 1608, by the French. Montreal was settled in 1642. From this time to 1759 the French continued to occupy the country, at which time it was surrendered to the English with the rest of Canada. In 1794 it became Canada East and in 1841 was united to Canada West. Upon the organization of the Dominion in 1857 it became a distinct province. It is divided into fifty-nine electoral counties.

CITIES.—*Montreal.* Population 216,650, the largest city of the Dominion, is situated on the south side of an island in the St. Lawrence,

160 miles above Quebec, and 200 below Lake Ontario. It is at the head of the ocean navigation of the St. Lawrence, is the chief depot for the exports and imports of the Dominion. Magnificent canals having locks, 200 feet by 45 with 9 feet of water on the sills, have been constructed above Montreal, enabling sailing vessels to pass the obstructions further up the river.

Lying at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence it is in immediate connection with the vast lumber country of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. While navigation is open, daily traffic by steamers is carried on with the districts of Canada, and weekly with Great Britain, and the harbor is constantly crowded with vessels of all nations. When navigation is closed the ocean steamers find a convenient harbor at Portland, Maine, which is connected with Montreal by 292 miles of railway.

Montreal as a commercial center stands among the first of American cities. By the rapid development of Manitoba and the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway its rapid advance in commercial importance is assured. The harbor is open on an average eight months of the year, from the middle of April to the close of November.

The manufactures of the city are important and increasing. Its public buildings are numerous and handsome. The size and magnificence of its church edifices is unapproached by any city of the New World. The huge cathedral of St. Peter, 300x225 feet, crowned by five domes, one of which is 250 feet high, is after the plan of St. Peter's at Rome. Notre Dame, the former cathedral is built of the Gothic style of the 13th century. It comprises seven chapels and nine aisles and accommodates between 10,000 and 12,000 people. Other denominations have built magnificent edifices. As a seat of learning Montreal stands first in Canada. McGill University, St. Marie's College of the Jesuits, Montreal College and a Baptist College are located here. It is the most important monetary center of the Dominion. The Bank of Montreal, founded in 1818, has a capital of \$12,000,000. There are other banks with capital ranging from one to six million dollars. Most of them have handsome edifices.

The city is well lighted with gas which was first used in 1737. Water is obtained from the St. Lawrence, about one and a half miles above the Lachine Rapids, and conducted to a reservoir with a capacity of 20,000,000 gallons, situated about 200 feet above the river.

The Victoria Bridge, one of the longest in the world, crosses the St. Lawrence at the head of the harbor.

The settlement of Montreal dates from 1535 when it was visited by Jacques Cartier. It was founded in 1642. In 1758 it was well fortified by the French. In 1760 it was surrendered to the British and captured by the Americans in 1775 who held it until the next year. The city has suffered severely several times by fire, notably in the years of 1765, 1768 and 1849.

Quebec. Population 63,090, capital of the Province, situated at the confluence of the St. Charles and St. Lawrence, 180 miles northeast of Montreal; is the most important military position in Canada. Its citadel, commanding one of the most magnificent views in the world, is the most impregnable fortress in America. It is also the principal ship building point in the Dominion. Its harbor is safe and commodious, and the largest vessels can lie at its wharves. Over 2000 vessels annually enter its port from the ocean, principally to export the produce of the country. Regular weekly communication is held by steamers with the chief ports of Great Britain. Its exports amount to over \$60,000,000 annually. Quebec is one of



THUNDER BAY, LAKE SUPERIOR.

the largest lumber and timber markets in America. Connected with all the cities of America by railway, it enjoys unusual facilities for trade. Its public and business buildings and private residences are imposing and handsome. Laval University and a Presbyterian College are located here. Quebec is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop and an Anglican bishop, whose respective cathedrals are among the finest specimens of Canadian architecture.

Cartier visited the present site of Quebec in 1634, and the city was founded by Champlain in 1608. It fell into the hands of the English in 1729, and was restored to France in 1632. In 1759 it capitulated to the English after a siege of 69 days. In 1775 the Americans attempted its capture, but failed. The city suffered greatly from fire in 1845, and also in 1862, 1866 and 1887.

Hull. Population 11,265, situate on the east bank of the Ottawa River, directly opposite the city of Ottawa, with which it is connected by a suspension bridge. It has a large lumber trade and is one of the flourishing towns of the province.

Three Rivers. Population 8,334, is a city and port of entry, situate

are carried on to a considerable extent. For many years it was the summer residence of the governors of Canada. Sorel occupies the site of a fort built by the French in 1665.

St. Hyacinthe. Population 7,016, capital of the county of like name, on the west bank of the Yamaska River, a railroad station. Is the center of a large trade and manufacturing interests. Contains several handsome public buildings, a cathedral, bishop's palace, convent and seat of St. Hyacinthe College.

Follet. Population 4,500. Capital of the county of same name, situate on L'Assomption River, 42 miles N. N. E. of Montreal, in the business center of the surrounding country and carries on an extensive trade in agricultural produce and lumber, and has considerable manufacturing. It contains a college, hospital and a convent.

Other thriving towns, each the center of a considerable trade, are St. Cunegonde, population 6,000; St. Paul's Bay, population 3,700; St. John, a suburb of Quebec; Grand River, population 3,700; Loorette, population 3,395; Mascouche, population 3,000; Bourg Louis, population 3,000; Bic, population 2,500 and Berthier, population 2,156. L'Assomption, Maskin-



VIEW OF MONTREAL.

the junction of the St. Maurice and St. Lawrence Rivers, midway between Quebec and Montreal. Its chief trade is lumber, which is shipped in large quantities to the United States, European and South American ports. The noted St. Maurice iron forges are three miles from the city proper. The city was founded in 1618. It contains banks, a Roman Catholic college, an English academy, several schools, a convent and school, English and French newspapers, a cathedral and several fine Protestant church edifices.

Sherbrooke. Population 10,110, capital of county of same name, situate on both sides of the river Magog, at its junction with the St. Francis, is a thriving manufacturing town and railroad center, and controls large lumber interests.

Sorel. Population 6,669, capital of Richelieu county, situate on the east bank of the Richelieu River, at its junction with the St. Lawrence, 45 miles below Montreal, is the winter quarters for nearly all the shipping plying between Quebec and Montreal. Shipbuilding and manufacturing

ong, St. Scholastique, Greenville and Aylmer East, situate on the Canadian Pacific Railway, are rapidly growing towns.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia, the most easterly province of the Dominion of Canada, is a peninsula between 43° 30'—46° N. lat. and 61°—66° 15' W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 20,907 square miles, one-fifth part of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea; of the whole about 10,000,000 acres are fit for tillage.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,120 square miles, with a population of 34,262 inhabitants.

The coast line is about 1,000 miles in length, and the shores are much indented, abounding in excellent harbors and bays; there are

several rivers, but few of them are of any considerable size—the most important are the Avon, the Annapolis, and Shubenacadie. A range of highlands stretch from the Atlantic coast inland for about 20 miles. The Cobequid Mountains, 1,100 feet in height, traverse the peninsula from the Bay of Funda to the Cape of Canso. The climate is remarkably healthy, the soil rich and fertile, producing all the fruits of the temperate climes. Gold mines on Tangier River have been worked since 1861 in many cases profitably. Coal and iron ores are plentiful. Mackerel, salmon, shad, herring, cod and other fish abound in the waters surrounding the colony. Its fisheries are upon the eastern coast and form the chief industry of the inhabitants. The telegraph and railway connects all parts of the province. More than one-half of the exports of the Province is from the fisheries. In 1881 the exports were valued at \$41,000,000; the imports at \$40,000,000. Nova Scotia has 5 colleges, 10 academies and 1,700 other schools. Population of the whole province 1891, was 450,523. The inhabitants were originally French, but they were exiled in great numbers when the English took possession. A few of their descendants remain, but the principal population is of English, Scotch and Irish descent. Nova Scotia was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; it was colonized by the French in 1598, and taken by the English in 1622. In 1632 it was restored to France, but again ceded to England in 1714, at the Peace of Utrecht; after the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, a settlement of disbanded troops was formed there by Lord Halifax, whose name the capital of the province now bears.

Nova Scotia has a Provincial Government administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council, and House of Assembly, elected by the counties, 18 in number, and the cities.

The Magdalen Islands, a small group near the center of the Gulf of St. Lawrence are inhabited by about 2,000 fishers. Sable Island, 90 miles out in the Atlantic from the coast of Nova Scotia, is formed of sand hills, and rises on a dangerous bank, which has been the scene of the largest number of shipwrecks on the Atlantic coast.

The Bay of Fundy, between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, is terminated by two smaller bays, Chignecto and Minas Basins. Its length, to the head of Chignecto Bay, is 140 miles, and its greatest breadth 45 miles. It is remarkable for the rapid rise of its tides, caused by the current of the Gulf Stream, and varying from 30 feet at St. John to 60 feet at the head of Chignecto Bay, into which it rushes with great rapidity. At Bay Verte, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, distant only 14 miles, the rise is no more than four or five feet.

CITIES.—*Halifax*, pop. 38,556, is the capital, it is situated on the west side of a deep and capacious harbor, formerly called Chebucto Bay. It was founded by Lord Cornwallis in 1749, when about 4,000 colonists were sent out from Great Britain. It is built on the side of a steep hill crowned by the citadel, and is next to Quebec, the most strongly fortified city in the Dominion. Its harbor is one of the finest in the world, and is spacious enough for the entire navy of England. Halifax with its suburbs extends along the slope of a hill, and is over two miles in length, and about three-fourths of a mile in width. The principal streets are well laid out. The parliamentary and other public buildings and churches are fine edifices.

It has also her Majesty's Dock yard which covers 14 acres, and is the most extensive in the British colonies, and it is the chief naval station for North American and West Indian fleets. Halifax engrosses almost the entire export and import trade of the province. It is also the head office of the Nova Scotia system of railway and telegraph lines.

Yarmouth. Population 6,089, a flourishing town and port of entry, and capital of Yarmouth county, situate on a bay on the southwest coast of the province, 140 miles southwest of Halifax. It is in the midst of a fine agricultural region, is largely engaged in ship building and manufacturing. The value of exports is about one million yearly. It imports less than one-half the exports.

Pictou. Population 4,500, a thriving seaport and seat of county of county of same name, situate on the north shore of an ample and perfectly protected harbor, 85 miles north, northeast of Halifax. It is the center of a fertile and well cultivated district, with extensive coal mines and quar-

ries of fine building stone in the neighborhood. Ship building is a considerable branch of industry, with a rapidly increasing commerce. Its exports are potatoes, dried fish, coal and building stone.

Liverpool. Population 3,103, situate on River Mersey, 70 miles southwest from Halifax, is a port of entry, having a fine harbor and is an active commercial and manufacturing center, besides being engaged in ship building; the lumbering and fishing interests give employment to the large part of the inhabitants, and considerable quantities of these industries are exported.

Lunenburg. Population 3,500, a thriving seaport town and capital of the county of same name has considerable foreign trade, exporting fish and lumber. Its harbor is deep, capacious and well sheltered. Gold is found in the vicinity.

Truro. Population 3,461, capital of Colchester county, situate at the head of Cobequid bay, and on the Inter Colonial Railway at the junction of the Pictou branch, is 61 miles east of Halifax. Contains several churches, normal and model schools, hotels, banks, etc. Its leading industry is manufacturing.

Sydney. Population 3,000, the chief town and seat of Cape Breton county, and its capital when a separate colony; situate on the east part of the island 195 miles northeast of Halifax. It possesses one of the finest harbors in the world. In its vicinity are inexhaustible bituminous coal mines, which are connected with the town by railroad. Sydney has a considerable and growing trade with Newfoundland and St. Pierre. Contains an iron foundry, a tannery, a boot and shoe factory, ship yards, banks, county and municipal buildings, and several churches.

Other important towns: *Windsor*, population 3,000, exports large quantities of gypsum, and is the seat of the principal college. *Annapolis*, formerly Port Royal, was under the French colony of Acadia, the principal city in the province. It was the scene of many severe conflicts. After its conquest in 1710 by the English, the name of the city was changed in honor of Queen Anne. It continued to be the capital of the colony until 1750 when the new town of Halifax was made the seat of government. Its harbor is capacious and sheltered, but the entrance through Annapolis strait is narrow and difficult. Other chief towns are Amherst, Albion Muir, Antigonishe, Purwash, Bear River, Arichat and New Glasgow.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick is situated between 45°—48° N. lat. and 65° 47'—68° 25' W. long., and comprises an area of 27,174 square miles. The coast line is about 500 miles in extent, and is indented with a large number of the fine bays and harbors. The principal ones are the Bay of Fundy, Passamaquoddy Bay, and Chignecto Bay in the south, Shediac Bay and Miramichi Bay on the east, and the Bay of Chaleur and Nipisiguit Bay on the north. The Bay of Fundy is noted for its very high tides, and also like the bays of Verté Chaleur and Miramichi, for its excellent fishing-grounds.

The numerous rivers are of immense value for the water-power they furnish, and for the salmon-fishing they afford. The chief ones are the St. Johns, 450 miles long, and the St. Croix about 100 miles long, flowing into the Bay of Fundy; the Miramichi flowing into the gulf of same name; and the Ristigouche, 200 miles long, and the Nipisiguit, 100 miles long, flowing into the Bay of the same name.

The surface is for the most part flat or gently undulating; except in the northwest, where an extension of the Appalachians breaks the monotony with a range of hills 500 to 800 feet high, which are covered to the very tops with dense forest. In the South the coast is bold and rocky, and the surface is broken by ravines. The east coast is flat, and the soil is deep and fertile. The Province is of very considerable agricultural importance. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat and potatoes yield large crops. Lumbering has until lately been the chief industry. Considerable attention is being paid to stock-raising and dairy-farming.

The public lands are in part reserved for actual settlers. Any male 18 years of age and upward may obtain 100 acres of land by the payment of \$20 to aid in the construction of roads and bridges, or by performing

labor to that amount upon the roads and bridges, and complying with certain conditions relative to the improvement of the land.

The useful minerals are very abundant. The copper and iron ores are of excellent quality, and gypsum, plumbago, and limestone quarries are numerous; gold and silver are profitably mined in some places. The most valuable mineral, however, is coal; one third of the whole province is covered with a bed of coal. Most of the seams of coal are thin, and in many places impure, there being at Pictou 76 different seams. The coal of Albert county is a sort of solidified asphalt known as albertite; it is the richest gas-producing substance known, yielding 14,500 cubic feet per ton, or its equivalent, 100 gallons of crude distilled oil. It leaves an excellent coke. Besides the minerals named, sandstone, marble, and roofing-slates are abundant, and a freestone of excellent quality is quarried.

The animals of New Brunswick are deer, moose, caribou, bears, wolves, wolverines, lynxes, besides smaller game and fur-bearing animals. Sea-fowl and most of the land birds known in the northern United States are very abundant. The principal fisheries are the cod, herring, and mackerel, while had-dock, hake, lobster, bass, smelt, trout, and salmon are very numerous.

The climate is similar to that of Maine, though more foggy. The summers are much cooler than those of Canada in general, and the winter temperature much higher than at Quebec and Montreal. The rain-fall is greater than that of any part of the Dominion, except Nova Scotia.

With the exception of a tendency to pulmonary complaints the province is considered healthful.

Education is liberally provided for. The public schools are under a Provincial Board of Education composed of the President of the University, the Chief Superintendent of Education, and the Governor in council. The payment to teachers is governed by the grade of certificate held. Special aid is given to a grade of schools intermediate between the primary and grammar schools. There are no Roman Catholic separate schools. The University of New Brunswick, situated at Fredericton, was founded in 1800.

The annual imports exceed \$10,000,000, and the exports, \$6,000,000. The revenue amounts to about \$570,000 annually.

There are several lines of railway in New Brunswick—the Inter-Colonial, connecting St. John with Nova Scotia and Quebec, and traversing the northern and eastern parts of the Province; the European and North American, connecting St. John with the United States on the south; and the New Brunswick and Canada Railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock, thence to connect with Riviere du Loup in Quebec; these with various branches, form a complete system of railway communication.

The form of government of New Brunswick is the same as that of Quebec. The Legislative Council consists of 17 members, appointed by the Crown, and the Legislative Assembly of 41 members, chosen by the people. The Lieutenant-Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of eight members.

It was originally a part of Nova Scotia, and was called Acadia or New France. The first attempt to colonize it was in 1639 by the French. In 1761 the first British colonists landed.

The territory was ceded to England by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. In 1783 many disbanded troops who had served in New England settled in the country. It was separated from Nova Scotia in 1784, and called New Brunswick in honor of the House of Brunswick, the ruling dynasty of Great Britain. In 1825 the great forest fire of Miramichi burned over 6,000 square miles of timber and destroyed several towns; many vessels and 160 human lives were lost. The first railroad was opened in 1860. In 1867 New Brunswick united with Nova Scotia and Canada proper in forming the *Dominion of Canada*.

CITIES.—*St. John.* Population 39,179, the chief seaport and city of the province and capital of the county of the same name, situate at the mouth of the St. John River, 54 miles south southwest of Fredericton. The city is built upon a rocky peninsula projecting into the harbor on the east side of the river. The suburbs of Carleton and Portland are practically a portion

of the city. The public and business buildings are built principally of brick and stone. The city contains a Roman Catholic cathedral, municipal and county buildings, the Dominion penitentiary and Provincial lunatic asylum, several churches, banks, schools and academies. It is connected with Portland and suburbs by horse cars and a suspension bridge. St. John has communication with Dominion towns by railway and steamers. Its harbor is one of the finest in America, and is never blocked with ice. The shipping and manufacturing interest of the



ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

city are very large and rapidly increasing. St. John was founded by American loyalists who left the United States at the close of the revolution, and was created a city by royal charter in 1785.

The great fire of St. John occurred June 20–22, 1877, by which 12 churches and 25 public buildings were destroyed and thousands of people made homeless. The loss was estimated at \$15,000,000. Subscriptions for the benefit of the sufferers were taken up in both the United States and Great Britain.

Fredericton. Population 6,502, a city, port of entry and capital of the province and of the county of York, is situate on the right bank of St. John River, 54 miles north northwest of St. John. It contains the government buildings, many fine churches, elegant public buildings and handsome business houses and residences, and the University of the Province. The city was incorporated in 1849. The lumber business is one of the chief sources of wealth of the city.

Portland. Population 12,250, a suburb of St. John, with which it is connected by a suspension bridge, is well built, lighted with gas and contains the residences of many of St. John merchants, numerous churches, several ship yards, foundries and saw mills.

Moncton. Population 6,000, a town and port of entry of Westmoreland county, is situate at the head of the Pettaquamscutt River and

on the Inter Colonial Railway. It has a beautiful site and a fine harbor. The town contains the general offices and car shops of the railway and has numerous manufactories, banks, hotels, churches, etc.

St. Stephen. Population 7,000, a town and port of entry of Charlotte county, on St. Croix River, opposite Calais, Maine, and at the terminus of a branch of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway. The lumber trade and fisheries are its chief industries. It is connected with Calais by bridge and lighted with gas from that town.

Chatham. Population 3,023, in Northumberland county, is situated on the right bank of the Miramichi River, near its mouth, it is a port of entry whence large quantities of lumber and fish are exported. Ship building is carried on to a considerable extent. Steamers for Quebec and other points call weekly. It contains a Roman Catholic college, cathedral and hospital, and many handsome churches and residences.

Other important places: St. Andrews, a port of entry and capital of Charlotte county. Woodstock and Gagetown, on the St. John River, and Bathurst, Dalhousie, and Campbelltown, on the Bay of Chaleurs, Richibucto and Shediac, noted for their fisheries.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Prince Edward Island, the last admitted province, is situated between 46° — 47° N. lat. and 62° — 64° $30'$ W. long. It lies east of New Brunswick and north of Nova Scotia, and is separated from them by the Strait of Northumberland. It is about 140 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,133 square miles.

The population is chiefly of French and Scottish origin, and numbers 108,088. The population is about equally divided between the Roman Catholic and the various Protestant denominations.

The surface of the island is gently undulating. The only hills are in a low range in the central part, 200 to 300 feet high. The coast is enriched by a line of rocky cliffs 20 to 100 feet high. The climate is milder and more moist than on the continent. The soil is wonderfully fertile, and the agricultural products are greatly in excess of the consumption. Copper and bog-iron ores are found in small quantities, but besides these few minerals exist.

Manufacturing is inconsiderable. Ship-building is carried on to some extent. Its inhabitants are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture, considerable attention, however, being devoted to the fisheries, and to the breeding of horses and sheep. Lumber is largely exported.

The colonial government consists of lieutenant-governor, an executive council of nine members, a legislative council of thirteen members, and a House of Assembly of thirty members, both elected by the people.

There has been a system of public schools since 1821. The present free system was introduced in 1853; it includes grammar, or high schools, and primary schools. There are normal schools for the training of teachers, and three denominational colleges.

Prince Edward Island was discovered by Cabot June 24, 1497. It was included in the territory of New France, and called by the French

Isle St. Jean. It was granted in 1663, as a feudal tenure, to Sieur Doublet, a French naval officer. It began to be settled by the French in 1715. It was taken by the English in 1745, and restored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1758 it was retaken by the English, and, with Cape Breton, confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. After coming into the possession of the English many of the French left the country, and it was divided among sixty-seven grantees, who agreed to furnish a colony of Protestant settlers. These conditions were never fulfilled, but the claims of the grantees were sustained by the British government—a fact which has caused much discontent among the people. The first House of Assembly met in 1773, it having been erected into a separate colony in 1768. In 1798 it was named Prince Edward, in honor of Edward, Duke of Kent,

the father of Queen Victoria. The island is divided into three counties, each of which elects ten representatives and three councilors.

CITIES.—*Charlottetown.* Population, 11,374, the capital, is situated on the north side of a large, safe and commodious harbor, formed by the junction near the city of the East, North and West Rivers, forty-two miles northwest of Pictou, N. S. The city is three miles from the entrance of the harbor, built on gently rising ground, with very wide streets. It carries on the principal trade of the island, is largely engaged in ship-building, and exports all kinds of grain except wheat. It is also the capital of Queen's county. The colonial and county buildings are large, fine edifices. It contains several churches, schools, newspapers, banks, and handsome private residences.

Georgetown. Population, 1,100, the county town of King's county, about thirty miles east of Charlottetown, is an important place, with a fine harbor.

Summerside. Population, 3,000, in Prince's county, about forty miles west of Charlottetown, on the north side of Bedeque Harbor, is a rapidly rising town, with much ship-building, and important trade with New Brunswick.

Princetown. Population 500, situated on Richmond Bay, is a flourishing town and the county seat of

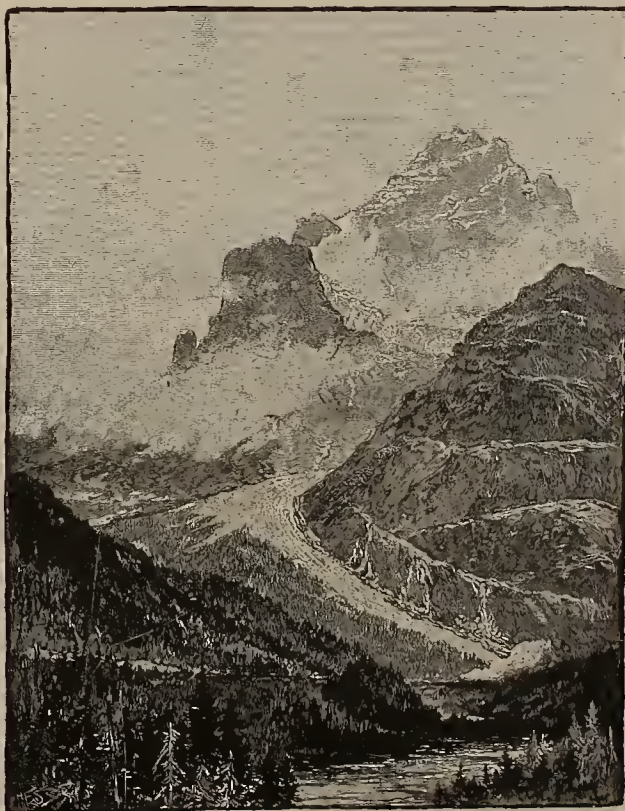
Prince's county. Many thriving villages are springing up all over the island.

MANITOBA.

Manitoba, formerly the Red River or Selkirk settlement, was formed into a distinct province in 1870, and admitted into the Confederation in the same year. It is situated in about the center of the continent, between 49° — 53° N. lat. and 90° — 101° W. long. (these parallels and meridians forming its boundaries); the area is 123,200 square miles.

The surface of Manitoba is generally level and monotonous. It is chiefly a prairie land diversified by patches of elm, ash, oak, poplar, maple, aspen and willow.

The soil is a rich black mold producing from twenty to twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre, the grain ripening in 110 days. It produces also oats, barley, corn, hops, flax, hemp, potatoes and all kinds of garden vegetables. Excellent pasturage is found on the Red River.



MOUNT STEPHEN, NEAR THE SUMMIT OF THE ROCKIES, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The climate of Manitoba is similar to that of the adjoining portions of the United States. The winter, with cold but clear and bracing weather, usually sets in about the middle of November, and lasts until the last of March or the first of April. The sowing and planting generally begin in April, and is continued into May. The month of June is generally wet, July and August are warm, but not uncomfortable, except for two or three days at a time. The harvest extends from the middle of August to the middle of September.

The drainage of Manitoba is entirely into Hudson's Bay. There are three great lakes: Winnipeg, 250 miles long; Winnipegosis, 150 miles long; and Manitoba, 130 miles long. They are all very irregular in shape and width. The chief rivers emptying into Lake Winnipeg are the Winnipeg, the Red, and the Saskatchewan. The Assiniboine flows into the Red River about 45 miles from its mouth. The Winnipeg River, after leaving the Lake of the Woods, flows over many cascades, forming one of the finest water-powers in the world. The Red River is subject to great freshets, and at times its waters do considerable damage. When within its banks it is valuable for navigation.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, with its branches, has its course through the province, and is sure to give an important impetus to a rapid development of the country.

Coal, which occurs in the form of lignite, is the principal mineral. G. M. Dawson, the government explorer, claims to have found exposures of this coal varying from one foot to eighteen feet in thickness.

The population was reported in 1891 to be 152,506—but is at the present time largely in excess of this number—probably 200,000 or more. No part of the Dominion is developing with greater rapidity or more apparent permanency. There is a system of primary and secondary free school education for Protestants, and another for Roman Catholics. For the higher education there are the three colleges of St. Boniface (Roman Catholic), St. John's (Episcopalian), and Manitoba (Presbyterian). These are affiliated to the University of Manitoba, which is an examining and degree-conferring body.

The government of Manitoba is under a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of five members, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly, the last two elected by the people. The province is represented by three members in the Dominion Senate, and by five members in the Dominion House of Commons. There are three judges of the Superior Court, and several County Court judges.

CITIES.—*Winnipeg.* Population, 1891, 25,642. Estimated 1894, 35,000; formerly Fort Garry, is the principal city and the capital of the Province, is situate at the confluence of the Assiniboine with the Red River, 50 miles south of Lake Winnipeg; incorporated as a city in 1873, at which time it was about 2,500. A fair index of the development and prosperity of the province may be gained by the prosperity of the town. The principal buildings are the government offices, city hall, postoffice, custom house, the various banks and churches. The University of Manitoba includes a Presbyterian, an Episcopal and a Roman Catholic college. Winnipeg is on the direct line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is connected through the Red River Valley with the great railway system of the United States.

Many thriving towns are springing up all along the lines of the several railroads. Prominent among which are: Portage la Prairie (pop. 3,200); St. Boniface (pop. 3,000); Brandon (pop. 3,000); Selkirk (pop. 1,000); Emerson (pop. 1,500); Stonewall (pop. 600); Morris (pop. 500); Manitou (pop. 400).

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia is situate on the western coast of North America in 48° 20' to 57° N. lat., and between it and the Rocky Mountains, and extends from 114° to 143° W. longitude. It is divided into two parts, the mainland, commonly called British Columbia and Vancouver's Island. They were formerly separate and independent colonies, but were united in 1866. Until 1858 British Columbia formed part of the Hudson's Bay Territory; but in that year large discoveries in gold were made which, attracting a vast immigration of gold diggers, rendered it necessary for the

British Government to take measures for the maintenance of order, and the country was erected into a colony. In 1871 British Columbia became a Province of the Dominion of Canada.

Sir Francis Drake visited this portion of North America in 1579. The first settlement was made in 1806. Gold was discovered on Queen Charlotte's Island in 1850, and on the mainland in 1853. The great rush to the gold fields began in June, 1856. The Fraser and Thompson River gold fields were discovered in 1858. Silver was discovered in 1860.

Vancouver Island lies between N. lat. 48° 20'—50° 55' and W. long. 123° 10'—128° 20'. It is about 270 miles in length, with an average breadth of 50 miles; its area is estimated at 12,500 square miles, the greater part of which is at present unexplored. In 1859 it became a British colony, and in 1866 was united to British Columbia. The total area is calculated at 341,305 square miles, and contains a population census 1891, 98,173.

The surface of the province is broken and rugged, its eastern boundary is the Rocky Mountains. Running parallel with these mountains two ranges divide the width of the country into three sections of drainage. In the east are the headwaters, which find opposite outlets in the entrances of the Columbia and of the Mackenzie. Through the entire middle and portion of the southeastern, the Fraser River and its tributaries empty their waters into the gulf of Georgia, and lastly, a series of streams generally meeting long and narrow inlets of the ocean, drain the third section in the west and northwest. Immediately west of the Rocky Mountains an irregular plateau extends to within 100 miles of the coast where the Cascade Range is reached. From this the descent to the coast is abrupt; the rivers have furrowed deep channels or directed their courses into the natural canyons. From the mouth of the Columbia River, 700 miles northward the coast is indented with numerous inlets, which cut deep into the land, and are comparable to the fiords of Norway.

The principal harbors are Buzzard Inlet on the gulf of Georgia, the chief port for the lumber trade; Howe Sound, north of Buzzard Inlet; Brute Inlet, further north, and Millbank Sound, the center of the gold fields of the Peace and Skeena River district.

The rivers of the country are numerous, but do not serve the purposes of irrigation, being often confined within deep ravines, still the tracts of arable land are of considerable extent and very fertile. The pastures are, however, likely to prove much more available than its arable ground; they are almost endless in extent. The hills and plains are covered with bunch grass, on which cattle and horses live all winter.

The forest lands are also of vast extent. The timber of the province is of the finest quality, among the different kinds being the well-known Douglas pine, one of the best woods for spears known. It is said upon good authority that trees of this variety have been cut in the province that squared 45 inches 90 feet from the base. The Fraser River with its tributaries with the numerous lakes communicating with them furnish great facilities for the conveyance of timber.

The fisheries of British Columbia are perhaps the richest in the world, their great distance from populous sections has alone prevented their development. Whales and seals abound; sturgeon are plentiful in the rivers and easily caught; the salmon, of which there are some six varieties, forms the staple article of diet among the Indians, and salmon fishing and canning is an industry capable of great development. The oulachans are caught in large numbers for the oil contained in the liver, which not only forms a common article of barter between the Indians, but is sold and exported as one of the chief products of the country by the whites. Cod, herring, halibut, haddock, sturgeon, smelt anchovies and sardines, are caught in great quantities.

British Columbia owes its development to its mineral resources. The gold and silver mines of the Fraser River district are seemingly inexhaustible. The only obstacle to their development has been want of roads, want of capital, and want of a thorough geological survey. Rich gold fields have been discovered on the Peace River; others in the Omineca district, and it is believed that the Nasse River valley, near the Alaska frontier, waters a region rich in gold and silver. Copper and coal are found in great abundance.

The fur trade, also, is a noticeable feature, the skins exported being chiefly those of mink, marten, sable, silver-fox, bear, beaver, sea and land otter, seal, deer, elk, and others of minor importance.

Although at a level of the sea the climate is much less rigorous than in the same latitudes on the Atlantic coast, yet on account of the greater elevation of much of the province the actual difference is small.

The Canadian Pacific Railway stretches across the entire province, having its terminus at Port Moody, on Georgian Bay. This road has given a great impetus to the development of the resources of this extensive region, and will prove of great service to the Dominion as well as to the Province of British Columbia. The road bids fair to be a heavy competitor against the trans-continental lines of the United States, their rates for freight and passengers being much less than those charged by competing lines. Besides, the company offers every facility it can to settlers in importing stock, machinery, etc., and in exporting the products of the country.

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, usually called the "Island Railway," by a short extension connects the capital of the province with the valuable coal fields at Nanaimo. Lines of steamers in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway are shortly to run between India, China and Japan, and Australia, shortening the distance to East Japan fourteen days and to China ten days, the overland route across the American Continent being entirely through British territory.

An enthusiastic admirer of the attractiveness of the great Canadian Pacific Railway thus writes of the scenery in British Columbia: "The extent, distinctness and variety of Alpine scenery, visible from the railway trains, are beyond adequate portrayal and comparison. The line enters the mountains on the east, by ascending the Bow River about one hundred and fifty miles north of the boundary to its sources, amid the summits of the main range, after passing which it is led, by a marvel of engineering, down along the cataracts of the Kicking Horse to the Columbia. The railway does not follow that queenly river in its detour to the north, but climbs straight over the Selkirks and succeeding barriers, until it has descended to the Fraser, and threaded its canyon to the ocean. Here are six hundred and fifty miles of mountains, heaped against and over one another in Titanic masses, ever present to the traveler, and ever changing in aspect,—a great 'sea of mountains,' that can be likened to none on the earth. Rising more than two miles above the sea, these mountains are cleft to their base by the passes followed by the railroad, and their whole dizzy height is seen at once. Far up on their shoulders, in full view from the train, rest many glaciers, by the side of which those on the Alps would appear insignificant. From beneath the clear, green ice, crystal cascades come down the mountain sides in enormous leaps.

Forests of gigantic trees line the valleys, and reach far up the mountainsides. Great rivers follow the deep and narrow valleys, now roaring through dark gorges, now placidly expanding into broad lakes, reaching, each cliff and snow-clad peak."

The government of the province consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of twenty-five members, four of them being the Executive Council.

CITIES.—*Victoria.* Population, 16,841, situate on the southeast coast of Vancouver Island, is the chief city and capital of the province, and the seaport of the Island. It has a delightful climate, except in winter. The entrance to the harbor is narrow and tortuous, and does not admit vessels drawing more than eighteen feet. Esquimalt, three miles distant, is used as a port by the largest vessels, and here are a British naval station and a

naval hospital. Victoria is the principal naval and military station of Great Britain on the Pacific coast. The city contains the government and municipal buildings, and many fine church edifices and schools, banks and business blocks, and handsome private residences. The city is charmingly situated in a picturesque region.

Vancouver. Population 13,685, the Pacific terminus of Canadian Railway, picturesquely situated on Burrard Inlet; has fine harbor facilities and great commercial advantages—which its wide-awake inhabitants have not been slow to avail themselves of. Its extensive wharves and warehouses, fine hotels, large churches, schools, well paved and lighted streets, would do credit to Eastern cities; has regular steamship service to all ports of the Pacific.

Nanaimo. Population, 4,500; situate in a rich mineral region abounding in first-class coal; extensive works in operation; is surrounded with good farming and stock country. Steamships arrive regularly from Pacific coast and foreign ports. The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railroad connects the city with Victoria on the south and Wellington (population, 1,000) on the north. At Wellington are the celebrated coal mines belonging to Hon. Robert Dunsinier.

New Westminster. Population, 6,081; until 1867 the capital of the colony, is situate on the north bank of the Fraser River, fifteen miles above its mouth. It has a delightful and equable climate, and a beautiful site. In the river, here about a mile wide, are several inhabited islands; near by are extensive deposits of silver. It is also the

market for the entire Fraser River gold field. Vessels of the largest class ascend the river to the city, while small steamers run to Port Hope, 158 miles above. Regular lines of steamers run to Victoria, sixty-five miles south-southwest. Large quantities of salmon are canned and barreled and shipped to all parts of the world. The principal buildings are the court house, council hall, postoffice, library, Provincial penitentiary, and five churches. The city has common schools, young ladies' school, and a Catholic college.

By the completion of the Canadian Pacific Road, many new towns are springing up along its line, but none have as yet reached any considerable size or influence.



THE HEART OF THE SELKIRKS, VIEW NEAR GLACIER HOUSE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE TERRITORIES.

The territories comprise all that part of the Dominion of Canada except the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, lying west and north of Ontario and Quebec. They are Alberta, Assinaboia, Athabasca, Keewatin, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territory. Their length east and west is about 2,500 miles, and breadth north and south 1,500 miles, and estimated area, including the islands in the Arctic Ocean, about 2,665,252 square miles. They were formerly all known as the Northwest Territory. A large part of the area of the Territories is covered with prairie and forest, but toward the north, where the limit of tree-growth is reached, the landscape changes to a monotonous stony or mossy waste, known as the "Barren Grounds," in contrast to the more southerly region where the fur-bearing animals and wild fowl are found.

The entire country is characterized by great rivers, lakes and marshes. Its greatest river is the Mackenzie, whose chief tributaries, the Athabasca, Peace and Furanigan, flow down to it from the Rocky Mountains. Its channel also expands into the great lakes of Athabasca, Great Slave and Great Bear Lakes. The Mackenzie and its lakes are closed by ice more than half the year. The Back or Great Fish River drains the northeastern country into the Arctic Ocean, but almost the whole of the southern region is drained into Hudson's Bay, principally by the Nelson and Churchill Rivers. Hudson's Bay is the largest body of water on the American continent; its greatest length, north and south, is 850 miles, and its greatest breadth is 600 miles. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by means of Hudson Strait, and with the Arctic Ocean by means of Fox Channel and Fury and Hecla Strait. On the south James Bay opens into it. It was discovered by Henry Hudson, in 1610, while searching for a northwest passage. He sailed through the Strait and wintered on the southern coast. The next season, while returning, his crew mutinied, and Hudson and eight of his men were put into an open boat and cut adrift. The ringleaders and half the crew perished, but the vessel succeeded in reaching England. Nothing more was ever heard of Hudson.

The coasts of the bay are generally bold and are indented with many inlets. Numerous islands are scattered through it; Southampton Island, in the north, is the largest. It is open for navigation only about two months in the year. Whales and seals are said to be very plentiful, but the season is so short that vessels seldom go there for them.

Though Hudson's Bay is not remarkable for the extent of its drainage, yet toward the south and west its basin meets at once the waters of the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, the Columbia and the Mackenzie. Its largest feeder, the Nelson, fills perhaps half the full area, touching the Rocky Mountains on the west, embracing Rainy Lake on the east, and considerably overlapping the international boundary on the south.

The history of this immense region dates back to 1670, when Charles II granted under royal charter to Prince Rupert and seventeen others, investing them with the absolute proprietorship, subordinate sovereignty, and exclusive traffic of an undefined territory, which, under the name of Rupert's Land, comprised all the regions discovered, or to be discovered, within the entrance of Hudson's Strait. Rupert's Land was decidedly the most extensive of the dependencies of England, being held to embrace all the lands that poured water into Hudson's Bay or Hudson's Strait. The Hudson's Bay Company was at once organized, and for more than a century its grantees confined themselves to the coast. About the period of the formation of the American republic their advance into the interior was accelerated, if not occasioned, by the more mature development of an ancient rivalry.

From about the middle of the seventeenth century, an epoch antecedent to the charter, New France, besides stretching in name to the Arctic Circle, had, in reality, advanced to the shores of Hudson's Bay; and this position of affairs was virtually recognized by that provision of the letters patent which exempted from their operations any actual possessions of any Christian prince or state. Though the claims of France, after being confirmed (1697) by the treaty of Ryswick, were at last abandoned in 1713 by the treaty of Utrecht, yet, in point of fact, adventurers from the great lakes, while Canada was still French, had penetrated in quest of pel-

try far up the Saskatchewan toward the Rocky Mountains. The company was eminently successful in its trading with the Indians.

In 1856 its employes numbered 3,000 and upward. In 1869, however, after a career of prosperity of more than two centuries, during which untold fortunes had been made by its fortunate members, the company surrendered all its territories to the crown for \$1,500,000, reserving all its trading posts, with a small portion of land around each, and all its trading facilities. On July 15, 1870, the whole vast territory became a part of the Dominion of Canada. An Act of the Canadian Parliament of June 22 had provided for its government under the name of the North-west Territory. In 1876 the District of Keewatin was detached from the Northwest Territory, whose area was slightly reduced by the shifting of the limits of Manitoba. In 1882 an order was passed dividing the remaining portion into four districts. (See titles at commencement of this article). In 1885 Louis Riel, a half-breed, headed an outbreak among the discontented half-breeds and Indians. Though serious for a time, involving some brutal massacres by Indians, it was soon suppressed, the leader captured, tried and hanged.

The thinly scattered population of the Territories consists of the European servants of the Fur Company, of half-breeds, and of Indians belonging to a multitude of small tribes. The capital of the Territories is Regina, a place of about 700 inhabitants.

The Fur Company has upward of a hundred stations or forts dotted over the wide region, and used as depots for the collection of furs trapped in the neighborhood. The most important of these is Fort York, situated on a marshy site near the west coast of Hudson's Bay, near the mouth of Hayes River, surrounded with forests of stunted pine. The Company's ships reach this place in August, when the sea is free from ice, bringing stores and provisions for the forts; and they load with furs and leave again for home in September, when the ice begins to close the bay.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

This island is situated between 46° 37'–51° 39' N. lat. and 52° 35'–59° 25' W. long., on the northeast side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Its area is 40,200 square miles, and in 1881 it had a population of 179,509. Newfoundland is an independent British colony, not yet incorporated with the Dominion of Canada. The industries of the island, fishing, agricultural and mining, are altogether confined to the sea coast, but a railroad is in contemplation by an American company, which has obtained a charter and large concessions of lands from the local parliament; this, if carried out, will greatly develop the resources of the country.

This island was visited by Norwegians as early as 1000 A. D. It was re-discovered by John Cabot, June 24, 1497, and in 1500 was visited by Corterel. Cabot named it Prima Vista. A settlement was unsuccessfully attempted in 1536. Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of it in 1583; but a charter (English) was not granted for its colonization until May 2, 1610. Under this charter three settlements were made, namely, one by Lord Baltimore, in 1623; one by Lord Falkland, in 1633; and one by Sir David Kirk, in 1454. Hostilities arose between English and French settlers in 1696 and 1702. By the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, Newfoundland was confirmed to England. Coal was discovered on the island in 1763. A governor was appointed in 1727.

The government is administered by a Governor and a responsible Executive Council, a Legislative Council (not exceeding fifteen members) nominated by the Crown, and a House of Assembly of thirty-one members, elected by the people every four years.

Revenue, 1883, \$1,145,175; expenditures, \$1,084,105. The principal exports are codfish, cod and seal oils, sealskins and copper ore. The annual value of the exports, chiefly of fish, is about \$6,000,000. Newfoundland as seen from the sea presents a wild and sterile appearance. Its surface is diversified by mountains, marshes, barrens, ponds and lakes. The coast line is everywhere deeply indented with bays and estuaries, many of which form large and safe harbors. The island possesses some minerals, though mining is still in its infancy here. Its religious institutions are ample, while education is within reach of all classes, government grants to the district school being liberal.

Newfoundland derives its chief importance from its fisheries, which are largely cod and seal. The cod fisheries on the Banks of Newfoundland are the greatest and most important fisheries in the world. These Banks are elevated plateaux at the bottom of the ocean, rising far above the surrounding ground. The great Bank, situated to the east and south of the island, extends about 600 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. The depth of water on them varies from 150 to over 500 feet, and they form the favorite feeding ground of the codfish. The seal fishery is carried on chiefly on the coast of Labrador and on the northern coast of Newfoundland.

The islands of St. Pierre, Langley and Miquelon, lying to the south of Newfoundland, belong to France, and are important as fishing stations.

Newfoundland has jurisdiction over Labrador, the most easterly portion of North America. Its extent is thus defined in the letters-patent, March 28, 1776: "All the coast of Labrador from the entrance of Hudson Strait to a line to be drawn due north and south from Ause Sablou, on the said coast, to the 52d degree of north latitude, and all the islands adjacent to that part of the said coast of Labrador."

The coast of Labrador extends for nearly 700 miles to the entrance of Hudson Strait. The Strait of Belle Isle, which separates Belle Isle from Labrador, is about twelve miles wide.

Labrador, as it is generally known, comprises the whole peninsula bounded by Hudson and James Bays, Hudson Strait, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Gulf and River St. Lawrence; on the southwest it is bounded by Rupert's River and the Mistassini. The area of the peninsula thus described is about 420,000 square miles; its greatest length is 1,100 miles, and greatest width 700 miles. It is a cold, desolate region, and as a permanent abode for man one of the most uninviting regions in the world. Its coasts are indented with many inlets, which afford good harbors, so that the seal, whale, salmon and herring fisheries which its seas afford can be prosecuted during the summer months. The interior is a vast table-land, in one place 2,240 feet above the sea; it is described by Professor Hind as "pre-eminently sterile, and where the country is not burned, caribou moss covers the rocks, with stunted spruce, birch and aspen in the hollows and deep ravines. The whole tableland is strewn with an infinite number of boulders, sometimes three or four deep. Language fails to paint the awful desolation of the tableland of the Labrador peninsula." The few permanent stations on the coast are occupied by people who, when they are not occupied in fishing, employ themselves in hunting the fur animals that abound. The greater part of the inhabitants are Esquimaux. A few scattered tribes of

Indians occupy the interior. In the sheltered valleys of the interior there are forests of considerable extent. Reindeer, black and white bears, wolves, foxes, otters, minks, beavers, and many other animals abound. Although much of the country lies in the same latitude as England, the climate is extremely rigorous. Snow often lies on the ground from September until June.

CITIES.—*St. Johns*, population 30,000, the chief city and capital of Newfoundland, stands on the northeast coast, 540 miles from Halifax, 1665 miles west of Galway (the shortest distance between any American and European seaport). The harbor is blocked by narrows 220 yards across at the narrowest point. The water is here twelve fathoms in depth, but so narrow is the channel that only one vessel at a time can be admitted. Inside, the harbor widens and expands and is ninety feet in depth in the center, forming a safe anchorage for vessels of the largest size. The city is substantially built, the public buildings, churches and business blocks of



FISHING OFF THE BANKS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

brick or stone. The town contains a dry dock, a marine railroad, a Roman Catholic and an Episcopal cathedral, a Roman Catholic college and an Episcopal theological institution, several fine schools, banks, life, fire, and marine insurance companies, newspapers, and a few manufactories. The chief employment is business connected with the fisheries. Steamers ply between the city and provincial ports, the ports of Great Britain and the United States.

Harbor Grace, population 6,770, is a port of entry, situate on the west side of Conception Bay, and the second town in importance on the island. The harbor is large but greatly exposed to the sea; the wharves are protected by a beach. It enjoys a large and increasing trade; is the seat of a Roman Catholic Archbishop; the cathedral is a large and conspicuous edifice. Other important and thriving towns are Carbonear, Port-de-grave, Brigus, Trinity and Greenspond.

THE UNITED STATES.



PRESIDENT, Benjamin Harrison, born August 20, 1833, at North Bend, Ohio, graduated at Miami University, studied law, elected Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana in 1860. Colonel of 70th Indiana Reg't 1862; Brig-General 1864; U. S. Senator 1881-87. At the Republican National Convention held at Chicago in July, 1888, to nominate a new president, he was a candidate from the first ballot and secured the necessary majority of the votes on the eighth ballot, and after an exciting canvass he gained the election, receiving 233 electoral votes against 168 for his opponent, Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate. He was inaugurated March 4, 1889, in succession to Grover Cleveland. Married Miss Scott, of Oxford, O., in 1853.

The Government of the United States is, by the Constitution (q.v.) intrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial. The Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows: Each State chooses, by popular vote, "Electors" equal in number to the Senators and Representatives sent by that State to Congress. The Electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on a day appointed, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened by the President of the Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list, the House of Representatives elects a President. There is also a Vice-President. In case of the disability of both President and Vice-President, the succession of the Presidency is vested, by Act of Congress in 1886, in the Cabinet, according to rank.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States; he has power to grant pardons and reprieves for offences against the United States; he makes treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; he nominates, and with the consent of the Senate, appoints all Cabinet, Diplomatic, Judicial and Executive officers; he has power to convene Congress, or the Senate only; he communicates to Congress by message at every session, the condition of the Union, and recommends such measures as he deems expedient; he receives all Ambassadors, and other Foreign Ministers; he takes care that the laws are faithfully executed, and the public business transacted. The Vice-President is ex-officio President of the Senate; and in case of the death or resignation of the President, he becomes the President for the remainder of the term, and the Senate chooses a President *pro tempore*. The elections for President and Vice-President are at present held in all the States on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, every four years, in a leap-year; and on the 4th of March following the new President elect is inaugurated. The President and Vice-President must be native born citizens of the United States, having attained the age of thirty-five years.

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by seven chief officers or heads of departments, who form what is called the Cabinet. They are chosen by the President, but must be approved of by the Senate. Each of them presides over a separate department, and has to act under the immediate authority of the President.

The several departments with the order of rank are: 1. The Secretary of State; 2. Secretary of the Treasury; 3. Secretary of War; 4. Secretary of the Navy; 5. Secretary of the Interior; 6. Postmaster-General; 7. Attorney-General. 8. Secretary of Agriculture.

The Secretary of State presides over the State Department. This department was established July 27, 1789, and originally styled Department of Foreign Affairs, but its name was changed by an act of Congress September 15, 1789, to the Department of State. The Secretary conducts all correspondence and issues instructions to the public ministers and consuls from the United States, negotiates with public ministers from foreign States or princes, and has charge, under the direction of the President, of all matters pertaining to foreign affairs.

He takes charge of the seal of the United States, and of the seal of the Department of State. It is his duty to affix the seal of the United States to all civil commissions (except for revenue officers), for officers of the United States appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the President alone.

The originals of all bills, orders and resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives are received and preserved by this Department. It is the duty of the Secretary to promulgate and publish the laws, amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and to make known commercial information communicated by diplomatic and consular officers.

It is the duty of the Secretary of State to procure from time to time such of the statutes of the several States as may not be in his office.

He must, within ten days after the commencement of each regular session of Congress, lay before that body a statement containing an abstract of all returns made to him pursuant to law by collectors of the



THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

different ports of the seaman registered by them, together with an account of such impressments and detentions as may appear by the protest of the masters of vessels to have taken place.

He must annually lay before Congress the following reports:

I. A statement, in a compendious form, of all such changes and modifications in the commercial systems of other nations, whether by treaties, duties on imports and exports, or other regulations, as shall have been communicated to the department, including information contained in official publication of other governments, which he may deem of sufficient importance.

II. A synopsis of so much of the information which may have been communicated to him by diplomatic and consular officers, during the preceding year, as he may deem valuable for public information.

His department is divided into several Bureaus, to-wit: The Diplomatic Bureau; The Consular Bureau; The Bureau of Rolls, Indices and Archives—and the Bureau of Accounts, and each of these into several branches or divisions. A Chief or Assistant Secretary presides over each of the Bureaus.

The appointments by the Secretary of State are the Chief Clerks, Chiefs of Bureaus, Translator, Clerks of the several classes, Messengers, watchmen, laborers, and other employes of the department. Vice-Consuls-General, Vice-Consuls, Deputy-Consuls-General, Vice-Commercial agents, Deputy Consuls, and Deputy Commercial agents are appointed under regulations prescribed by the President in the following manner: By the Secretary of State, on the nomination of the principal consular officer, approved by the Consul-General, or if there be no Consul-General, then by the Minister.

The Secretary of the Treasury prepares plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of the public credit. He prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering all accounts; grants all warrants for money to be issued from the Treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by Congress; reports to the Senate and House in person or in writing, information required by them appertaining to his office, and performs all duties relative to the finances that he shall be directed to perform.

The Secretary orders the collection, the deposit, the transfer, the safe keeping and the disbursement of the revenue; and directs the auditing and settling the accounts, respectively. He is assisted by two Assistant Secretaries, two Comptrollers, six Auditors, and a Register.

This department was organized September 2, 1789.

The Secretary of War has charge of all the duties connected with the army of the United States, fortifications, etc., issues commissions, directs the movement of troops, superintends their payment, stores, clothing, arms and equipments and ordnance, and conducts works of military engineering.

The following bureaus are attached to this department: Offices of the

Commanding General, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Paymaster General, the Commissary General, the Ordnance Bureau, the Engineer's office, the Surgeon General, the Typographical Bureau, the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, the Bureau of Military Justice, the Inspector General's Office, and the Signal Corps of the Army. The War Department was organized August 7, 1789.

The Secretary of the Navy has charge of everything connected with the naval establishment and the execution of all laws relating thereto

under the general direction of the President. All instructions to commanders of squadrons and commanders of vessels; all orders to officers; commissions of officers, both in the navy and marine corps; appointments of commissioned and warrant officers, and orders for the enlistment and discharge of seamen, emanate from the Secretary's office. All the duties of the different bureaus are performed under the authority of the Secretary, and their orders are considered as emanating from him. He has a general superintendence of the marine corps, and all the orders of the commandant of that corps are approved by him. The Chiefs of Bureaus have the rank and pay of Commodore. This department was created in April, 1798, and reorganized in 1862.

The Secretary of the Interior has the supervision and management of the following branches of the public service:

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—Its head is the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Land Bureau is charged with the survey, management, and sale of the public domain, the revision of Virginia military bounty-land claims, and the issuing of scrip in lieu thereof.

PENSIONS.—The Commissioner of this Bureau is charged with the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under the various and numerous laws passed by Congress, granting bounty land or pensions for the military or naval service in the Revolutionary or subsequent wars.

THE INDIAN OFFICE has charge of all matters connected with the Indians.

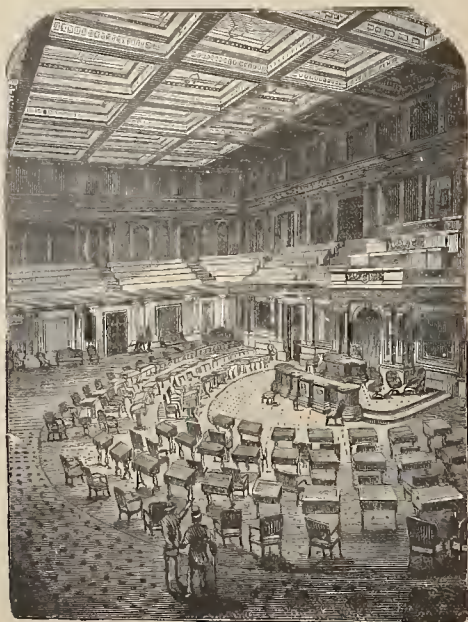
THE PATENT OFFICE is charged with the performance of all "acts



THE GRAND CAÑON OF THE COLORADO.

and things touching and respecting the granting and issuing of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions and improvements."

The Department of the Interior has, besides, the supervision of the accounts of the United States' marshals and attorneys, and of the clerks of the United States Courts, and the management of the lead and other mines of the United States, the duty of taking and returning the censuses



THE SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON.

of the United States, and the management of the affairs of public institutions in the District of Columbia.

The Department of the Interior was established by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1849.

The Postmaster-General has the direction and management of the Postoffice Department. He appoints all officers and employes of the Department, except the three Assistant Postmaster General, who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; appoints all postmasters whose compensation does not exceed one thousand dollars; makes postal treaties with foreign governments, by and with the advice and consent of the President; awards and executes contracts, and directs the management of the domestic and foreign mail service.

This Department was created September 22, 1789, though was not a cabinet office until 1829, at which time President Jackson invited the then Postmaster General to a seat in his Cabinet.

The Postmaster General is assisted in the management of his Department by three Assistant Postmaster General and several Chiefs of Divisions and Bureaus.

The Attorney General is the legal adviser of the President and Cabinet. The ordinary business of his office may be classified under the following heads:

1. Official opinions on the current business of the Government, as called for by the President, by any head of the Department, or by the Solicitor of the Treasury.
2. Examination of the titles of all land purchased, as the sites of arsenals, custom houses, lighthouses, and all other public works of the United States.
3. Applications for pardons in all cases of conviction in the courts of the United States.
4. Application for appointment in all the judicial and legal business of the Government.
5. The conduct and argument of all suits in the Supreme Court of the United

States in which the Government is concerned. 6. The supervision of all other suits arising in any of the Departments, when referred by the head thereof, to the Attorney General. To these ordinary heads of the business of the office is added at the present time the direction of all appeals on land claims in California.

This Department was created June 22, 1870. The Attorney General is assisted in his department by a Solicitor General, three Assistant Attorneys General, a Solicitor of the Treasury, a Solicitor of Internal Revenue, an Assistant Attorney General for Postoffice Department, an Examiner of Claims, a Law Clerk, a Chief Clerk, and nine Assistant Clerks.

The Judiciary consists of the Supreme Court, Circuit Courts of Appeal (act of March 3, 1891), Circuit Courts and District Courts. There are nine judges upon the Supreme Bench, a Chief Justice, and eight Associate Justices. There are nine Circuits, a Supreme Court Judge being assigned to each. There are also two Circuit Judges for each Circuit. There are fifty-five United States District Courts. All Federal Judges, except Territorial, are appointed for life, as are the clerks of the United States Courts. The pay of the latter is in fees, and not by salary; the same is the case with the United States Marshals and District Attorneys, both of whom are appointed for terms of four years. Besides the regular courts of the United States, there are two courts of claims at Washington, one growing out of losses at the South by loyal citizens incident to the civil war. The other adjudicates the claims for depredations by the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers. Each Territory has a Judge and one or two Associate Justices, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

By act of Congress February, 9, 1889, the head of the Department of Agriculture was made a member of the President's Cabinet. This Department looks after and reports upon agricultural matters. Under Act of Congress July 4, 1836, the Commissioner of Patents was instructed to give his attention "to distributing rare grains, seeds and plants," in the collection of which he was aided by the diplomatic and consular officers of the United



HALL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON.

States in foreign countries. In 1839 \$1,000 were appropriated for this purpose. This gave rise to the agricultural division of the Interior Department.

The Department of Agriculture was established by Act of Congress dated May 15, 1862, "to acquire and diffuse among the people of the

United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants." The chief executive officer was to be known as the Commissioner of Agriculture, to be appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate.

There are now annually distributed about 1,200,000 packages of seeds, and 25,000 bulbs, vines, cuttings and plants.

The publications of the department consist of an annual report of about 700 pages octavo, 227,000 to 275,000, printed for distribution, and monthly reports of about forty-eight pages octavo, on the condition of the crops, 28,000 printed.

This department was formerly a bureau of the Interior Department, but in its reorganization was made independent of that department.

The whole legislative power is vested by the Constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate, or Upper House, consists of two members from each State, chosen by the State Legislatures for six years. Senators must not be less than thirty years of age; must have been citizens of the United States for nine years; and be residents in the State for which they are chosen. Besides its legislative capacity, the Senate is invested with the power of confirming or rejecting all appointments to office made by the President, and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment in the latter case only extends to removal from office and disqualification. Representatives have the sole power of impeachment. The Vice-President of the United States is the President of the Senate, but has no vote unless there be a tie.

The House of Representatives, or Lower House, is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of all male citizens over the age of twenty-one, of the several States of the Union, who are only qualified and registered in accordance with the laws of their respective States. By the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution neither race nor color affects the right of citizens. The franchise is not absolutely universal; residence for at least one year in most States is necessary; in some States the payment of taxes, and in others registration. Untaxed Indians are excluded from the franchise. The number of members to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years. By the Apportionment Bill consequent on the census of 1890, the number was fixed at 356.

This shows an increase in the number of Representatives of 24 over that based on the previous census. On the basis of the last census there is one representative to every 173,901 inhabitants. The popular vote for President in 1888 was about 11½ millions, or 1 to 6 of the entire population.

According to the terms of the Constitution, representatives must not be less than twenty-five years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen. In addition to the Representatives from the States, the House admits a Delegate from each organized territory, who has the right to debate on subjects in which his territory is interested, but is not entitled to vote. The Delegates are elected, like the representatives, with this difference, that in two Territories, Utah and Wyoming, the franchise is also accorded to women. Wyoming, now a State, continues this right.

Every bill which has passed the House of Representatives and the Senate must, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if not approved, he may return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated. If after reconsideration two-thirds of that House agree to pass the bill, it must be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it must likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it becomes a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses are determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill are entered on the journal of each House.

Each of the two Houses of Congress is made by the constitution, the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and each of the Houses may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Congress may alter the Constitution by the fifth article of the same. When two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary they may propose amendments to the Constitution, or on application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of all the States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments. They shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress. For salaries of the officials of the United States, see Salaries as given in Statistical Dictionary.

The Constitution of the United States grants perfect equality to all creeds and religions. The total strength of the several religious denominations is shown by the colored diagram on page 27 of this Atlas.

EDUCATION.—Education is general in the United States, every effort being made to aid in its progress. Nevertheless, owing partly to the former existence of slavery, and partly to the constant influx of numbers of uneducated immigrants, there exists a large mass still totally ignorant of the first elements of education. According to the census of 1880 in the whole country, out of a total population above ten years of age of 35,761,607; 4,923,431 were returned as unable to read and 6,239,958 as unable to write. The former is 13.4 per cent., the latter 17 per cent., which, contrasted with 16 and 20 per cent. (the proportions of the corresponding classes in 1870), shows a very decided gain in the direction of rudimentary education. Of the whites above ten-years of age, the "cannot writes" formed 9.4 per cent. The native whites, however, show a proportion of but 8.7 per cent., while foreign whites show 12 per cent. A very large proportion of the illiteracy of the country, and especially of the South, is seen to be among the colored population, where the "cannot writes" form 70 per cent. of all above ten years of age. Most of the illiteracy of the country exists south of Mason & Dixon's line, the Ohio, and the south boundary of Missouri.

During the school year of 1884-85 the population of school age was reported to be 17,169,391, of whom 11,159,923 were enrolled, and 6,520,



THE CABINET CHAMBER.

300 were in daily attendance on the common schools. In the United States the general government makes no direct appropriation of moneys for the support of the common schools, all it does being to set aside for each State, upon its admission into the Union, a certain part of the public domain, of which the price, according to the constitutions of most of the

States, forms a part of the permanent school fund, the income from which is used for the support of the common schools. This income is supplemented by the amounts derived from direct taxation by each State. In 1887-88 the total amount reported for common school purposes was \$29,175,415, the amount expended being \$122,455,252. The private middle-class schools or, as they are usually called, seminaries and academies numbered in 1887-88, 1,164 with an enrollment of 26,721 students under 7,221 instructors.

The number of institutions classed as universities and colleges, is 596 with 8,035 instructors, an enrollment of 108,778 students, and an income of \$3,628,423 from productive funds, and of \$3,440,545 from tuition fees.

FINANCES, ETC.—The revenue of the United States is mainly derived from two sources—namely, duty on imports, and internal revenue taxes upon distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, banks and bankers. The national expenditure is mainly on account of the war and navy departments, pensions, payment of interest of the public debt, incurred by the civil war of 1861-65, and the civil service. Pensions form the largest item of expenditure. Next to pensions, the cost of the general administration, including the expenses of the executive and legislature, provided for under the head of "Civil Expenses," is comparatively small.

The estimated revenue and expenditures for 1891 is: Revenue, \$406,000,000. Expenditure, \$354,000,000, showing an expected surplus of \$52,000,000. The surpluses are all available for reducing the public debt, and during the year 1890 the sum devoted to this purpose was \$105,344,496, including sinking fund and redemption. The Internal Revenue at present is collected mainly from whisky, tobacco and malt liquors.

The debt of the

United States deducting the available cash in the Treasury January 1, 1891, was \$923,376,119. Of this amount \$406,642,296 bears no interest.

ARMY.—By the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress is empowered in general to raise and support armies; and by the second section of the second article, the President is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and of the Militia when called into the service of the United States. On August 7, 1789, Congress established a Department of War as the instrument of the President in carrying out the provisions of the Constitution for military affairs.

By Acts of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, March 3, 1869, and July 15, 1870, the number of land forces constituting the standing army of the United States was strictly limited. It was subsequently enacted that from the year 1875 there shall be no more than 2,155 commissioned officers and 25,000 enlisted men at any one time, exclusive of the signal corps, the authorized strength of which is 500 enlisted men. The actual enlisted strength of the army at the beginning of 1891 was 2,168 officers and 26,517 enlisted men, distributed as follows: Cavalry 7,050, artillery 5,145, infantry 14,125, engineer, ordnance and other departments 2,365. Total 27,089.

Of the officers of the regular army, there are 19 general officers, 70 colonels, 91 lieutenant-colonels, 220 majors, 619 captains, 40 adjutants, 40 regimental quartermasters, 556 first-lieutenants, 444 second-lieutenants, 31 chaplains, 10 storekeepers.

The ninth and tenth regiments of cavalry, and the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth regiments of infantry, are composed of negro soldiers, but with white officers. The number of retired army officers is 508. See statistics under subject "War."

Besides the regular army each State is supposed to have a militia in which all men from 18 to 45, capable of bearing arms, ought to be enrolled, but in several States the organization is imperfect. The organized militia numbers 7,311 officers and 83,979 men. The number of citizens who in case of war might be enrolled in the militia is upward of 6½ millions. In 1880 the males of all classes between 18 and 44 years of age numbered 10,231,239, of whom 7,000,000 were native-born whites and 1,242,354 colored.

NAVY.—The navy of the United States on Jan. 1, 1891, consisted of 91 vessels of all kinds in service, of which only 88 were considered serviceable. Several large cruisers built of steel were recently finished, also a

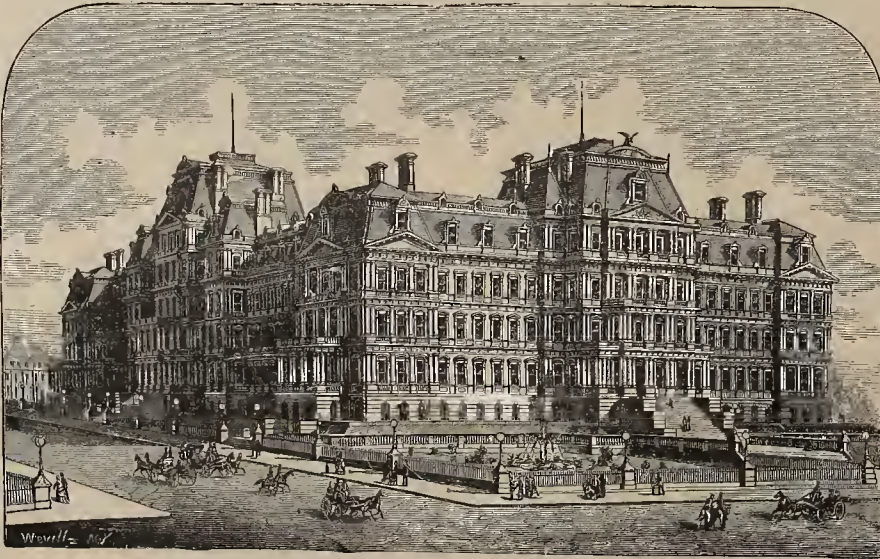
dispatch boat, and other vessels. All are heavily armed, of great speed, and have rapid-fire and machine guns. In recent years plans were prepared for several other fast steel-built cruisers to be begun at once; all to be heavily armed with torpedo and electric outfits. In the present year of 1891 there are being completed a heavily armed gun boat of 1,700 tons, a dynamite cruiser 230 ft. long, and 19 other vessels, 5 of which are armor-clads; all heavily armed and capable of attaining great speed. The United

States possesses ten

navy yards and stations, namely: Portsmouth, Charleston, Brooklyn, League Island, New London, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and Mare Island. Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has an area of 63 acres; Charleston, near Boston, of 80 acres; Brooklyn, of 80; Philadelphia, of 15, and Washington of 42 acres. Norfolk, Pensacola, and Mare Island are used only for temporary repairs.

The navy of the United States was commanded, in January, 1891, by 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 6 rear-admirals, 10 commodores, 45 captains, 85 commanders, and 74 lieutenant-commanders. The body of commissioned officers comprised besides, at the same date, 250 lieutenants, 75 junior lieutenants, 174 ensigns, and 307 cadets. The Navy Appropriation Act for 1886 provided for 7,500 enlisted men and 750 boys, besides a marine corps of 2,095 officers and men. The United States Naval Academy is located at Annapolis. The whole number of students in 1891 was 242.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The United States, consisting of thirty-eight partially independent States, one Federal District, and eight organized and two unorganized Territories, occupies the central portion of North America, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in lat. 25°—49° N. and long. 67°



THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

—124° 30' W. The area is estimated at 3,008,400 square miles, of which rivers and lakes cover 38,400 square miles. This area, however, is exclusive of the vast district of Alaska, in the extreme northwest of the continent, purchased from Russia, 30th March, 1867, comprising 577,390 square miles. Only one-fourth of the country is to any great extent in a state of cultivation.

Its coast line on both oceans is reckoned to have a length of about 13,200 miles, excluding the numerous bays and sounds, besides 3,620 miles on the great Canadian lakes. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, formed by the confluence of these two noble streams, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico; with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Connecticut, Penobscot, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Alabama and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows: Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the Territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward, the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southward toward the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the South, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, etc., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilization. The Mississippi Valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance copper, iron, coal, lime, and lead, which in many of the States appear inexhaustible; there are also rich lead mines in Illinois and Wisconsin. In California besides

silver, iron, copper, and lead, gold is found in great abundance; quick-silver is found in Kentucky, coal in Pennsylvania and other States, the supply of which is said to equal that of any country in the world. The increase in the production of wine in California is so great that the value will probably equal that of the minerals. Nitre is found in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. The salt-springs are numerous and copious, and appear almost inexhaustible in several parts of the country.

The population of the United States and Territories, according to the census in 1880, was 50,152,866; inclusive of colored people, 6,580,793; settled Indians, 143,302; unsettled Indians, 179,332; Chinese, 105,468; and Alaska, 35,426; Germans, 1,966,742; Irish, 1,854,571; Canadians, 717,157; English, 662,676; Scandinavians, 440,262; Scotch, 170,136;

Welsh, 83,302; and 519,254 of other nationalities, in addition to which no fewer than 12,978,394 natives were of foreign parentage, every country under the sun being represented. The total present enumerated population, 1890, is 62,622,250. The increase in the ten years, 1880-1890, was 12,469,384, or at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum during the decennial period.

From 1775 to 1815 immigration into the United States was very small, on account of the American Revolution and the European wars, not over 3,000 or 4,000 a year arriving during this period. When peace between England and America was re-established, in 1815, immigration took a fresh start. The famine of 1816 and 1817 gave the first powerful impulse to a larger immigration from Germany, and after the year 1820 an ever-interrupted stream of population kept flowing into the United States. See *Immigration*, Tables of Reference.

COMMERCE.—The international commerce of the United States is at present mainly carried in foreign bottoms; of the total exports and imports in 1890, only 12.47 per cent. was carried in vessels belonging to this country. The shipping belonging to the United States was classed as follows for 1890: Sailing vessels 15,164, tonnage 2,109,412; steam vessels 5,965, tonnage 1,859,088;

boats and barges 2338, tonnage 455,995; a total in numbers of 23,467, and tonnage 4,424,495, of which 928,062 tons were registered as engaged in the foreign trade; the balance in the coasting trade. In 1890 33,448 vessels of 18,107,261 tons entered, and 33,197 vessels of 18,148,862 tons cleared from the ports of the United States. The exports of merchandise in 1890 exceeded that of the imports \$68,518,275 in value. Of the total exports, \$857,828,684, agricultural products formed 74.51 per cent.; manufactures 17.88; mining, lumber, fisheries and all others 7.61. Of the domestic exports 52.58 per cent. went to Great Britain alone, while only 27.42 per cent. of the imports came from that country.

INDUSTRIES.—The United States ranks first among the nations of the world in agriculture, manufactures, mining, stockraising and combined banking and commercial industries, and at the same time remunerates its



THE GREAT FALLS OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

wage force greater than that of any other country and exceeds all other nations in wealth and income. This great empire has over 1,500,000 square miles of arable land exclusive of Alaska; of this area only 105,097,750 acres or 164,215 square miles, was cultivated in 1880, or less than one-ninth of the smallest estimate of the arable land; after feeding the nearly 60,000,000 inhabitants in 1886, this country exported nearly \$500,000,000 worth of agricultural products. If the total area of arable land were brought under the plow it would feed 450,000,000 inhabitants, and afford 2,554,000,000 bushels of grain for export, and according to Atkinson, we might, "by merely bringing our product up to our *average standard of reasonably good* agriculture sustain more than double this number of inhabitants, and produce an excess of over 5,100 million bushels of grain for exportation."

The United States contains wonderful wealth under the soil as well as in it. It produces one-half the gold and silver of the world's supply. Iron ore is contained in 23 of our States; a number of them could singly supply the world's demand. The coal measures are simply inexhaustible. Lead is found in nearly all of the States and Territories. Copper abounds in every Western State except Nebraska and Kansas. The deposits of salt are without computation. Sulphur is exceedingly abundant, borax is found in Nevada enough to supply mankind. Deposits of the sulphate of soda almost chemically pure, are found in Wyoming. Texas has the largest gypsums deposits known in the world. The finest building stones, granite, sandstone and marble of all possible colors and shades, without end abound in many parts of the Union. The United States has won first rank in the manufacturing world. In 1880 the products exceeded those of Great Britain by \$650,000,000. The development of the vast resources of the country will greatly increase, and hence cheapen the raw materials which lie at our door, while other countries must go many thousand miles for their cotton, wool, woods, hides and metals of every sort which are used in every variety of manufacture. The late English premier, Mr. Gladstone, some seven years ago. Speaking of the United States, said: "She will probably become what we are now—the head servant in the great household of the world, the employer of all employed, because her service will be the most and ablest." The superior ingenuity and intelligence of our mechanics and operatives which enable them now to compete with the cheaper labor of Europe will continue to give them better machinery, while their rapidly increasing population will cheapen labor. It is interesting to note, not only the position, but the rate of progress of the United States. While the manufactures of France from 1870 to 1880 increased \$230,000,000, those of Germany \$430,000,000 and those of Great Britain \$580,000,000, those of the United States show an increase of \$1,030,000,000 or nearly as much as the total increase of the three countries named.

In connection with the great forests of the United States, the preparation of lumber is an important industry. This industry employed in 1880 146,880 hands, using materials valued at \$146,155,385 the value of the produce being \$233,268,725. The fisheries of the United States employed in 1880 131,426 persons and 6,605 vessels, and \$37,958,500 capital, showing \$43,000,000 as the value of products. The area devoted exclusively to the rearing of cattle is somewhat over one million square miles. In 1886 there were in the country 10,077,657 horses, 2,084,593 mules and asses, 45,510,630 cattle of all kinds. 48,383,331 sheep, 46,092,843 swine. The total value of the products of the leading industries in the United States for the year of 1886 is estimated to have been considerably in excess of ten thousand million dollars. The vast continents of Asia, Africa, and South America are but lately now open to the market of the United States. With our natural advantages fully realized there is nothing to prevent us from becoming the mighty workshop of the world, nor is it unreasonable to believe that with the agricultural, mining and manufacturing industries fully developed this country is capable of sustaining and enriching a population of over 1,000 million souls. Matthew Arnold has well said that "America holds the future."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.—The growth of the railway system of the United States dates from 1827, when the first line was opened for traffic at Quincy, Massachusetts. The extent of railways in operation in

1886 was 128,967 miles. As the returns given in Poor's Railway Manual seem incomplete in the case of some companies, it is very difficult to obtain the precise mileage open for traffic. According to one return, the total mileage open for traffic and under construction on December 31, 1880 was 167,433 though the returns for various groups of States seem to overlap each other to some extent.

The total capital invested in railways in 1886 was \$8,073,573,394, the gross yearly earnings, \$765,310,519, and the net earnings \$266,488,993. The canals of the country, with length, cost of construction, etc., are noted in Dictionary of Reference page 28. The United States possesses an unequaled system of rivers and lakes; counting no stream less than 100 miles in length we have a river flow of nearly 75,000 miles. Thus a vast system of natural canals carries the seaboard into the very heart of this vast country.

The telegraphs of the United States are almost entirely in the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had in 1885 147,000 miles of line, 462,283 miles of wire, and 14,184 offices; the number of messages sent in 1885 was 42,096,583, the receipts \$17,706,834 expenses \$12,005,909, and profits \$5,700,924. Including minor companies, there were altogether about 175,000 miles of telegraph line open for public use in 1890. There were also 170,471 miles of telephone wire belonging to one company, with 411,511 telephones, and 752 telephone exchanges. Including this company it is estimated that in 1890 there were over 200,000 miles of wire for telephone use.

The postal business of the United States for the fiscal year 1889–90 was as follows: Letters carried, 1,860,434,665; postal cards, 429,515,350; newspapers, etc., 778,428,515. There are (1890) 66,637 offices. The total expenditure during the year 1889–90 was \$66,645,083, receipts \$60,858,783, leaving a deficiency of \$5,786,300.

The reader is referred to the Statistical Dictionary, page 17, for tables exhibiting the trade, industries, internal improvements, and statistical matter touching the United States, also the several colored diagrams illustrating a comparison between this and other countries. The History of the United States is concisely given under The Political History of the United States and a Chronological History of the World, which see.



ALABAMA.

Area, 51,540 square miles. Population, (1890) 1,513,017.

HISTORY, ETC.—Half a century after the discovery of America by Columbus, Alabama became first known to Europeans. The expedition of De Soto had to fight its way fiercely through the tribes who peopled its wilds at that period.

The first settlement in the State of any importance was that at Mobile, founded by the French in 1713. Alabama formed a part of Georgia until 1798, when that, with other divisions, became the Territory of Mississippi. In 1813 there was a great massacre by the Creek Indians at Fort Mims. For two years it bore the name of Mississippi Territory. Alabama was admitted to the Union December, 1819, having then a population of 120,000. Seceded January, 1861. Provisional governor appointed by President Johnson June, 1865. Was re-admitted to representation in Congress 1868. The Fifteenth amendment was ratified 1870. The Constitution now in force, adopted 1875. The State is divided into sixty-six counties.

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Senate of the State consists of thirty-three members chosen for four years. A senator must be twenty-seven years of age and a resident of the State for three years. The House of Representatives is composed of one hundred members chosen for two years. Bien-

nial sessions are held. Sessions are limited to sixty days, unless extended by two-thirds vote of both houses. Salary of legislators four dollars per day, and ten cents mileage. The executive veto may be set aside if voted against by a majority of the members. To obtain the right of suffrage, male citizens must have attained the age of twenty-one years, have resided one year in the State, and three months in the county. Voters are required to take the oath of allegiance and be registered. In electing to office, no qualification of money or education shall be required. The Governor must have been ten years a resident of the United States, and seven years a citizen of Alabama. Salary \$3,000. Other officers must be twenty-five years of age, and a resident in the State five years. If a



STATE HOUSE, MONTGOMERY.

vacancy occurs, the succession to the Governor is vested in 1, the president of the Senate. 2. In the event of his removal or a vacancy, then in the speaker of the lower house.

JUDICIARY.—The Supreme Court holds one term annually at Montgomery, commencing in December and continuing until the next July. This court consists of a chief-justice and four associates, elected for six years at a salary of \$3,600 per year. It may issue remedial writs, but has appellate jurisdiction only. The State is divided into five chancery districts, each electing a chancellor, and into twelve circuits, each having an elective judge. The judges of these courts each receive \$3,000 a year. In each county there is a Probate and County Court, and a City Court in Montgomery, Eufaula, and Mobile. There are three terms of the United States Circuit Court held each year, and at the same time as the District Courts.

FINANCES.—The State debt Sept. 30, 1890, funded, was \$9,409,500. The receipts \$2,594,442.17. The expenditures \$2,642,957.80. The total amount raised by taxation \$1,365,911.19. Rate of State tax forty cents on the one hundred dollars. A poll tax is levied on males from twenty-one to forty-five for the use of the school fund.

In 1886 there were 2191 miles of railway in operation, showing a total investment of \$78,248,381. Gross earnings \$759,649. Mileage 1891, 3,067.

EDUCATION.—The State Constitution provides for free schools in every district for all children between the ages of seven and twenty-one, with the restriction that white and colored children shall not be united in the same school. Alabama University is at Tuscaloosa. There are three normal schools in the State. There is a large State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn.

CLIMATE.—Although Alabama is in seven degrees of the tropics, its climate is not unpleasant, the mean annual temperature being about 63° Fahr. In the northern and more elevated sections the temperature is moderated by the sea breezes, and seldom exceeds 95°, except in July, when the thermometer has been known to record 104° Fahrenheit. In the winter months the range is from 20° to 80°, and in spring from 25° to 90° Fahrenheit. Snow very seldom falls, and ice is almost unknown. The rainfall varies from forty-six to forty-nine inches per annum.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Alabama is 330 miles in length, and on the average 154 miles in breadth, and has an area of 51,540 square miles.

Population, males, 622,629; females, 639,876; white, 662,185; colored, 600,103. Electoral vote, ten. In the northeast the country is rugged and uneven, and the southern extremity of the Allegheny Mountains extends thence west, forming the dividing line between the head waters of Tennessee and the rivers which flow south to the Gulf of Mexico. The slope from this to the south is gradual, with rolling prairies in the center of the State, and the extreme southern portion is flat, and but slightly elevated above the sea-level. There is about sixty miles of sea coast, including Mobile Bay, the finest harbor on the Gulf. The Mobile is the great river of the State; it is formed by the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee, about fifty miles above Mobile Bay. The Tombigbee River is navigable for light draft steamers to Columbus, about three hundred miles. The Black Warrior, a branch of the Tombigbee, has its source in North Alabama, empties near Demopolis and is navigable for steamers to Tuscaloosa, 285 miles above Mobile. The Alabama, which is the eastern branch of the Mobile, is navigable to Montgomery, 320 miles. The Chattahoochee, a large river rising in Georgia and emptying into Appalachicola Bay, forms the eastern boundary of Alabama for over one hundred miles. It is five hundred miles long and navigable to Columbus, Georgia, three hundred miles above its mouth. The Coneculi emptying into the Escambia; the Perdido emptying into Perdido Bay; the Chostawhatchee emptying into the bay of the same name; the Coosa, Cahawba and Tallapoosa, affluents of the Alabama, are among the smaller rivers.

Among the natural curiosities of the State are: a natural bridge in Walker county, Bladen and Blount Springs, noted resorts of health and pleasure seekers, and the celebrated sulphur springs of Talladega county. Various mounds and roads have been found in different parts of the State, of which no traditions are furnished by the Indians who formerly occupied the country. In the limestone rocks of Tuscumbia, a stream of water issues from a large fissure which is said to discharge 7,875 gallons of water per minute. The northeast corner of the State is broken, and abounds in wild, grand and picturesque scenery.

Mobile Bay extends from the Gulf of Mexico northward thirty-six miles, to the mouth of Mobile River. It varies in width from eight miles in the north to eighteen miles on the Gulf. The main channel for vessels is between Dauphin Island on the west (at the eastern extremity is Fort



STREET VIEW IN MOBILE.

Gaines) and Mobile Point on the east, on which is Fort Morgan, a very strong fortress. On this point is a revolving light fifty-five feet high.

The forests mainly in the northern and central parts of the State, include oak, chestnut, pine, hickory, poplar, cedar, cypress, elm, and mulberry.

INDUSTRIES.—With a fine climate and a splendid soil, Alabama ranks high in agriculture. The chief productions are corn and cotton. Other products are sweet potatoes, sugar-cane, and rice, while fruits are plentiful.

The most important manufactures are those of flouring-mill products, cotton goods, and iron. In 1880 there were in operation 1,060 looms making cotton goods, consuming 14,887 bales of cotton, with 1,600 employees. There was also in 1880, 77,190 tons of pig-iron smelted; there are a large number of furnaces in the State for its production.

Since 1886 the Northern section of the State has enjoyed an immense "boom," many towns having doubled and trebled their population.

The largest mineral production of Alabama is coal; in the northeast and center are three different fields, with an aggregate area of more than 5,500 square miles. The coal is bituminous. There are also immense deposits of iron ores, which yield from thirty-six to fifty-eight per cent. of pig iron. Gold has been mined in the State to some extent, found usually combined with silver. Galena, manganese, and plumbago are also found. Among building stones are granite, white marble, limestone, and sandstone. In Coosa county very superior granite is found; for statuary and monumental purposes it has no superior in the United States, while the white and variegated marble equals in beauty any on the continent.

CITIES.—*Mobile.* Population 31,076. The chief city of the commonwealth is delightfully situated on the Mobile River at its junction with Mobile Bay. It is handsomely built, has many fine churches, schools, banks, newspapers and manufacturing establishments. A State Medical College and the United States Marine Hospital are located here. It is the second largest cotton port in the South. It has connection with the general railway system of the country by four lines and inland by steamers to river towns of the State. Its harbor is large and commodious. Its exports are valued at about \$4,000,000; its imports less than \$300,000. In 1706 it was the scene of the revolt of the "petticoat insurrection." By the Treaty of Paris in 1763 it was transferred to the British Government, but in 1783 was ceded to the Spanish Government, with all the rest of the British possessions on the Gulf—and remained in the possession of Spain until 1813—when it was surrendered to the United States. In 1819 it was incorporated a city. From January 11, 1861, to April 11, 1864, it was in the hands of the Confederates. The port is defended by Fort Morgan situate on a long low, sandy point at the mouth of Mobile Bay, opposite Dauphin Island and Fort Gaines on the east end of that island. Mobile is noted for its delightful shell road drives, which wind through picturesque scenes along the bay and are pronounced to be superior to any found in the South.

Birmingham. Population, 1880, 3,086. 1890, 26,178. Situate in the midst of the coal and iron interests of the State, 91 miles from Montgomery, is the county seat of Jefferson county, though comparatively a new city. Its trade of coal and iron is greater than that of any other place in the State. It is also an important railroad center.

Montgomery. Population 21,883, the capital of the State, is situate on the left bank of the Alabama River, 415 miles above Mobile, at the head of steamboat navigation. The city is very handsomely built, with elegant residences and gardens on a cluster of hills. It has a law school, academies and other schools, several fine churches, banks, newspapers, iron foundries, marble works, and is one of the largest cotton markets in the State; four lines of railroad center here. In 1861 it became the capital of the Confederate States until it was removed to Richmond. The city was founded in 1817, and in 1847 was made the capital in place of Tuscaloosa.

Selma. Population 7,626. County seat of Dallas county, situate on the north bank of the Alabama River. It is on elevated land far above the bed of the river which flows at the base of a steep bluff, 160 miles from Mobile by river, and 44 miles direct. Five railroads center here. It contains about 20 churches, several schools, banks, etc. During the civil war it supplied the Confederates with shot and shell, having factories for the manufacture; niter works, artillery works, an arsenal and a navy yard. It is the depot for a large exportation of cotton. Its leading manufactories are cotton mills and iron works, oil works, steam lum-

ber mills, car wheels, railroad and machine shops, and steam cotton presses. It contains also six large cotton warehouses.

Huntsville. Population 1890, 7,955—one of the most prosperous and important towns of the State, is situate high up on a spur of the Cumberland Mountains, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 10 miles north of the Tennessee River. There are a large number of manufactories in the place—several churches, schools, etc. It enjoys a large trade in cotton and imported goods with the surrounding country.

Tuscaloosa. Population 5,486—the county seat of same name, located 75 miles from Selma, situate on the left bank of the Black Warrior at the head of steamboat navigation. It is the seat of the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa Female College, Alabama Central Female College, and contains the State Insane Hospital. Tuscaloosa is at the head of the cotton planting, and at the foot of the mineral region of the State, and is the center of trade for a district containing rich resources—as yet but imperfectly developed. The city was the capital of the State from 1826 to 1846.

Eufaula. Population 6,500, is an important railway and commercial center, 80 miles from Montgomery, situate on the Chattahoochee at the junction of three lines of railroad. It ships annually about 30,000 bales of cotton, and has considerable and increasing manufacturing business.

Other important progressive towns, each controlling considerable local and other trade are: Anniston (pop. 9,500), Gadsden (pop. 5,000), Greenville (pop. 2,802), Opelika (pop. 3,686), Florence (pop. 5,984), Tuscumbia, (2,700), Decatur, (3,500), Talladega (pop. 2,100), Troy (pop. 3,448), Bessemer, (3,500), Tuskegee (pop. 2,600), Union Springs (pop. 2,500), and Marion (pop. 2,500).

ALASKA.

Area 577,390 Square Miles. *Population* 1890, 30,329.

All that part of the North American Continent west of the 141st degree west longitude, together with a narrow strip between the Pacific Ocean and the British Dominion, with all the islands near the coast and Aleutian Archipelago, except Copper and Behring Islands on the Kamtschatka coast, comprise the Territory of Alaska. This great tract was formerly called Russian America, and was acquired by the United States in 1867—by purchase from Russia—for \$7,200,000. Owing to the peculiarities of its contour the coast line is disproportionately long, and measures over 8,000 miles. The interior of the Territory has been but slightly explored, and knowledge of the country is confined mainly to a few of the larger rivers; to the islands and to the coasts. So far as known all the mountains in the country, of any considerable height, are below latitude 65° N. There are three important mountain chains, the St. Elias or coast range, the Rocky Mountains, and the Alaskan range. The highest elevation in North America, Mt. St. Elias, variously estimated from 17,850 to 19,400 feet, is one of the coast range. There are 61 volcanoes 10 of which are active in the Aleutian Islands; the Shishaldin, about 8,000 feet above the waves that wash its base constantly belches out fire and smoke. Alaska is one of the greatest glacier regions on the globe. In one of the gulches of Mt. Fairweather is a glacier that extends to the sea a distance of 50 miles, and then breaks in a perpendicular wall of ice 300 feet high and 8 miles broad. Above Fort Wrangel on the Stickeen River between two mountains, 3,000 feet high is a glacier 40 miles long and 4 or 5 wide and 1,000 feet deep; opposite this mass of ice and immediately across the river, are large boiling springs. It is also a great hot and mineral spring region. Medicinal springs abound in sufficient number and variety to treat the diseases of the whole human race. Goreloi, one of these, is a vast smoking caldron 18 miles in circumference. The great river of Alaska is the Yukon. It rises in British Columbia, enters Alaska near the arctic circle and flows with a general southwest course across the entire width of territory into Behring sea. Its length is estimated at 2,044 miles, and is navigable in Alaska 1,206 miles. Eight hundred miles above its mouth it is, in places 6 miles wide, including the intervening islands. It is the seventh great river of the world, and drains an area of 200,000 square miles. According to a Russian official

report it discharges one-third more water every hour than the Mississippi. Next to the Yukon in size is the Kuskokwim, which also flows into Behring sea some further south. The Copper, Chilkah and Stickeen are the chief rivers flowing into the North Pacific Ocean. Lakes are said to be numerous in the interior of the country. Alaska has an estimated total area of 577,390 square miles including the islands, and comprised in six great districts as follows:

1. The Arctic division, containing 121,528 square miles, and comprising all that portion between 141st meridian in the east and Cape Prince of Wales, or Behring Strait, in the west, the Arctic Ocean in the north, and having for its southern boundary a line indicating the water shed between the Yukon River system and the streams emptying into the Arctic and impinging upon the coast of Behring Sea just north of Port Clarence. Population 3,094.

2. The Yukon division, containing 176,715 square miles, and comprising the valley of the Yukon River as far as it lies within Alaskan boundaries and its tributaries from the north and south. The island of Saint Lawrence, in Behring Sea, is included in this division. Population 6,870.

3. The Kuskokwim division, containing 114,975 square miles, bounded on the north by the Yukon division, and comprising the valleys of the Kuskokwim, the Togiak, and the Nushegak Rivers, and the intervening system of lakes. Behring Sea washes the whole west and south coasts of this division, which also includes Nunivak Island. Population 8,911.

4. The Aleutian division, containing 14,610 square miles, and comprising the Alaska Peninsula westward of the isthmus between Moller and Zakharef Bays and the whole chain of islands from the Shumagin group in the east to Attoo in the west, including also the Pribylof, or Fur-Seal Islands. Population 2,451.

5. The Kadiak division, containing 70,884 square miles, and comprising the south coast of the Alaska Peninsula down to Zakharef Bay, with adjacent islands, the Kadiak group of islands, the islands and coasts of Cook's Inlet, the Kenai Peninsula, and Prince William Sound, with the rivers running into them. Population 4,352.

6. The southeastern division, containing 28,980 square miles, and comprising the coast from Mount Saint Elias in the north to Portland Canal, in latitude 54 deg., 40 min., in the south, together with the islands of the Alexander Archipelago between Cross Sound and Cape Fox. Population 7,748.

The total population of Alaska was in 1880, 33,426, of whom 430 were white, 1,746 Creoles, 17,517 Innuits or Eskimo, 2,145 Aleut, 4,237 Tinnah, 6,757 Thlinket, and 780 Hydas.

As early as 1770 a large trade was carried on between Russia and Alaska. A record at the imperial custom house at Okotsk shows the receipt, during the year, of furs valued at two million roubles.

The first association of Russian merchants for trading in Alaska was organized in 1785. The business was the purchase of furs in exchange for other commodities, their shipping ports being those of Okotsk, Bolshcheretzki, and Petropavlovsk, with Irkutsk as the great trade center. The first formal charter was granted by the Emperor Paul to the "Russian-American Company" in 1799, the government exacting in return for

the privileges granted *one-tenth* of the receipts. In 1786 the number of fur-seals killed under the supervision of the Russian hunters was 500,000, but fully one-half of the skins were thrown into the sea from putrefaction, because of inadequate methods of curing them. The annual average of fur-seal shipments from the Pribylof Islands to the United States, England, and China, from 1820 to 1867, was 42,000 skins, or an aggregate of 1,974,000 in the forty-seven years. During the first three years after the transfer of the Territory to the United States (making the Pribylof group a treasury reservation) the number of fur-seals killed exceeded 1,000,000.

The climate of Alaska is much milder than the climate of countries of the same latitude on the east coast of America. That of the Aleutian Islands is similar to that of the west coast of Scotland. Travelers report that in the Yukon Valley there are large fertile plains and extensive marshes, which, though underlaid by ice which never melts even in the hottest summer, are covered with luxurious vegetation. The remarkable mildness of the climate, as indicated above, is largely owing to the influence of the prevalence of the warm Japanese current.

Alaska is valuable largely on account of its seal and other fisheries. The great seal breeding islands of the world are the Pribylof Islands, lying in the heart of Behring Sea. They were discovered in June, 1787, by Gehrman Pribylof, a shipmate serving in the employ of a Russian fur

company. St. George was first discovered. St. Paul, about thirty-six miles to the northwest of St. George, was discovered in July. They are located in the Japan Ocean currents, and hence the normal temperature is much warmer than that of the surrounding seas. The cold is seldom lower than twelve degrees below zero, and the lowest average range in winter (from November to April) is from twenty-two to twenty-six degrees, Fahr., above zero. Sometimes for a whole winter there is scarcely ice enough for skating. The islands are also so enveloped by dense fogs as to furnish a comparatively secure hiding place for the fur-seal. St. Paul is in an



VIEW OF SITKA, ALASKA.

air line from southeast to northeast points about thirteen miles long, and is nearly six miles in its greatest width. It has a superficial area of 21,120 acres, with a shore line of forty-two miles, sixteen and a half of which are fitted for the passage of the fur-seals. St. George, is over ten miles long and about four and a half miles in extreme breadth, having an area of about twenty-seven square miles. Otter Island, six miles southwest of St. Paul, and Walrus, six miles from the northeast point of St. Paul, are elevated rocky reefs, on which numerous sea-otters have been found. The fur-seals seek these islands to rest for two or three months on land, on a hard smooth surface, with a cooling moist atmosphere, as they must have during their breeding season. They find here, especially on St. Paul, the admirably adapted grounds of basaltic rock and of volcanic cement slopes of gradual ascent from the sea, furnishing a quiet resting place for millions of the intelligent species. Mr. Ivan Petrof, in his valuable report to the U. S. Census department, states there is not a rod of similarly attractive ground on all the Alaskan coasts. The sea-otter is most abundant from the island of Oumnak northeasterly along the Alaskan Peninsula. The land-otter is found on the whole coast from the southern boundary to the northern shore of Noitan Sound, also on the whole coast of the Yukon as far as known. The beaver, the brown bear, the mink, the cross, blue and white fox, the marten, and a few other fur-

bearing animals are also found in many parts of Alaska, and some of them widely distributed and in immense numbers.

The Alaska Commercial Company, of San Francisco, has the exclusive right, under a lease granted by Congress, of taking seals (under certain conditions) for a period of twenty years from May 1, 1870. The number to be taken yearly must not exceed 100,000, and these are to be males only—an imperative condition in the lease is that no female seal is to be slain. The employees of the company are natives, of whom there were 398 engaged in 1880, and each was then paid forty cents per skin for his labor in taking and curing it. The seals are not to be taken except during the months of June, July, August, and September. The company pays for its lease \$55,000 a year (secured by U. S. bonds to that amount), and also an internal revenue tax of \$2 per each seal-skin shipped, also 60½ cents for each fur seal-skin taken and shipped by the company; also 55 cents per gallon for each gallon of oil obtained from said seals, for sale in said islands or elsewhere, and sold by said company, also to furnish to the inhabitants annually free of charge 25,000 dried salmon, sixty cords fire-wood, and a sufficient quantity of salt and of barrels for preserving the necessary supply of meat. No distilled spirituous liquors are to be furnished to the natives, except by the physician as medicine. The Alaska Company have paid to the United States government from July 1, 1870, to August 20, 1888, for taxes and rentals \$5,752,774.75, or more than two-thirds the original cost of the Territory. The value of the fisheries in 1890 was \$4,404,265. Total value of exports 1890 \$9,840,730.

By act of Congress in 1870 Alaska was made a military and collection district, the Territory remaining unorganized. The laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce, and navigation were extended over it by act of July 27, 1868, cognizable by the United States Courts of Washington, Oregon, and California.

By act of May 17, 1884, "providing a civil government for Alaska," Congress created a District Government providing for a Governor, a District Court (sitting at Sitka in May, and at Wrangel in November.) The clerk of this court is *ex-officio* Secretary and Treasurer of the District of Alaska. He is also recorder of deeds, mortgages, and mining claims, and register of wills. A United States Marshal and District Attorney were provided for. The act further creates four Commissioners having the powers of Commissioners of the United States Circuit Courts, and of Justices of the Peace, to reside at four designated settlements in Alaska, to hold courts of record subject to the supervision of the District Judge in all testamentary and probate matters, habeas corpus, etc. The laws of Oregon are declared to be the law in the District of Alaska when not in conflict with those of the United States. The act appropriates the sum of \$25,000 for education. In 1890 forty-eight schools were in operation. Alaska is created a land-district with a land-office at Sitka, with the Marshal as Surveyor-General, the Clerk as Receiver of Public Money, and the Commissioner as *ex-officio* register. There are 12 Greek churches (1890): 7 Presbyterian missions and 23 by 12 other denominations.

CITIES.—*Sitka*, Population 1,600, mostly Creoles; is the capital of the Territory, and the only considerable town. It is situated on a commodious harbor on Baranov Island. It was long the headquarters of the Russian-

American Fur Company and the capital of Russian America, then called New Archangel. When Alaska was ceded to the United States Sitka was a collection of log huts about one hundred in number.

The most conspicuous object in the town is the Greek church; it is built in the form of a Greek cross; has an emerald dome over the center, and a bell tower surmounted by a cupola. The interior is a mass of gold and silver; the wood work is handsomely carved and richly gilded. The rainfall at Sitka is said to be greater than of any section of the world outside of the tropics; the number of rainy days in each year varies from a minimum of 190 to a maximum of 285. Ice, fit for consumption, scarcely ever forms here.

Fort Wrangel, on the north end of Wrangel Island, at the mouth of the Stickine river, is a town of about 150 inhabitants; it consists of a long line of log huts stringing along the beach, and an important mission to the Indians is established here. *St. Paul* in Kadiac Island is the principal depot of the seal fisheries, and around it is the best agricultural land in the Territory. *Harrisburg* De Juneau, about two hundred miles north of Sitka, is a mining center, and has a winter population of 1,000. Another considerable settlement is on Oonalaska Island, where there is good anchorage. Trading ports are scattered over the sea coast of the Territory.



VIEW OF FT. WRANGLE, ALASKA.

ARIZONA.

Area, 112,920 Square Miles.
Population, 1890, 59,620.

As early as the seventeenth century Arizona was visited by the Spaniards. In 1720, a century later, a considerable number of permanent settlements were made by the Jesuits within the present boundary of the Territory. Some fifty years later their missions were broken up by the Mexicans, and the Jesuits expelled. Until 1863 Arizona was a part of New Mexico, at which date it was organized as a Territory. It is bounded north by Utah, east by New Mexico, south by Mexico, and west by the States of Nevada and Cali-

fornia, and contains an area of 112,920 square miles and a population, in 1880, of 40,440, including 5,280 colored people, Chinese, Japanese and civilized Indians.

All that part of the territory north of the Gila River was acquired through a treaty with Mexico February 2, 1848; all lying south of it was obtained by purchase from Mexico, under the Gadsden treaty of December 30, 1853. The growth and prosperity of the Territory has been materially hindered by lawless tribes of Indians, all of whom are now considered peaceable. The Apaches, the most warlike and hostile, were removed in 1886 to a reservation in Florida. There are still in the Territory about 20,000 Indians. The origin of the name is derived from an Indian word meaning "sand hills."

OFFICIALS, ETC.—Arizona has a Governor, Secretary, and three Supreme Court Judges, who are appointed by the President, subject to the confirmation of the Senate. The Legislature is composed of two branches, and meets annually in January.

CLIMATE.—The temperature of the sandy plains of the south is extremely hot, and rarely, even in winter, falls below 34 degrees, and often rising in summer to 118 degrees Fahrenheit. But the central and higher part of the country is mild and healthful, the temperature not often exceeding 90 degrees in summer. The rainy season is in June, July, Au-

gust and September, little rain falling in the other eight months. Pulmonary troubles and malaria are almost unknown.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Arizona is a rough and elevated country, of broad plateaus from 7,000 to 7,500 feet above the sea in the north, but declining in the south to less than 100 feet. Mountain chains cross the plateaus, with summits and isolated peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet high. Some of the mountains were once active volcanoes, but not within historical record.

There is only one navigable river, that of Colorado, over 1,200 miles long, formed first in the Territory of Utah by the junction of the Green and Grand Rivers; it is navigable for 612 miles from its mouth. It receives 200 streams, chiefly small, runs 600 miles in deep canyons, which in some places form walls to the height of 7,000 feet, and falls 3,000 feet from the northern to the southern line of territory. Its principal tributaries, none of which are navigable, though of great importance for irrigation and mining, are the Gila, the Colorado, Chiquito, and Bill Williams Fork.

Among the picturesque features of the Territory probably the most interesting is the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, reached from Peach Tree Springs, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railway. The Canyon Diablo, a deep canyon in the midst of a desert. The Petrified forest near Holbrook, which covers 1,800 acres. Among the petrifications are those of California redwood, pine, cottonwood and palm. Trees have been measured that are seventy feet long, and have a diameter of five feet. Specimens of the amethyst and topaz are frequently found in the heads of the fallen giants, and in many instances the whole tree is one translucent agate. Few natural curiosities are more worthy of attention. Seventy miles northwest from Holbrook is Cataract Canyon, where the water pours over a precipice 1,800 feet high.

Within the boundaries of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, lie the far famed lands of that remarkable people, the Cave and Cliff dwellers. Scattered throughout Arizona are the agricultural remains and attestations of a decayed civilization, in the form of Pueblos, casa grandes, cave and cliff houses. Three miles from Cosnino are the most easily reached of all the cliff-dwellings, second in point of interest only to those of De Challez. They will never cease to be the wonder of scientist and tourist. Just north of Winslow is the reservation of the Moqui Indians, who alone of all Americans possess the curious art of making robes and blankets of feathers, beautifully designed and ingeniously executed. Near them is the Canyon De Challez, where are some of the most remarkable of the cliff-dwellings.

Only about five per cent. of the area of Arizona can be used for purposes of agriculture, the country suffering from want of water, and economical irrigation being as yet impracticable; but the greater part of it is excellent for grazing. The ground is covered with a rich growth of grama grass, giving excellent food for cattle, and the climate being mild, no shelter is needed. There were in 1880 145,000, cattle and 1,326,000 sheep in the Territory. In some parts of the Territory, notably in the south, are desert tracts, that are arid wastes, utterly unfit for cultivation. The soil in the eastern, middle, southern and western part, especially around the Colorado and Gila Rivers, where the overflow fertilizes, is rich and productive, often yielding two crops a year. Wherever irrigation can be carried on successfully, abundant crops of all the cereals, potatoes, and grapes, oranges, and other fruits can be produced. On the desert plains in the

south no kind of vegetation grows except the cactus and other like plants. Pine and cedar trees are found on the mountains, and walnut, cherry, and cottonwood along the streams.

But the chief wealth of Arizona lies in its metals and minerals. Gold is found in every district that has been explored throughout the Territory both in placers and veins. The richest gold mines are in Yavapai county, the gold being found in the sands of the gulches, as well as in quartz, slate, and talcose rocks. In the mountain ranges are lodes of gold, silver, copper, lead, gypsum, quicksilver, sulphur, coal, cinnabar, salt, borax, and lime. The silver ores are argentiferous galena, native silver and sulphates and sulphurets of silver. Some of the copper ores carry a very high percentage of copper. Opal pebbles, garnets, sapphires, malachite and other precious stones have been found.

By the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway (Santa Fe system) in the north, and the Southern Pacific in the south part of Arizona, each crossing the entire Territory, transportation has been greatly facilitated, and given Arizona an impetus for the development of her mining resources second to none of the Territories. The capital stock of the railroad companies represents an investment of \$21,495,000, funded debt



COLORADO RIVER AND RAILROAD DEPOT, YUMA, ARIZONA.

\$11,330,000; total investment \$33,246,308. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company was chartered July 27, 1866, for the purpose of constructing a road from the western boundary of Missouri to the Pacific Ocean, on the 85th parallel, a distance of about 2,000 miles. In aid of the work the United States granted 12,800 acres of the public lands to the mile in the States, and 25,000 acres to the mile in the Territories—a total land grant of 42,000,000 acres.

CITIES. *Tucson*, Population 1890 5,095, formerly the capital, and county seat of Pima county and the most populous city, was founded by Jesuits in 1560, a military post ceded to the United States in 1853—incorporated 1871—situated in the valley of the Rio Santa Cruz 2,520 feet above sea level, and a station on the Southern Pacific; contains banks, churches, court house, newspapers, etc. Its streets are narrow and houses are largely built of adobe. It has an important trade with Mexico. Manufactures flour, exports gold dust, hides and wool. Large numbers of stock are raised in the vicinity.

Tombstone, Population 6,000 county seat of Cochise county; the center of a large mining district; enjoys a large trade. It is so named on account of the natural aspect of the country.

Prescott, Population 1890, 2,000, late capital of the Territory, and seat of Yavapai county; situated at an elevation of 5,318 feet above sea level, is the center of a large mining district. A railroad connects it with the Atlantic and Pacific.

Phoenix, Population 4,000; capital of Maricopa county, situated on the north side of the Salt River, a few miles east of its confluence with the Gila. Is an important mining center. It was made the capital Jan. 28, 1889, and is destined to become the most important city of the Territory.

Yuma, Population 800 the county seat of Yuma county, is the most important river and railroad town in the Territory, situated on the Colorado River. The climate in summer is very hot and dry; in winter it is mild and healthful. Gold, silver, copper and lead are found in lodes near the river. The Southern Pacific Railway spans the river at this point with a magnificent bridge.

Flagstaff, a new, yet important town, situated on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad in Yavapai county, is the center of an immense lumber

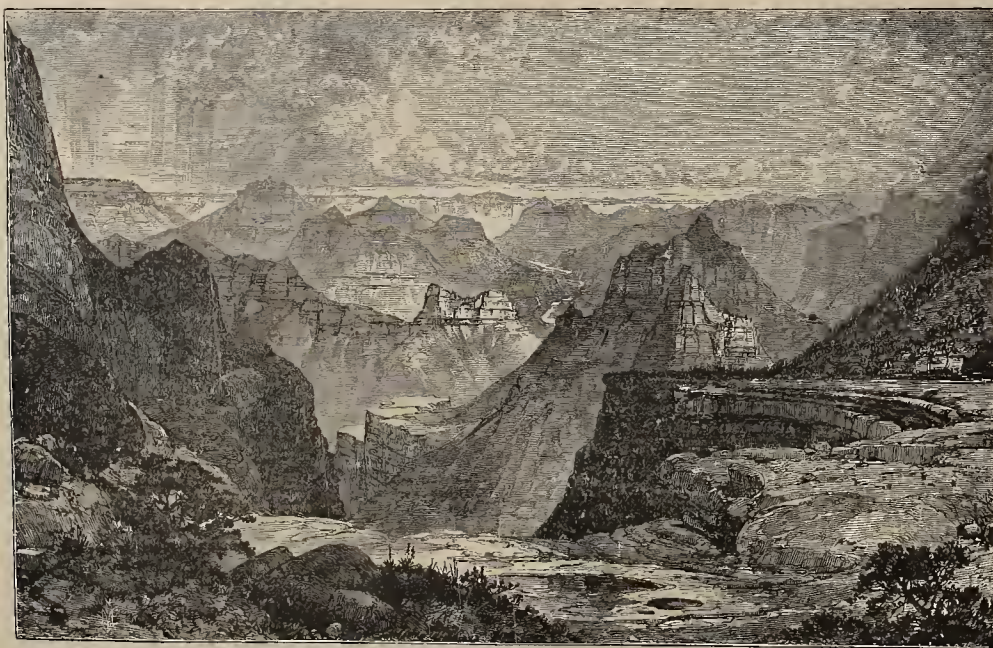
Charlesston, Clifton, Contention, Dunlap, Ehrenberg, Gillett, Holbrook, San Carlos (Indians), Silver King, Springerville, Tempe, Tubac, Wilcox and Winslow.



ARKANSAS.

Area, 53,045 Square Miles. *Population*, (1890), 1,128,179.

HISTORY.—Arkansas was first settled by the French at Arkansas Post early in the eighteenth century, was ceded by Spain to France in 1763; was purchased by the United States in 1803. It was originally a



GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO, SHOWING AMPHITHEATRE AND SCULPTURED BUTTES.

camp. One mill at this place turns out one hundred thousand feet of lumber each day. Near by hunting and fishing are excellent, for here are the mighty forests of the San Francisco mountains, in whose almost trackless and interminable wilds the sportsman can find an inexhaustible quantity of game.

Other important towns are: Snowflake, population 500 in the southwestern part of Apache county near the Black Mesa mountains; St. Johns, population 1,690, the county seat of Apache county; Benson, population 500, in Cochise county, at the junction of the Southern Pacific and Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroads; Bisbee, population 500, in Cochise county; Florence, population 1,769, on the south bank of Gila River, seat of Pinal county; Hackberry, near the Peacock mountains, and Mineral Park, the seat of Mohave county; Globe City, the seat of Gila county, and the terminus of the narrow gauge railroad from Tucson; Nogales, population 1,200, in Pima county. Other growing towns, each controlling considerable mining and other industries, are: Aubrey, Arivaca, Brigham City, Casa Grande, population 200 almost wholly Indians—

part of Louisiana, and in 1812 when that State was admitted to the Union, was made a part of Missouri. Erected into a Territory in 1819, and made a State in 1836; it seceded from the Union in 1861; national authority, with a loyal government, was established in 1864, and it was admitted by representation to Congress in 1868. From the time of the admission of Arkansas to 1850, its growth was slow. At that time its rich soil and adaptability to cotton raising attracted large numbers from the Southern States, and its growth was rapid both in wealth and population up to the outbreak of the civil war, when a large portion of the State was overrun by both armies. The principal engagements were Pea Ridge and Fayetteville in 1862; the capture of Arkansas Post, Helena and Little Rock in 1863. Gen. Grant's army passed through a part of the State, on its way to Vicksburg. In March, 1869, the Fifteenth amendment was ratified, and the existing Constitution was formed in 1874. Arkansas derives its name from the Arkansas River, meaning *smoky water*. It is nicknamed the "Bear State" owing to the great number of these animals formerly found there.

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor must be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State for four years. He is elected for a term of two years. Salary, \$3,500. His succession: 1. Devolves on the President of the Senate. 2. On the Speaker of the House of Representatives. There is no Lieutenant-Governor.

The legislature consists of a Senate with 31 members, and a House of Representatives of 93 members. Sessions are biennial. Senators must be over 25 years of age, and representatives over 21. Any male citizen over 21, having resided twelve months in the State and six months in the county, and voting precinct one month, is qualified to vote. Soldiers, seamen and marines in the United States service cannot vote in the State. Idiots, Indians and persons convicted of crime are disqualified.

JUDICIARY.—There is a Supreme Court consisting of a Chief-Justice and two Associate Justices, each elected by the people for a term of eight years; salary, \$3,000. This court has power to issue, hear, and determine all remedial writs; having general appellate jurisdiction in law and equity. Regular terms are held at Little Rock in May and November. There are also eleven Circuit Courts, each having a judge, whose term of office is four years. A probate judge is elected for two years, and justices are elected by the people, two or more for each township, a term being two years.

FINANCES.—The amount of State debt on October 1, 1890, was \$9,249,900 principal, past due interest, \$375,386; total, \$9,625,285. This is exclusive of \$1,986,773 Levee Bonds, \$5,350,000 Railroad Aid Bonds, and of \$3,694,644 other disputed debt. The Supreme Court of Arkansas in 1878 decided that all the Levee Bonds are unconstitutional and invalid. All the Railroad Aid Bonds have been declared by the Supreme Court to have been illegally issued.

The State receipts for two years ending October 1, 1890, \$1,688,685, and expenditures for two years ending October 1, 1890, \$1,261,114. Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1890, \$427,571. Amount of taxable property as assessed, 1890: Real, \$154,706,483 personal, \$104,273,091; railroad, \$38,291,599; total, \$297,271,173.

Rate of State tax, 4 mills on the dollar. Poll tax for school purposes, \$1.00. The annual expenses of State government, including charitable institutions, are about \$1,074,280. Expenditure for schools by State taxation, \$650,000. In addition to this, each school district levies a tax in a large majority of cases of 50 cents to the hundred dollars, as well as the \$1.00 poll-tax.

EDUCATION.—A revised school system for the State was constructed in 1875, and a State Superintendent of Public Instruction appointed. There is a permanent school fund, and the Constitution provides for a free school in each district for at least three months in the year. The Arkansas Industrial University at Fayetteville has an income from the State of \$10,000. In 1880 there were 120 periodicals published in the State, six of which were dailies, 107 weeklies, two monthlies and five others. The aggregate circulation was 92,621 copies. In 1886 the total number had increased to 156. In 1891 there are 211.

CLIMATE.—The climate is variable; the average annual temperature

is about 63°; the heaviest falls of rain occur in the southeastern part of the State. The valleys are generally unhealthy, particularly to the unacclimated. The more elevated portions of the State are salubrious.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Arkansas is bounded on the north by Missouri, on the east by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Tennessee and Mississippi, on the south by Louisiana, southwest by Texas, and west by the Indian Territory. Its length from north to south is nearly 243 miles, average breadth 230 miles. Population, 1870, 484,471; 1880, 802,525. Males, 416,279; females, 386,246. White, 591,531; colored, 210,666. Electoral votes, seven.

The State is naturally divided into three distinct sections. The east section, along the Mississippi, White, St. Francis and Arkansas Rivers, is mostly level, and in winter and spring, liable to inundation. With some prairie, the east section is covered with a dense forest. The soil, where arable, is very productive. The middle section, watered by the higher branches of the White River, by the main volume of Arkansas, the higher branches of Washita and the Red River, is broken, in part, rather moun-



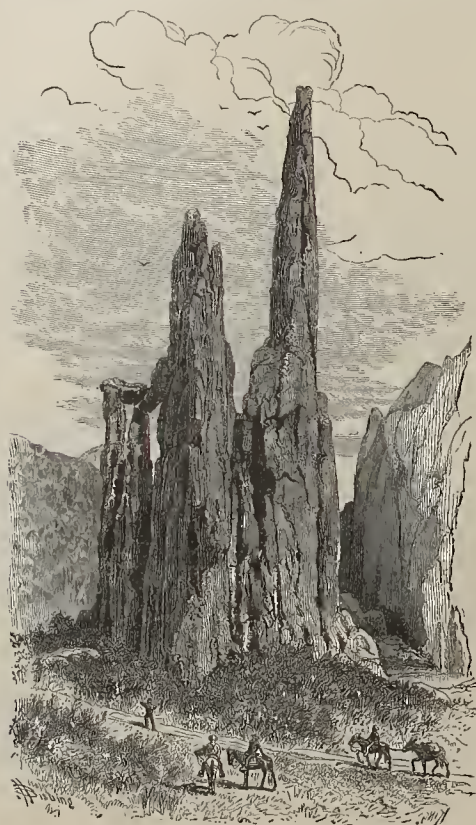
ARIZONA SCENE, SANTA FE ROUTE.

tainous, and presenting extensive prairies. The west and northwest section is mountainous, with extensive prairies. The Ozark Mountains extend into the northwest corner of the State from Missouri; the lower part of this range being called Pea Ridge.

Arkansas has no sea coast, but is remarkably favored with navigable streams. The Mississippi River washes its eastern boundary for a distance of three degrees, though by its tortuous course the actual distance is probably between 300 and 400 miles. The St. Francis, 450 miles in length, rises in Missouri at the foot of Iron Mountain, and flowing south, enters Arkansas, over which it flows 120 miles, falling into the Mississippi about sixty miles above the mouth of White River. Its valley in the northeast part of the State is a continuous swamp, filled with shallow lakes and bayous, covered with a heavy growth of cypress and other trees. The White River is 800 miles long, rises in the south part of Missouri by two large branches, White River proper and Black River, 350 miles long,

which, uniting in Arkansas, flows below the junction 120 miles, and falls into the Mississippi fifteen miles above the mouth of Arkansas River. It is navigable 350 miles. Though impeded by shoals, the Arkansas is navigable far above the limits of the State. It is one of the largest tributaries of the Mississippi, rising high up in the Rocky Mountains, near the source of the Del Norte. Its course is east, southeast; whole length 2,170 miles, and empties into the Mississippi in Desha county.

Washita River rises by numerous branches in the mountains in the western part of the State, between Arkansas and Red Rivers, and flowing into Louisiana, empties into the Red River, thirty miles from its mouth. Its length is 500 miles; navigable 350 miles from its mouth. Among its principal tributaries are the Saline, Little Missouri, Bayous D'Arbonne



ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPIRES, ARIZONA.

and Macon, Lafourche and Tensas Rivers. The State is remarkably well stocked with wild animals, valuable for their meat, hides and furs, among which are the deer, elk, beaver, otter, rabbit, raccoon, wild cat, catamount, wolf and bear. Wild turkeys, geese, quails and various other birds are also found in great abundance.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—There are salt springs near Ouachita, while the famous "Hot Springs," one of the most remarkable natural phenomena found in our country, are situated near the middle of the State, at a village called Hot Springs, 60 miles southwest of Little Rock. More than one hundred of these springs issue from a lofty ridge of sandstone, the temperature of the water varying from 105° to 160° Fahrenheit. They are of great medical value, containing magnesia, soda, potash, chlorine, sulphuric and carbonic acids. The town of Hot Springs is largely supported by invalids who resort there in search of health. Many wonderful cures of rheumatism, gout, stiffness of the joints, mercurial diseases, malarial

fevers, scrofula, syphilis and diseases of the skin, have been performed by the use of these waters.

At Eureka Springs (q. v.) in the north-western portion of the State are some forty or more medicinal springs, whose curative properties are specially beneficial for rheumatism, cancer, blindness, skin, and other diseases. In Pike county on the Little Missouri River, is a natural bridge, and near by a mountain of very fine alabaster.

INDUSTRIES.—

Arkansas ranks very high as an agricultural State, the country being well watered, and possesses a fine soil. The uplands yield splendid crops of wheat and other cereals, and fruit of all varieties. The river bottoms are of rich black soil, on which cotton, corn

and tobacco grow, it would seem, almost without cultivation. The principal agricultural products are corn, wheat and cotton, while other products are the sweet potato, rice and sorghum molasses. Stock raising is extensive.

Timber is plentiful; among the varieties are cypress, gum and sycamore in the lowlands, while white oak and hickory flourish on the uplands.

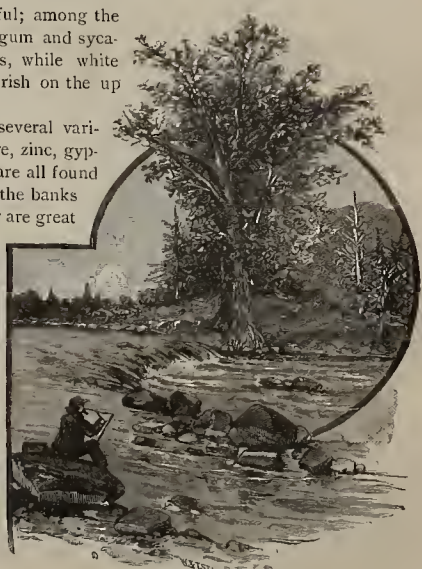
Coal, including several varieties, iron and lead ore, zinc, gypsum, and manganese are all found in Arkansas. Along the banks of the Arkansas River are great deposits of soft coal.

The iron ores are found in the Ozark Mountains, and of a good quality. In Lawrence and Randolph counties are quantities of lead ore, containing often a high percentage of silver; copper is found in several counties; zinc ore is abundant. In Pulaski county, kaolin, or a kind of porcelain clay has been discovered.

Granite, marble, limestone and freestone, as well as all kinds of building stone, are abundant.



HUNTING SCENE, ARKANSAS.
(St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.)



ON THE BLACK RIVER, ARKANSAS.
(St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.)

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Great attention has been paid to the internal improvements during the past ten years, previous to which time they were confined to plank roads and extensive levees, which are necessary to prevent the lowlands from overflow. Immigration has been encouraged and railroad enterprises are doing much toward developing its



SCENE ON THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.

wealth, population and trade. Poor's Manual gives the number of miles of railway within the State in 1886, at 2,146 miles, representing a capital of \$24,391,979, and a funded debt of \$26,142,423, a total investment of \$52,800,781, Mileage 1891, 2,280

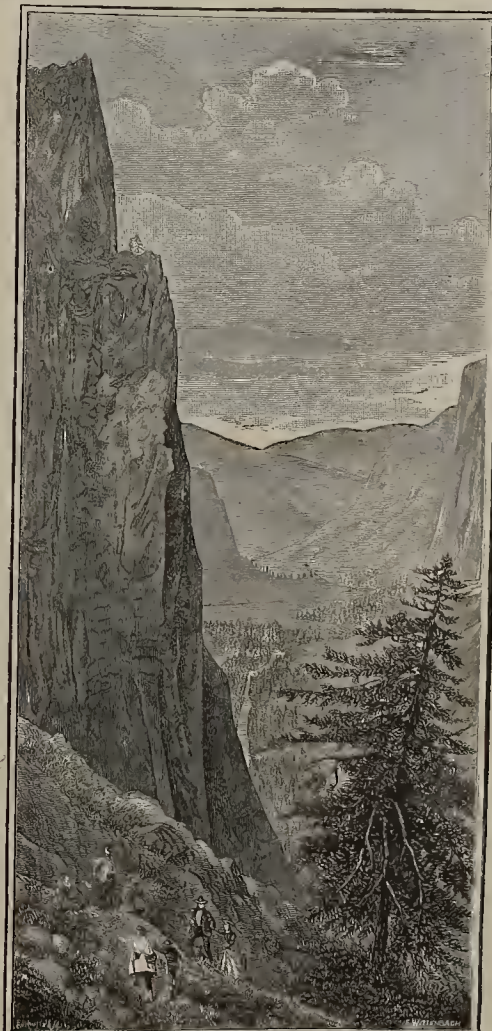
CITIES.—*Little Rock*, Population 1890, 25,874. The capital and chief city of the State, is situate on the south bank of the Arkansas River 300 miles from its mouth, on the first bed of rocks bounding the alluvial valley of the Mississippi. It is handsomely laid out, good business blocks, fine residences, contains the State House, St. John's College, U. S. Land Office, arsenal, State penitentiary and institution for deaf mutes and the blind. It enjoys a large local trade—and is the chief commercial and railroad center of the State. Steamers on the Arkansas River touch at the levee. The city is considered remarkably healthy.

Fort Smith, Population 11,946, county seat of Sebastian county, is situated on the south side of the Arkansas River, at the head of steam navigation and the junction of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, with the Texas branch of the St. Louis and San Francisco. It is a flourishing city, commanding an extensive trade. The U. S. District Court, having jurisdiction over the adjoining Indian Territory, holds its sessions in this place.

Helena, Population 5,225, seat of Phillips county, is situate on the Mississippi River, 75 miles east from Little Rock. It is an important town, and the center of a large cotton export trade. It has several churches, newspapers, oil mills and some manufactures.

Texarkana, Population in Arkansas in 1890, 4,000, capital of Miller county in the southwestern part of the State, lies partly in Arkansas and Texas, is an important railroad center and a rapidly growing town, and enjoys a considerable Texas trade.

Hot Springs, population 8,086 situate 65 miles west by south of Little Rock, is famed for its numerous hot springs, whose temperature ranges from 90° to 160° Fahrenheit. It is built principally in the narrow valley of Hot Springs creek, running north and south between the Ozark Mountains, contains 20 or more large hotels, several schools, churches and two weekly newspapers. The town itself and surrounding hillsides are embowered in trees, and present a very fine picturesque and inviting appearance. The valley in which the town is situate, is about a mile and a half long, and very narrow, and has an elevation of about 1,500 feet above the sea.



SENTINEL ROCK, YOSEMITE VALLEY.

Eureka Springs, Population 3,550 situate in Carroll county near the Missouri line. It is noted for the medicinal qualities of its several springs, and is fast becoming a popular resort for invalids. The scenery in the vicinity is picturesque and attractive. Extensive quarries of red granite have lately been opened.

Pine Bluff, Population 9,952, on the right bank of the Arkansas River, 46 miles below Little Rock, is an important shipping point for cotton and other products. There are large iron works and other manufactures.

Camden, Population (1890), 2,490 is a shipping point on the Ouachita River.

Other important and growing towns are Arkadelphia, Arkansas City, Conway, Corning, Fayetteville, Hope, Jonesboro, Lonoke, Magnolia, Malvern, Marianna, Monticello, Morrilton, Newport, Ozark, Prescott, Russellville, Seavey and Van Buren.



CALIFORNIA.

Area 155,980 Square Miles. Population 1890, 1,208,130.

In some of the early English maps California is called New Albion, having been so named by the buccaneer Sir Francis Drake, who touched

the white population was 12,000 to 15,000. In the month of February 1848 gold was discovered in Col. Sutter's mill-race near the town of Coloma in El Dorado county. The news spread rapidly. People flocked in from all parts of the world. The emigration was altogether unparalleled. On Sept. 1, 1849, a convention of delegates met at Monterey to frame a State constitution, which was submitted to the people, by whom it was adopted, and on September 9, 1850, California was admitted into the Union. A new constitution was adopted in 1879, making many radical changes from the old organic law. The name California is derived from the Spanish *Caliente Fomalla*, meaning "hot furnace," in allusion to the climate. The nickname is "Golden State;" it is entitled to this appellation by reason of its precious metals, and for its golden fruits and grain fields.

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The executive department consists of a governor, lieutenant-governor, Secretary of State, comptroller, treasurer, attorney general, surveyor general, and superintendent of public instruction, chosen by the people for four years. The qualification of all is an age of 25 years and over, and a citizen and resident of the State for two years. Salary of the governor \$6,000. His succession is vested 1. in the lieutenant-governor; 2. The president of the Senate *pro tempore*. 3. The speaker of the lower house. The governor is ineligible for U. S. Senator during his term of office.

There are forty members of the State Senate, elected for four years, and eighty members of the Assembly, elected for two years. The sessions are biennial, beginning the first Monday after January 1st of each even year, and limited to sixty days, unless extended according to resolution of



MOUNT SHASTI, ON OREGON BRANCH SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

on its coast in 1578; it remained unoccupied till 1767, when it was invaded by Franciscan friars, the successors in Mexico of the newly expelled Jesuits; they established various missions and soon brought the mass of the aborigines under their influence. Its coast was first explored under United States orders in 1841-1843, and was again explored by Gen. John C. Fremont. During the years 1843 to '46 inclusive many thousands of emigrants from the United States settled in California. After the declaration of war between Mexico and the United States the struggle in California terminated favorably to the latter, and it became a Territory of the United States. Early in January, 1847, at the close of the hostilities

both houses. Salary of legislators eight dollars per day and ten cents mileage and twenty-five dollars. A two-thirds vote is required to pass any measure over the executive veto. State appropriations to sectarian schools are prohibited. The right of suffrage is given to all male citizens over twenty-one years of age, not convicted of crime, or idiotic, who have been residents of the State six months, and of the county thirty days.

JUDICIARY.—The supreme court consists of one chief-justice and six associate justices elected by the people for a term of twelve years. Salary of each \$6,000. There are county courts, each with a single judge who acts as surrogate, except in San Francisco. No judge of superior

or supreme court can receive salary, unless he swear that no cause in his court submitted ninety days previous remains undecided.

FINANCES.—The State debt July 1, 1890, was \$2,642,000, all of which was funded. The State holds in trust for school and university funds its own bonds to the amount of \$2,690,000, and is practically out of debt. The State receipts were \$10,000,572, and expenditures same year \$7,554,526; amount raised by taxation \$7,879,600; assessed valuation of taxable property, real estate \$891,416,590; personal \$173,273,458; railroads \$40,488,652; total \$1,105,178,700. Rate of State tax seventy-two cents on \$100. A capitation tax is imposed on males from twenty-one to sixty for school fund, producing in 1889 \$340,572.

EDUCATION.—California is well supplied with higher educational institutions. There were in 1886 eleven incorporated colleges, the grounds and buildings of which were valued at \$1,435,000. In 1886 ex-governor and United States Senator Sanford donated a large tract of land and several million dollars, as an endowment and permanent fund toward the founding of a university, that should compare favorably with that of any in the old or new world. Plans are now (1890) being matured. This princely gift is now available and will prove a blessing to the State and coast.

The University of California is situated at Berkely, four miles north of Oakland, includes a college of letters, five colleges of science, a college of law, of medicine and of pharmacy. Students of both sexes are admitted on equal terms.

There are three Protestant theological seminaries and three Catholic colleges in the State. At San Francisco are the medical colleges, and at San José, Oakland, and Benicia are institutions for the higher education of women. The public-school system has steadily improved. There are free schools for all children between five and seventeen years of age, and separate schools for negro and Indian children. The total value of school property amounts to \$6,857,816. The more important libraries of the State are the State Library at Sacramento, and those of the Mercantile and Odd Fellows' Associations at San Francisco. See "Schools" in Dictionary of Statistics for further information, touching the schools of the State. The State now publishes its own school text-books.

CLIMATE.—Owing to differences in elevation and latitude, and to both sea and land breezes, California may be said to have several different climates. In the extreme northern portion of the State the winters are often very severe; on the coast the winters are mild, and the summers delightful, on account of the constant cool breeze from the sea. Between the coast and the valleys farther inland there is a large district that possesses the amenities of two climates, making an even climate, the most delightful in the world. There are properly two seasons, the dry and the rainy, similar to the winter and summer of the Atlantic coast. The air is clear and pure in all parts of the State, and it is said to be very beneficial to all pulmonary complaints. The rain-fall is of extreme variability.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The State lies between the parallels of 32 degrees and 42 degrees north latitude, and 114 and 124 of west longitude. It is 769 miles in length from southeast to northwest. Its greatest width is 332 miles. It is the second State in size in the Union. It occupies nearly 1,000 miles of the Pacific coast. Population 1870, 560,247; 1880, 864,694. Males, 518,176; females, 346,518. Native, 571,820; foreigners,

292,874; Chinese, 75,132; Indians, 16,277. Electoral votes, 8. The State is naturally divided into three entirely distinct sections: The coast region, the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, and the deserts. By reason of the irregularity of the surface, only about one-third of the State is arable, and in the northern portion the crops are wholly dependent upon the rainfall. If rain falls, excellent crops are the result; if it fails, the crops are inferior and worthless. Only one-thirtieth of the area of the State is under cultivation. In the southern portion, the land is irrigated by numerous streams. The coast region is fertile and the scenery beautiful.

Near the coast below 34° are the unimportant islands of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina, San Nicholas and San Clementes. The only port of entry for ocean steamers is San Francisco. From that city there are steamers running to Australia, Panama, Mexico, China and Japan. Other principal harbors are, San Diego in the south, Humboldt, Santa Barbara, Monterey, Bodega, San Luis Obispo and Tomales. Two mountain chains run through the State uniting at the north and south end. The Sierra Nevada or Snowy mountains, forming in some parts the eastern boundary of the State, starting from Mt. San Bernardino about 30° north, runs northwest and north, and reaches the coast range at 40°, 15' by a western spur. The summits of these mountains are in many instances above the snow line, with but few available

passes. The range is about 450 miles long and from 50 to 80 miles wide; they are thickly wooded as far as trees will grow. Some of the altitudes are, Mt. Shasta, 14,442 feet; Tyndall, 14,386; Brewer, 13,886; Dana, 13,277; Castle Boos Lassen, 10,577. The Johnson "pass" over this range is 6,752 feet, and that of the Central Pacific is 7,042 feet above tide level. The Coast Mountains are comparatively low, seldom showing peaks as high as 5,000 feet—the range lies near the ocean; it is pierced by the Bay of San Francisco. Its breadth is

from 20 to 40 miles. The higher of their range are: Mt. Diablo, 3,881 feet; Ripley, 7,500 feet; Downie, 5,675 feet, and San Carlos 4,977 feet. A lesser chain, the Mt. Diablo range, is about 150 miles long by about 25 miles broad. All these mountains are heavily covered with verdure and nearly all rich in minerals.

Between the mountain ranges lie the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, reaching 400 miles north and south, with a width of more than 50 miles. The rivers of the same name drain this valley—the former the northern, the latter the southern portion. The land in this vast central basin is remarkably fertile. In the northern portion of the State there is a plateau at about 40° which is more than 100 miles long and about 5,000 feet elevation. There is no outlet from this basin for water. In the south part is another basin known as the Colorado desert. It is about 150 by 70 miles, and is mostly a barren waste of sand. The Coast range of mountains is pierced by such fertile valleys as Napa Sonoma, Salinas, Los Angeles, San Gabriel and Santa Ana.

The chief river of the State is the Colorado, which forms the boundary along Arizona. The Sacramento 500 miles long, and San Joaquin 350 miles drain the great central basin—the former is navigable as far as the city of Sacramento, and the latter available for light draft boats nearly to the Sierras.

Kern River forms the south boundary of the mining region. The



VIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Klamath flows from Oregon through the northwest corner of the State with a considerable affluent from the south called the Trinity, and empties into the Pacific. There are numerous streams on the south coast, most of which are lost in the sands before reaching the ocean.

Mountain lakes are a feature of the State. Lake Tahoe on the summit of the Sierras, 6,200 feet above tide is about 20 miles long, and 1,500 feet deep. Its waters are exceedingly pure. The overflow passes into Truckee River and disappears by evaporation. Other lakes are Donner, Tulare, Clear, Owen's and Mono—the latter 14 by 9 miles at 7,000 feet elevation.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—The State is noted for its wonderful scenery, its innumerable springs and groves of giant trees. The remarkable attractions of the Yosemite Valley are known the world over, situated in Mariposa county on the west slope of the Sierra, at an elevation of 4,060 feet. It is 140 miles in a direct line a little south of east from San Francisco, but about 250 by any usually traveled route. Within a space 20 miles long and 10 miles wide, is probably presented more grand and beautiful scenery than is found in any similar area in the world.

It is a magnificent conglomeration of towering cliffs and majestic waterfalls, interspersed in its various twistings and turns, with silvery lakes, gigantic vegetation and the most beautiful flowers. It is impossible to give expression to the awe-inspiring feeling with which its mighty charms impress the beholder. Standing upon "Inspiration Point," the tourist obtains the first and most impressive view of the Valley, and one that will remain ineffaceably stamped upon his memory. After satisfying the senses with one rapid, general survey of the valley, the eye rests involuntarily upon "El Capitan," 3,300 feet high, the monarch of rocks, and the most matchless piece of natural masonry in the world. Then the vision wanders to the opposite side and takes in the beautiful waterfall known as the "Bridal Veil," which is here precipitated 900 feet into the valley below; then the "Cathedral Rock," 2,660 feet in height; next, the spires 500 feet higher are just beyond; then back again on the left, the "Three Brothers," 3,830 feet above the Valley, and in the distance the "Sentinel," 4,150, Dome, 3,568 feet above Mirror Lake; "Half Dome," 4,737 feet high, and many other masses of perpendicular granite walls majestically lifting themselves to the sapphire heavens. The Valley, which is some six miles in length by less

than a mile in average width, is thickly wooded and scattered all over with floral offerings, rich, varied and abundant beyond the possibilities of artificial gardens of wealth and taste. Amid the transcendent grandeur of the Valley, meanders a stream as cold and as crystal like as the upper fields of imperishable snow and ice from which it takes its Alpine source. The altitude of cliffs and domes about this valley, range from 7,000 to 9,000 feet. The Yosemite falls directly opposite the Sentinel, in three leaps. The first is a perpendicular descent of 1,500 feet, then 600 feet of cataracts down a shelving ledge, and then a final leap of 400 feet, making a continuous fall of 2,526 feet.

The gem of the valley, Mirror Lake, with its magnificent surrounding heights and elegant borders, lies two and one-half miles up the Canyon of the Tenaya. Other points of interest are Washington Column, or Tower, Mt. Watkins, The Royal Arches, Cloud's Rest, 6,150 feet above the Valley; Vernal and Nevada Falls; Glacier Point, one of the best and most accessible points from which to view the valley, and Eagle Point, where one may look down into the Yosemite Falls and obtain a fine view of the principal wonders of this wonderful region.

Parallel with the Merced River which flows through the Yosemite, and a little farther north is the Tuolumne in the Hetch Hetchy Valley. It is noted for the number and beauty of its cascades and the picturesque scenery along its course. This valley very much resembles the Yosemite in many ways, and has majestic elevations and cataracts which compare favorably with the El Capitan, Cathedral Rock, Yosemite Falls, Bridal Veil and others.

The Geysers or hot mineral springs, situated in Sonoma county, 100 miles from San Francisco, are, owing probably to their accessibility, more generally visited than any other Pacific coast attractions excepting the Yosemite. From the largest to the smallest, from the Steamboat and the Witches' Caldron down to the infinitesimal bubbles to be seen in every direction from the mouth of the seething, boiling, trembling canyon to its head, there are at least a hundred springs, of all shapes, colors, conditions and temperatures, ranging from 73° to 195° F. These natural seething caldrons are sug-

gestively named "Devil's Arm Chair," "Devil's Inkstand," "Devil's Machine Shop," "Devil's Tea Kettle," "Devil's Oven," "Devil's Kitchen," "Witches' Caldron," and like numerous weird appellations. They attract a great deal of attention, and the surrounding scenery is pronounced



THE YOSEMITE FALLS, ON SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

among the most beautiful in the world. California stands unrivaled in the number and superiority of its hot and cold mineral springs. Hot mineral springs are found in the counties of Lake, Napa, Sonoma, Plumas, Colusa, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino and San Diego, and cold sulphur, soda and chalybeate springs in Napa, Colusa, Lake and Sonoma counties. They are visited by tens of thousands of persons annually.

The famous seaside resorts of the State are Monterey, Hotel Delmonte, Pacific Grove Retreat, Santa Cruz, Pescadero, Camp Goodall, Aptos, Camp Capitola, New Brighton and Santa Monica. Its most popular winter resorts, patronized by visitors from all parts of the world, are: Los Angeles, Riverside, San Diego, Yuma, Santa Barbara, San Jose, San Francisco and Oakland and vicinity.

Another peculiar and remarkable feature of California is the "big trees." There are several groups or patches of these giants, but the Calaveras and Mariposa are the most popular, and easiest of access; the latter is rather the favorite of the two. It is 270 miles from San Francisco, contains six hundred trees, of which one hundred and twenty-five are from 250 to 350 feet in height, and over 40 feet in circumference; several being 33 feet in diameter.

It is on the way to Yosemite, and has been donated by the State for public use. The altitude is 6,500 feet above sea level. The Calaveras Grove of big trees was the first one discovered by white men, the date being in the spring of 1852. This grove occupies a belt 3,200 feet long by 700 feet broad, and contains ninety-three trees, some of them being 30 feet thick and 300 feet high. It is distant from San Francisco 178 miles. Its altitude is 4,759 feet. Five miles southeast of Calaveras Grove is South Grove, called Stanislaus Grove. It contains about 700 or 800 trees, some of which are fine specimens. The grove of King's and Kaweah are situated about 30 miles from Visalia. Its area is about four and a half miles wide and ten miles long. It is the largest grove of big trees, but few of the trees are upward of 60 feet around. The Fresno Grove, in Fresno county, about 50 miles northwest of Kings, covers an area of two and a half miles in length by two in breadth. It contains between 500 and 600 trees, some of which measure twenty feet in diameter, within a few feet of the ground. Other groves are those of Tule River, thirty miles from Kings, and the Crane, Flat and Merced groves, the former about a mile northwest of Crane Flat, the latter within three miles of it, on the road to the Yosemite.

There are many other objects which may be enumerated under the head of natural wonders, the most conspicuous of which is the *Petrified Forests* six miles from Calistoga, where there are 100 trees and traces of trees, extending over an area of 20 acres. The *Little Geysers* in Sonoma county, which resemble, but on a smaller scale, the Geysers proper. The *Mammoth Cave of Calaveras* in county of same name. *Alabaster cave* on Kidd's Ravine in Placer county, contains large rooms, crystal waters and innumerable stalactites, stalagmites, etc., and two *Natural Bridges*, near the Tuolumne River near Crystal Palace Cave, which is five miles north of Columbia.

INDUSTRIES.—The mineral production of this State is remarkable for

the very large yield of gold. The production of the precious metals (mostly gold) in 1848 and 1849 in the State amounted to \$15,000,000, which increased so rapidly that in 1852 it reached the enormous sum of \$85,000,000. During that year the yield of the mines was the largest in the history of the State, and the amount has since gradually grown less until, in 1875, it was only \$17,753,151. Since the last mentioned date it has remained steady at between \$18,000,000 and \$19,000,000 per annum until 1888, when the production fell to \$12,750,000. California can boast justly of the most remarkable gold fields in the world. It is the only State of the Union producing quicksilver, the regular mining of which began about 1850. Silver is found combined with lead and sulphur, while platinum, lead, zinc, tin, and copper are all mined in the State. Iron ores of a good quality are also found, as well as chromic iron, manganese, plumbago, asphaltum, cobalt, and sulphuret of antimony. At Mount Diablo, and in the hills south of it, are valuable deposits of bituminous coal; during the last seven years the production has averaged 600,000 tons per annum. Salt works are extensive through the State. There is a large annual production of borax and sulphur.

Great quantities of corn, wheat, and flour are exported annually, while one-third of all the barley raised in the United States is grown in California. All varieties of fruit belonging both to the temperate and semi-tropical zones grow luxuriantly, while, during the past ten years, the exportation of fruit to the East has grown to wonderful proportions.

Mulberry trees are cultivated successfully, and they afford sustenance for armies of silkworms, so that the production of silk has become an important industry. A large area is devoted to vineyards, and the soil is well adapted to the culture of the grape, the product arising from which is great. During the year 1880 alone there were manufactured 10,000,000 gallons of wine and



WOODWARD'S GARDENS, CALIFORNIA.

450,000 gallons of brandy, and raisins were prepared for market to the value of \$100,000, the value of the aggregate yield from the vineyards being \$3,500,000.

California ranks next to Australia in sheep raising. In 1880 there were 7,645,800 sheep and 64,720 cashmere goats in the State, these latter having been successfully introduced about fifteen years ago. Its manufacturing industries are not remarkable, though they are increasing rapidly. Commerce is extensive with other States and ports of Asia and Australasia.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The total railroad mileage of the State is 2,911 miles, representing a capital of \$144,355,236; funded debt \$142,893,080, and a total investment of \$330,481,626 and shows a revenue from all sources of \$23,996,717 in 1886. Mileage 1891, 4,378.

CITIES.—*San Francisco*, population 1890 298,997, the most important city on the Pacific coast of North America, situate on the northeast end of a peninsula, twenty miles long and at this point six miles wide, which separates the San Francisco Bay from the ocean. It dates its existence from 1835, then named Yerba Buena, changing its name in 1847, and has been one of the most rapid growing of American cities. In 1848, six months after the gold discovery, it was a village having but 500 residents, while

to-day it probably has a population of 250,000. It contains a number of fine public buildings; among them is the New City Hall, the Merchant's Exchange, U. S. Mint, Mercantile Library, the Banks of California and Nevada; other notable buildings are the Palace Hotel, the Oakland Ferry building, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf, the Long Bridge from Potrero to South San Francisco, and the stone Dry Dock at Hunter's Point. The latter is 465 feet long, 125 feet wide and 40 feet deep, and was cut from the solid rock at a cost of \$1,200,000. The city has eighty-five churches, over one hundred periodicals, three literary and one medical college, over eighty public schools, eighteen public libraries, twenty academies and places of art, five first-class theaters and opera houses, four Chinese theaters, and twenty-one other places of amusement.

Public gardens and parks abound in the city of San Francisco and its vicinity, among which may be mentioned: Golden Gate Park, with its picturesque scenery and fine drives, the favorite of the latter leading to the ocean and an attractive beach two miles in length; and Presidio Reservation, which fronts on the Golden Gate for two miles on each side of Fort Point, on which is located a large fortress of brick and earth-works, guarding the narrowest portion of the famous passage. Portsmouth, Columbia, Union and Washington Squares are tastefully laid out and planted with trees and shrubbery. Lone Mountain and Laurel Hill are the principal cemeteries. One of the most famous places of interest about San Francisco is the Cliff House situate at Point Lobos at the entrance to the Golden Gate. From that point there is an unbroken view of the Pacific Ocean for thirty miles, including a broad sweep of the coast line and the Farallone Islands, the latter appearing low against the sky above the western horizon. Opposite the house are Seal Rocks, on which can be seen or heard at almost any time a large herd of sea lions—protected by law from destruction by the hand of man. Woodward's Garden, with its many attractions, is another of the numerous points of interest in the city.

"Chinatown" is one of the chief curiosities. There are huddled together in close quarters 20,000 or more Chinese with all the habits and ways of the mother country. Business is remarkably large. Manufactures considerable. The harbor is beyond all comparison the finest on the coast, and enjoys in consequence a monopoly of its commerce. Five thousand or more vessels arrive annually at its port.

Oakland, population 1890, 48,682, seat of Alameda county, is a suburb of San Francisco, and lies upon the opposite or east side of the Bay of San Francisco. It is five miles from San Francisco. It is claimed to be the most beautiful and most delightful suburb in the United States. It is flanked by Alameda and Berkeley, each large and flourishing suburban towns. It contains about twenty churches, a convent, a high school, and other valuable public institutions, besides the California Military Academy, the Golden Gate Academy, the Female College of the Pacific, and Theological Seminary. The chief industries are planing, quartz and flour mills, tanneries, potteries, cordage, jute factories and brass foundries. The city is a favorite place of residence or resort for men of business in the metropolis, and has many drives, fine scenery and a healthful climate. A large steam ferry plies between the city and San Francisco. The live oak trees that line the streets of Oakland are covered with foliage the year round, and these add greatly to the attractive features of the city.



GEMS OF THE SIERRA-DONNER AND CASCADE LAKES.

Sacramento, population 26,386, the capital of the State, and port of entry situate on the east bank of the Sacramento River, 125 miles from the sea. It was first settled by Captain Sutter, a Swiss, in 1839. The first house was built in 1849; in 1853 the town was inundated to the depth of five feet, since which its streets have been raised and made secure against floods. In 1854 it became the State capital. It is the terminus of the California Pacific and is a station on Central Pacific Railroads, and may be reached by boat from San Francisco. It contains the State capitol, one of the finest edifices of the kind in the country, custom-house, post-office, and many stores and shops, built of brick. It has a very large trade with the mining and agricultural districts. The city is built upon a level plain only thirty feet above the level of the ocean.

Los Angeles, Population 1880, 11,311, census of 1890 50,395, seat of Los Angeles county, situate in a beautiful fertile plain; it is a city of gardens and groves, being completely embowered in foliage. It is distant from San Francisco 482 miles, and in the center of the orange growing vicinity of California; while the plains below are covered with fine vineyards. Lemons, olives and other tropical fruits are also largely cultivated. Los Angeles is called the "City of the Angels," and is the largest city in Southern California, and the market for the interior of that part of the

State. Its growth has been remarkable, having more than trebled in six years. It was settled by the Spanish about 1775, and was by them given its name on account of the charm of its climate and the extreme beauty of its situation. Originally composed of adobe buildings, the old buildings have been destroyed in most instances and modern civilization is rapidly transforming it into a city of large and imposing structures. Its altitude above the sea is 250 feet.

Stockton, Population 14,424 a port of entry situate on Stockton channel, near San Joaquin River. It is a thriving city and an important commercial point, and the entrepôt of the southern gold mines; has several churches, banks, newspapers, etc.

San Jose, Population 18,060, seat of justice of Santa Clara county, a thriving railroad town, situate in the Santa Clara Valley on the Guadalupe River. Its climate is dry and even. It is connected with the metropolis, Santa Cruz, Oakland, Stockton and other important points by rail. It contains the college of Notre Dame for girls, opera house, churches and numerous manufactories.

San Diego, Population now about 16,159, situate on the northeastern shore of San Diego bay. It is the only land locked harbor south of the Bay of San Francisco within American territory and is 6 miles long with a depth of 22 feet of water on the bar at low tide. In the elements of healthfulness it is said to be unsurpassed. The city is distant from San Francisco 663 miles, and is level with the sea.

Monterey, Population 1,200, situate on the southern extremity of the bay of the same name, 84 miles southeast of San Francisco. It was founded by the Jesuits in 1770, and was the capital of the Mexican province of California until 1847. As a seaside resort, it is claimed it presents a combination of attractions and advantages unequaled by any other in the world. These are: "A beautiful location, a most delightful and healthful climate the year round, a history and relics of romantic interest, splendid drives, an excellent beach, and the most magnificent hotel (Del Monte destroyed by fire in 1887, and now being rebuilt and enlarged)

and bathing establishment on this continent." This hotel accommodated in first-class style, four hundred guests; was three hundred and eighty-five feet long by one hundred and fifteen feet wide, and three stories high. The house was elegantly furnished and the grounds, containing one hundred and six acres, are beautifully laid out. This is the popular resort of all tourists to the Pacific Coast.

Santa Barbara, Population about 5,849 260 miles south of San Francisco, is one of the most popular winter resorts on the Pacific coast; it is delightfully situated, its healthfulness of climate and equability of temperature is without a superior, and is much frequented by consumptive invalids from the Eastern States. Live stock is raised in large numbers and the exportation of wool is important. It contains St. Vincent's Institute and the Santa Barbara and Franciscan Colleges; also has several fine mineral springs.

Santa Cruz, Population about 5,594 on the Monterey bay directly opposite the town of that name, is also a popular and fashionable seaside resort. The beach is a very fine one. In picturesqueness of situation it has no superior, while its climate is the equal of Monterey.

Other thriving and important places with population in 1890, are: Alameda (pop. 11,165); Chico (pop. 2,892); Eureka (pop. 4,834); Fresno (pop. 10,818); Grass Valley (pop. 4,032); Marysville (pop. 3,936); Merced (pop. 2,009); Modesto (pop. 2,397); Napa City (pop. 4,800); Nevada City (pop. 2,736); Petaluma (pop. 3,686); Placerville (pop. 1,684); Red Bluff (pop. 2,590); Salinas (pop. 2,310); San Bernardino (pop. 4,009); San Luis Obispo (pop. 3,004); San Rafael (pop. 3,891); Santa Anna (pop. 3,600); Santa Clara (pop. 2,887); Santa Rosa (pop. 5,216); Watsonville (pop. 2,153); Woodland (pop. 3,069); Vallejo (pop. 5,904); Visalia (pop. 3,000).



COLORADO.

Area 103,645 Square Miles. Population 412,198.

Colorado or the "Centennial" State of the Union was first visited by Vasquez Coronado from Mexico in 1540. In 1806 Major Pike led an exploring expedition in this region, naming Pike's Peak. In 1821 a portion of the Territory was explored by S. T. Long, an American engineer. The northern portion was explored by John C. Fremont at the time of his making his famous expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1843. In 1858

gold was discovered on Dry Creek near Denver, when a large emigration followed from all parts of the Union. Up to 1861 the Territory was divided among the adjacent organized Territories of Utah, New Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska. It was organized as a Territory in 1861, and in July, 1876, admitted as the thirty-eighth State into the Union. Originally the Territory was inhabited by an aboriginal race, semi-civilized, who were probably closely allied to the Moquis of the more southern region. Colorado derives its name from Colorado River, meaning "red water." It is nicknamed the "Centennial" State, having been admitted during the "Centennial" year.

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The executive consists of a governor, lieutenant-governor, Secretary of State, treasurer, auditor, attorney-general and superintendent of public instruction, each elected by the people for the term of two years. The salary of the governor is \$5,000. His succession is vested in: 1. the lieutenant-governor; 2. the President of Senate *pro tempore*; 3. the Speaker of the House.



LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

The Senate of the State consists of twenty-six members, holding office for four years, and the Legislature of forty-nine members, elected for two years. General elections are held in the month of October in odd years, the Legislature meeting in January of the year following. Session limited to ninety days. Salary of legislators seven dollars per day and fifteen cents mileage. Suffrage is given to all male citizens over twenty-one years of age, or alien (not excluded by the United States Constitution) who declares his intention of becoming a citizen four months before the election, and has resided six months in the State.

JUDICIARY.—The supreme court consists of a chief-justice and two associate justices, elected by the people for nine years; salary of each \$5,000. There are also seven district courts, county courts, a superior court of Denver, criminal courts in the counties of Arapahoe, Lake and Pueblo, and police magistrate courts in cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt, December 1, 1890, \$837,498.83, consisting only of State warrants, issued in anticipation of taxes accruing. Colorado has no bonded debt, the State Constitution expressly prohibiting the Legislature from creating any debt in advance of appropriations, beyond the amount actually provided for by taxation. State receipts, for two years, ending December 1, 1890, \$3,129,696.21. Expenditures for

two years, \$2,901,111.34. Amount raised by taxation, two years ending December 1, 1890, \$848,669.46. Amount of taxable property as assessed 1890, real and personal, 220,544,064. Rate of State tax, four mills on one dollar, besides one dollar *per capita* for military purposes. This poll-tax yielded \$73,006.

EDUCATION.—There is a State Board of Education, the members of which are the superintendent of public instruction, Secretary of State, and attorney-general. A county superintendent is elected in each county for two years, and school directors are elected in each district. Schools are kept open one hundred days in each year. The school age is from six to twenty-one years. Colorado has three colleges. Located at Boulder City is the University of Colorado, occupying a fine new building, erected at a cost of \$50,000. The Agricultural College is at Fort Collins, established in 1870, and having a well-managed farm of 240 acres, and the School of Mines at Golden City, where all studies connected with mineralogy and assaying are taught.

CLIMATE.—The climate is remarkably pleasant and healthful. The range of temperature is less, and the air drier than in the Eastern States. The mean annual temperature is about forty-nine degrees Fahrenheit. The winters on the mountains are usually rather severe, but on the plains and in the valleys the mildness of the atmosphere is remarkable, so much so that it has been represented as a paradise for invalids, thousands of whom resort there. Cloudy and foggy weather is unknown; snow seldom remains on the ground over twenty-four hours, except upon the mountains. Most of the rain falls during the months of May, June, and July; the rainfall ranges from fifteen to twenty inches annually.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Colorado is bounded on the north by Nebraska and Wyoming, the east by Kansas, south by New Mexico and west by Utah, and lies on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, on the head waters of the Platte and the Arkansas, running east of the Rio Grande Del Norte, going south and the Colorado running west, thus forming a considerable portion of the great mountain water shed of the continent. It is about 280 miles from north to south, and 380 miles from east to west, and estimated to contain 103,645 square miles. Population, 1870, 39,864; 1880, 194,327. Males, 129,131. Females, 65,196. Native, 154,537. Foreign, 39,790. Electoral votes, three.

The chief rivers are: The Platte, the source of which is at Montgomery 11,176 feet above tide level, and its fall in the short distance to Deon is 6,000 feet. The Arkansas rises 10,176 feet above the sea and rapidly falls to 7,877, in one place passing through a canyon with walls 1,000 to 1,500 feet high. The Rio Grande Del Norte rises in the Sawatch range, flows through San Luis

Park into New Mexico. The Bear, White Bunkara, Gunnison, San Miguel, Dolores and Green are the head streams of the Colorado, though no portion of this river is within the boundary of the State. The only lake of any considerable size is that of San Luis, in the south part of the State, about sixty by fifteen miles; the lake, though receiving some twenty streams, has no visible outlet. It lies in a highly picturesque region in the center of San Luis Park.

The Rocky Mountains, which here consist of three parallel ranges, divide the State into the eastern section, which resembles closely Western

Kansas, and the western section which is a high mountain plateau region. There are extensive plateaus between and hemmed in on all sides by these mountains, which are called the "Parks," and which constitute the most remarkable natural feature of Colorado. Their elevation is from 9,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea level, and they contain valuable agricultural land.

Immense deposits of valuable minerals of almost every kind are found in nearly every section of the State, it being the richest State in the Union

in mineral productions. The principal varieties of timber are pine, hemlock, spruce, cedar, fir, cottonwood, box-elder and quaking aspen. The sides of the mountain below the timber-line and the foot-hills are covered with forests of pine, larch and aspen, which afford valuable timber and fuel. The wild animals are the bear, cougar, wolf, buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, mountain-sheep, lynx, wildcat, badger, hare, fox, mink, beaver, and prairie-dog, the last resembling the fox-squirrel. The wild turkey, sage-hen, prairie chicken, mountain-grouse, ducks, geese, swans, ptarmigan, etc., are the chief game birds.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

—In a State abounding in natural wonders it is no easy matter in the short space allotted to give a satisfactory description of scenery so numerous, so varied, so novel, and so wonderful. Chief among its most remarkable physical features is its system of great natural parks. The five principal ones are Estes, North, South, Middle and San Luis Parks, all of which lie in the central portion of the State. Estes Park, situate in Larimer county, consists of a charming valley, about twenty-five miles long, hemmed in by lofty mountains. The valley is covered with spruce and pine trees.

North Park, situate in Grand county, has an area of nearly 2,500 square miles, with an altitude of about 8,000 feet. The mountains on the west consist of the Park range, on the east the Medicine Bow range; the valley between is watered by numerous creeks and streams. Fish, deer, wolves, bears and antelope abound in this region.

Middle Park, south of North Park in the same county, and below the Continental divide, contains an area of about 3,000 square miles, consisting largely of forest and meadow land. It is 7,500 feet above tide.

The mountains by which this park is surrounded are lofty and grand. Some of the peaks rise to a height of from 13,000 to 14,500 feet, chief of which are Gray's Peak, Mt. Lincoln and Long's Peak. The Hot Sulphur Springs and Grand Lake are here. This region is the paradise of the sportsman; game and fish abound.

South Park, situated in Park county, has an area upward of 2,000 square miles; its average altitude 9,000 feet. It is encircled by Marshall Pass, where the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad cuts through the mountain. From its summit a view is afforded that is replete with grandeur and beauty. This is the backbone of the Rocky Mountains.



OLD MISSION CHURCH, MONTEREY, CAL.

San Luis Park, the largest of this region, lying partly in Colorado and partly in New Mexico, is an extensive elliptical basin, enveloping the sources of the Rio Grande Del Norte. It spreads its plain from 36° to 38° 30', and is bisected by the 106th meridian. Its greatest length is 210 miles, its greatest width is 100 miles, its aggregate approximate area is 18,000 square miles. Along the west edge of the plain, ten miles from the La Garita, the Rio Grande del Norte River issues from the mountain gorge. Its source is in the perpetual snows of the peaks of the San Juan. The del Norte flows from its extreme source due east 150 miles, and having reached nearly the middle of the park, turns abruptly south, and divides the park for perhaps 150 miles. Nearly all the streams descending from the enveloping mountains converge into it their contributory waters. These streams, fed by the snows of the Sierra Mimbres, have abundant waters, very fertile areas of land, and are all of the very highest order of beauty. The Rio Grande River is fringed with cottonwood; the mountains on all sides are full of pine, spruce and quaking-aspen timber. Natural grasses cover nearly the entire park, and comprise gramma, bunch, buffalo, wild red top, blue joint, wire grass, wild millet, and dozens of other varieties. Deer, elk, antelope, bear, geese, ducks, wolves, eagles, etc., and trout are plentiful. The climate is mild and genial.

Among the most remarkable scenic objects of interest are Williams, Englemans, Queens, Cheyenne and Red Canyons, all within a radius of 10 miles from Manitou; Ute Pass, on the trail to Pike's Peak; The Garden of the Gods, near Colorado Springs; The Royal Gorge; The Grande Canyon of the Arkansas; west of Pueblo. All possess attractions of transcendent magnificence.

Colorado enjoys a national reputation for its healthful climate and the value of its mineral springs. Among its most famous are those at Manitou and Colorado Springs, situated in the most picturesque regions of the State. The springs are patronized by tourists and invalids from all parts of the world. The hot and cold springs of Idaho, the Cottonwood Springs near Buena Vista, the Poncho and Salida Mineral Springs are much frequented by invalids, and have performed many remarkable cures.

INDUSTRIES.—There are in the State about 1,700,000 acres of improved land. About one-third of Colorado is good agricultural land and easy of irrigation. In the plains and the parks the soil of the valleys is peculiarly fertile, and yields great harvests of the principal cereals. Wheat is the chief crop. As a grazing and dairy country it is unsurpassed, its nutritious grasses having peculiar advantages for herding. The winters are so mild that cattle require no shelter. Sheepskins, hides, tallow and furs are shipped in large quantities. Its chief production is mining; in its yield of gold and silver it is the leading State of the Union. Extending north and south, through the center of the State, is a gold-bearing stratum, the width of the belt being about 50 miles. Gold is also found elsewhere in veins, gulches, and plac-

ers. Valuable silver mines have been discovered in Lake county, and the Leadville district; since these discoveries the production of the precious metals has largely increased. Copper, zinc, and galena are abundant; and iron ores are found of fine quality. On the eastern slope of the mountains are veins of lignitic coal, some of them containing 13 feet of available coal. Mineral and saline springs are found in different parts of the State, some in the vicinity of the Great Parks, and others in the smaller valleys.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—The completed railroad mileage of Colorado on January 1, 1886, was 2,843 miles, the companies having a capital stock of \$56,000,000, of \$46,357,900. roads and \$104,776,973.

548,800, and a funded debt. The total investment for equipment to that date was \$9,003,058 in earnings. Mileage 1891, 4,338.

CITIES.—*Denver*, Population 1880, 35,629, U. S. census 1890, 106,713. The capital and metropolis of the State, and seat of Arapahoe county, situate on the South Platte River about 15 miles from the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains at an elevation of 5,375 feet above sea level, at the junction of eight important systems of railways, and the terminus of several minor roads. It commands a magnificent view of the surrounding plains and mountains beyond. Its climate is delightful. In 1882 Denver was made a port of entry for foreign goods. It contains the capitol building, federal buildings, a courthouse, city hall, large theater, an opera house, several fine hotels, banks, 20 public schools, over 30 churches, a university, several academies, institutes and private schools, 27 newspapers, etc. The flourishing industries are iron and terra cotta work, smelting and refining establishments, woolen, cotton, and planing mills, breweries, carriage factories, etc., which employed a total of over 6,000 hands in 1886. It is the great center for Colorado mining and industrial interests. Its growth in wealth and



THE SACRAMENTO RIVER, CAL., ON THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

population is almost without parallel, even in the Western States.

Leadville, Population in 1890 was 11,212, situate in the extensive and important silver mining region of Lake county, at an elevation of 10,025 feet, 170 miles from Denver. The first building was erected in June, 1877. In the short period of two years it was transformed into an active thriving city of several thousand inhabitants. There are many well built stores, handsome residences, fine church edifices and schools. In 1885

there were about 60 producing mines, 5 smelting works, 4 stamp mills, with from 100 to 150 organized companies.

Pueblo, Population in 1880 was 3,217, in 1890, with South Pueblo included, 24,558, situated at the confluence of Arkansas River and Fontaine creek; is the center of a vast and rich agricultural and grazing district, and has a very large commercial trade, being the base of supplies for the whole mineral district west of it; has fire and police departments, public schools, a number of churches, and is elevated 4,713 feet above the sea. One and a half miles south of Pueblo is the enterprising and thrifty city of South Pueblo, having all of the necessary municipal and other advantages of our larger cities.

Gunnison, Population in 1880, 3,500, U. S. census 1890, 1,204, seat of Gunnison county, at the junction of the Gunnison and Tumichi Rivers. Coal, silver, iron, and zinc are found in the county. It is an important railroad center and shipping point for the mining camps and gold fields of the county. It has gas and water-works, contains public buildings, handsome stores, good hotels, fine churches and public schools. It was founded in 1879, and incorporated in 1880.

Trinidad, Population about 5,500, seat of Las Animas county, situated on the Las Animas River, is the most important town in Southeastern Colorado. It is famous for its extensive coal mines, coke ovens, fire clay and stone quarries. Is a station on the Atchison & Santa Fe Railway.

Colorado Springs, Population 11,140, situated on a plain, with a fine view of the mountains, 75 miles south of Denver, at an elevation of 6,000 feet. It is a place of grand natural scenery and a favorite resort in the summer, the climate being mild and healthful. It contains several churches, banks, etc., and the seat of the Colorado College, a Mining Institute, and the State School for Mutes. It is an important center for the tourist, being situated in close proximity to Manitou springs five miles, to Garden of the Gods four miles, to Glen Eyrie five miles, to Monument Park, eight miles, to Chey-

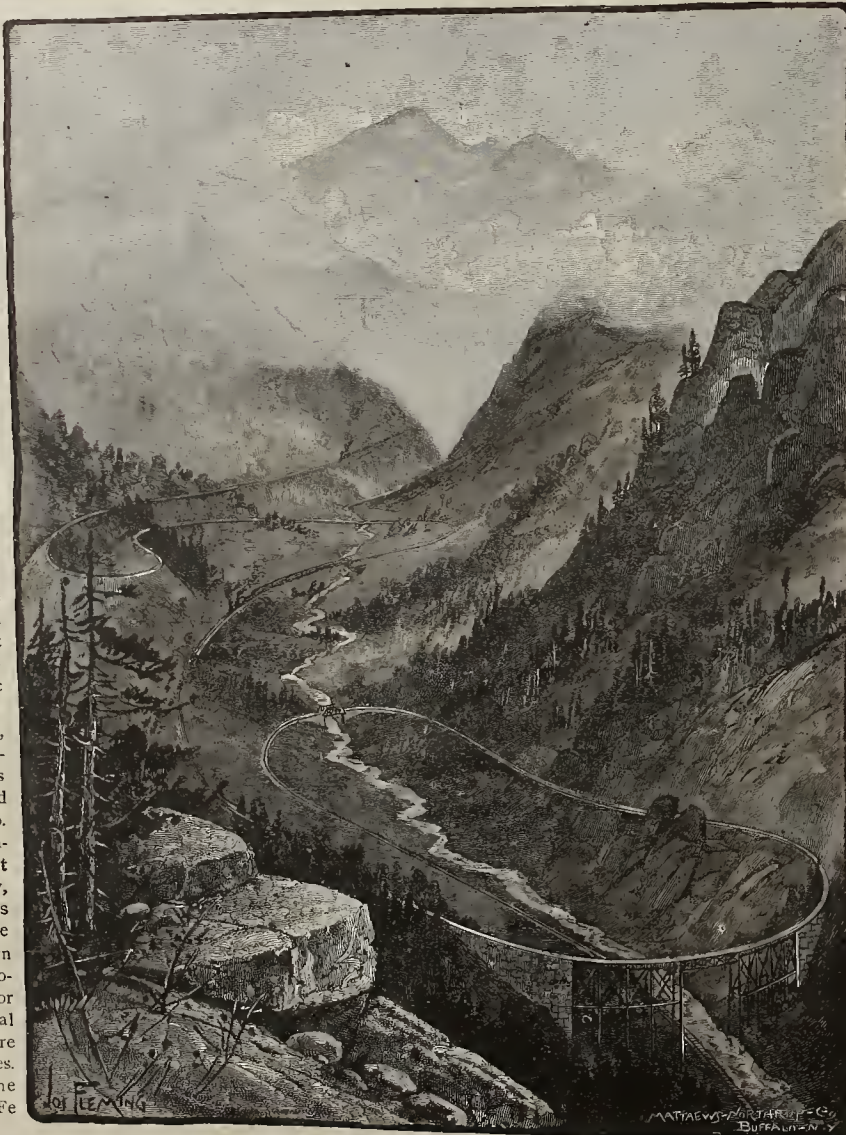
enne Canyon five miles, and to the summit of Pike's Peak sixteen miles. Guides and horses may be readily procured.

Boulder, population 3,329 seat of the county of same name, a station on the Colorado Central and branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroads, near the east foot of the Rocky Mountains, and Boulder Canyon, is the center of a gold, silver, lignite, telluride, iron and coal mining region. It enjoys the reputation of being a fine summer resort. The State University is located here.

Silver Cliff, population 800, in Custer county, thirty-two miles southwest of Cañon City. It is an enterprising and growing mining town, contains silver mines and reduction works.

Georgetown, population 1,850, seat of Clear Creek county and terminus of the Georgetown Branch Railroad. It is the center of a rich silver mining district and a place of great commercial activity; it is also the base of operations for mountaineering tourists, and the starting point for Gray's Peak. Within the limits of the county are over 20,000 locations, and nearly \$25,000,000 worth of mineral has been produced.

Cañon City, population 3,820, county seat of Fremont county, a station on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, forty miles west from Pueblo, 122 miles east of Gunnison, lies at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. It is a flourishing mining town, and besides mines, has in its vicinity large coal deposits, oil wells, and highly prized mineral springs. Just above the city the Arkansas River makes its exit from the moun-



THE LOOP, ON UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

tains through Arkansas canyon. The site of the town is sheltered by the adjacent hills, and the winter climate is mild and delightful.

Idaho Springs, population 1,800, in Clear Creek county, is largely noted for its hot and cold mineral springs. It is well patronized by tourists during the summer months, and is the favorite rendezvous for excursion parties who intend visiting Middle Park, the Chicago lakes, Green Lake and mining regions of the country.

Salida, population 3,300, in Chaffee county, a delightful mountain

resort, where is a fine hotel. It is the junction of the Leadville branch of the Rio Grande Railway, and controls a large mining trade.

Other thriving, populous and rapidly developing towns are: Aspen (pop. 4,800), Breckenridge (pop. 800), Buena Vista (pop. 1,500), Central City (pop. 1,100), Durango (pop. 2,500), Fort Collins (pop. 2,060), Golden (pop. 2,600), Greeley (pop. 2,500), Lake City (pop. 804), Pitkin (pop. 500), and Silverton (pop. 1,000).

In 1890, Creede became the great mining center of the rich finds in the Bachelor Mountains, and from an insignificant mining camp, has become a prosperous town of nearly 10,000 inhabitants.



CONNECTICUT.

Area 4,845 Square Miles. Population 1890, 746,258.

One of the original thirteen States, was first explored by the Dutch from New Amsterdam, who laid claim to the territory, and in 1633 built a fort at what is now Hartford. In 1620 King James I. granted to the Earl of Warwick and others, all the territory from some distance above Montreal to near Philadelphia, and running from the Atlantic Ocean westward, an indefinite distance to the "Great South Sea." In 1631 these proprietors made a grant of territory 120 miles wide from the



THE ROYAL GORGE, DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

Narragansett River westward to the Pacific Ocean. For a time the Dutch disputed their right to this territory, and threatened war, but finally sold out to the English. Early in 1636 English settlements were made at Hartford, Windsor and Weathersfield. In 1638 New Haven was settled. A constitu-

tional government was formed in 1639, and a charter secured in 1662, and a Union formed in 1665. In 1637 occurred the Pequot war and the extermination of that tribe. In 1685 an unsuccessful attempt was made to take away the charter of the State and unite the New England Colonies in one government under a royal governor. Sir Edmund Andros arrived at



CURRENT NEEDLE, ON DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD.

Boston in 1686 with his commission as governor, and in October, 1687, visited Hartford while the Assembly was sitting, and demanded the charter. It was produced and laid on the table; suddenly the lights were extinguished, the charter seized and hidden in the famous Charter Oak. Andros seized the government, which was administered under him in a very oppressive manner, until the revolution in England deprived James of his throne, and restored the liberties of the people. On May 9, 1689, the government resumed its functions. In 1698 the General Assembly was divided into two separate bodies, an upper and lower house, and the superior court was constituted a distinct judicial body. Connecticut suffered greatly during the war of the Revolution, foraging parties from New York repeatedly laying waste the southwestern portion of the State. New London was attacked, captured and destroyed by the traitor Arnold. The present constitution was adopted in 1818. Connecticut derives its name from the Indian name of its principal river. Connecticut is a Mokea Kaunew word, signifying Long River. The nicknames are "The Freestone State," "The Nutmeg State," and "The Land of Steady Habits."

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The executive consists of a governor, a lieutenant-governor, a Secretary of State, a treasurer, and a comptroller, elected by the people for two years. The salary of the governor is \$2,000. In the

event of a vacancy his succession is vested in: 1. the lieutenant-governor; 2. the President of the Senate *pro tempore*. In the event of a vacancy by both governor and lieutenant-governor, the Secretary must convene the Senate, and they at once elect a president *pro tempore*. There are twenty-four members in the State Senate, elected every two years, and 249 in the House of Representatives, chosen by the people each year. The Legislature meets annually in the month of January with no limit of session; elections are held in November. Salary of legislators \$3.00 and mile-



THE STATE CAPITOL, HARTFORD, CONN.

age. The governor must be thirty years of age, and a qualified voter. The right to vote is given to every citizen twenty-one years of age who has been a resident one year of the State, and six months of the town, and who is able to read an article of the Constitution or a section of the statutes.

JUDICIARY.—The supreme court of errors consists of a chief-justice, salary \$4,500, and four associate justices, elected by the General Assembly for eight years, salary \$4,000 each. There is a superior court in each county, presided over by eight judges; a court of common pleas, established in five counties, and city courts in ten cities.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt, funded July 1, 1890, \$3,740,200. Debt less cash, \$2,842,525. State receipts for year ending July 1, 1890, \$2,261,202.84. Expenditures for same year, \$1,893,900. Amount raised by taxation same year, \$1,982,128.07. Amount of taxable property as assessed 1890: Real and personal, \$354,557,515. Rate of tax, 1 mill on the dollar, or 10 cents on \$100. Amount of State taxes received from the several towns during the year was \$354,557.65. Amount of State taxes derived from other sources than property of individuals, \$1,627,570.42. A poll-tax of one dollar is assessed on all males from twenty-one to seventy, for town or state taxes.

Connecticut has a perpetual school fund, which amounted in 1884 to \$3,017,159, profitably invested. Yale College is at New Haven; it was founded in 1701, and is well endowed. There are more than 90 instructors and 1,100 students. Other educational institutions are the Sheffield Scientific School; the Wesleyan University, at Middleton; Trinity College, at Hartford; the Theological Institute, also at Hartford; and the Berkley Divinity School, at Middletown; an Agricultural School at Mansfield; the State Normal School at New Britain and academies at Manchester, Colchester, Norwich and New Haven. There are public libraries in 86 towns in different parts of the State, all aided by the State.

CLIMATE.—Like that of all New England the climate is severe in the State. Spring opens in April; cold weather comes about mid November and the winters are unusually severe, snow being several inches deep, except near the coast, for many weeks at a time; the summer correspondingly warm, the brief autumn very pleasant though often foggy.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Bounded north by Massachusetts, east by Rhode Island, south by Long Island Sound, and west by New York; length from east to west, 86 miles, average breadth 55 miles. Total area 4,845 square miles. Population 1870 was 537,454. In 1880, 622,700.

Males, 305,782. Females, 316,918. Native, 492,708. Foreign, 129,992. Electoral votes, 6. The coast of Connecticut is finely diversified by harbors, of which New Haven, New London, Bridgeport, Norwich, Stamford and Stonington are the chief. The principal river is the Connecticut, navigable to Hartford, 50 miles from the Sound into which it empties. Its chief affluent in the State is the Farmington. The river Thames, in the east part of the State formed by the Shetucket, the Yantic and the Quinebaug, is navigable to Norwich. In the west are the Housatonic and the Naugatuck, its affluent; the former is navigable to Derby. The State is well watered by smaller streams which also furnish abundant water power. There are no large lakes within the borders of the State. The Blue Hills of Southington, a part of the Holyoke range from Massachusetts and the Housatonic Hills are the chief elevations. The general surface is most charmingly varied by mountains, hills and dales, and studded with thrifty villages and well cultivated farms. Good timber grows upon the mountains, the principal varieties being the ash, birch, chestnut, elm, walnut, oak, maple, poplar, and cedar.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—While the State presents few natural wonders, the picturesque attractions of the valleys of the Connecticut and Housatonic Rivers are world renowned. There are many beautiful ponds or small lakes in the northern and northwestern portion of the State, and popular and well patronized mineral springs at Stafford Springs in Tolland county, while the islands along the coast and the shore of the sound are studded with famous summer resorts.

INDUSTRIES.—Agriculture and dairy farming is carried on to a considerable extent. The principal products are hay, tobacco, potatoes, corn, oats and rye. Manufacturing is carried on to a large extent. The clocks, cutlery and edge tools, and fire-arms made there are widely known. Other manufactures of importance are India-rubber goods, sewing machines, agricultural and mechanical implements, silk and woolen goods, boots, shoes, carriages, leather, and saddlery.

The more important minerals of the State are iron, copper, and lead. The largest iron works are at Salisbury. Lead ores are found at Middletown containing small quantities of silver. Building stones of fine quality are abundant, limestone, white and colored marbles, granite, slate, fire-clay, potters' clay, and feldspar are all found. At New Preston are white marble works, for preparing the marble for buildings or monuments. The granite quarries on the Connecticut River afford great quantities of material for building purposes.

Many of the towns have an extensive coasting trade and considerable foreign commerce.



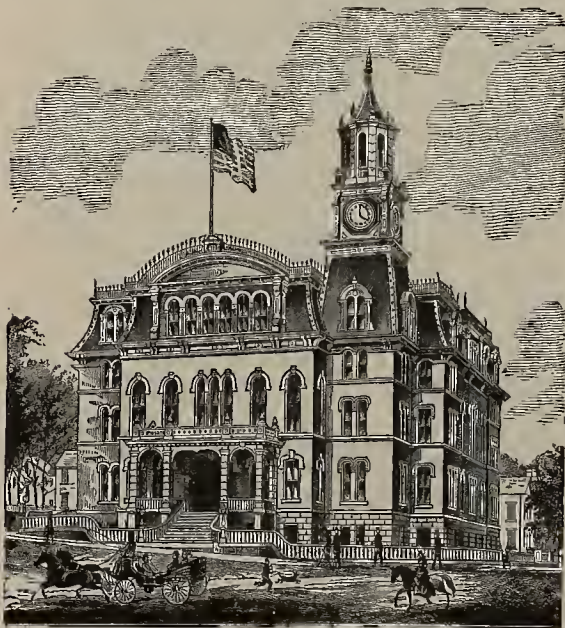
YALE COLLEGE, NEW HAVEN.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—Miles of railroad lines reported in 1886 were 994. The capital stock, \$36,677,148. Funded debt \$11,756,500. Total cost, \$56,083,646. Mileage 1891, 1,001.

CITIES.—*New Haven*, population 1890, 81,298. The chief city and seaport of the State, situated at the head of a bay, four miles from Long Island Sound, and seventy-six miles from New York. Enjoys the reputa-

tion of being one of the handsomest cities in the United States. It is remarkable for the abundance of its trees and the absence of all crowding of residences. The city is the center of a large and constantly increasing local trade, with considerable shipping interests. Its inhabitants are largely engaged in manufacturing. The city contains about fifty churches, many public buildings, well built and attractive stores, and handsome private residences. Yale College is located here. It was founded in 1700. Its medical faculty was organized in 1812, the theological in 1822, the legal in 1824, and the philosophical in 1847. It is under the government of the governor and lieutenant-governor of the State, its president, six fellows and ten ministers. It has one hundred instructors, a library containing about 80,000 volumes, a cabinet with 30,000 specimens, besides pictures, etc.

Hartford, population 1890, 53,230. The capital of the State and county of same name, is situated on the west bank of the Connecticut River, at the head of sloop navigation, thirty-three miles from New Haven. The city contains about ten square miles, and is intersected by



CITY HALL, NORWICH.

Park River, which is spanned by a dozen or more bridges; a carriage and a railroad bridge span the Connecticut at this point. The city is tastefully and regularly laid out, and the center of a beautiful and fertile country. Hartford is noted for its elegant public and private buildings. A Statehouse has recently been erected of white marble at a cost of \$2,500,000; it is 300 feet long, by 200 wide, with a dome 250 feet high, and is occupied by the General Assembly, Supreme Court and State Library. Other buildings of importance in the city are a fine Postoffice, the old Statehouse, dating back to 1794, the State Arsenal, and the American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, the oldest institution of its class in the United States, and a State institution for the insane. Trinity College building and the Wadsworth Athenæum are located here. The manufactures of Hartford are extensive, consisting of boilers, steam engines, fire-arms, hardware, water-wheels, stoves, plated ware, pumps, sewing machines, sashes and blinds, carriages, textile fabrics, etc. Fire, marine and life insurance business is largely engaged in. Subscription book publishing formerly commanded a large interest, and the trade in tobacco is considerable.

Bridgeport, population 48,866, in Fairfield county, a seaport at the mouth of Pequonnock Creek which empties itself into an inlet of Long

Island Sound, fifty-eight miles northeast of New York. It is the center of a considerable coastwise trade, and engages in the fisheries. Its chief manufactures are fire-arms, metallic cartridges, sewing machines, iron foundries, carriages, harness and other business.

Waterbury, population 28,646, a city of New Haven county, situate on the left bank of Naugatuck River, at its confluence with Great Brook and Mad River, whose falls furnish abundant water power, nineteen miles north, northwest from New Haven and thirty-three southwest from Hartford. It is a well built city, chiefly engaged in manufacture of pins, hooks and eyes, percussion caps, buttons, lamps, clocks, plated ware, rolled copper, brass, German silver, etc. It is the headquarters of the brass business in the United States.

Norwich, population 16,156, semi-capital of New London county, situate on the Thames, at the head of navigation, thirteen miles north of New London. It is a delightful city, built upon a series of terraced hills, and considerable, both for trade and manufacture. The tributaries of the river afford water power. Chief manufactures are machinery, printing-presses, rolled iron, fire-arms, cotton, woolen and worsted goods, paper and envelopes, and rubber articles.

Meriden, population 21,652, situate eighteen miles northeast from New Haven. The city consists of East and West Meriden. It contains a fine city hall, the State Reform School, several churches, schools, and several extensive manufactories.

Norwalk, population 17,747, situate on the river of same name, fourteen miles from Bridgeport. It contains several educational institutions, churches, and is largely engaged in manufactures.

Connecticut is noted for its many thriving populous manufacturing towns, among which are New Britain, population 19,007; Middletown, population 9,013; the seat of the Wesleyan University, the Berkeley Divinity School, the State Industrial School and the State Insane Asylum; Danbury, population 16,522; Derby, population 11,650; Stamford, population 15,700; New London, population 13,757; and Willimantic, population 8,648. Other thriving towns are Newton, Killingly, Putnam, Rockville, Stafford, Manchester, Litchfield, Montville, Ansonia, Wallingford and Naugatuck.



DELAWARE.

Area, 1,960 Square Miles. Population, (1890), 168,493.

The State was named after Lord De la Ware, an early colonial governor of Virginia, who sailed up the bay in 1610. The Dutch planted a small colony near Cape Henlopen in 1630, but the hostility of the Indians drove them away, three years later. In 1637 the Swedes and Fins built a fort on Christiana Creek, naming the country New Sweden. The Dutch of New Amsterdam seized the country in 1655. When New York came under English control, in 1664, the Delaware settlements were claimed by both the Duke of York and Lord Baltimore. Soon after William Penn settled Pennsylvania, he purchased York's right and effected a compromise with Baltimore and added the Delaware settlements to Pennsylvania, and for 20 years they remained a part of that State. In 1703 Delaware set up for herself so far as to establish a separate legislature, but recognized the rule of the Governor of Pennsylvania on the ground of proprietary rights, until the period of the Revolution, when she became independent. Though a slave State in 1861, it did not secede. September 20, 1776, it adopted a constitution. A new constitution was adopted June 12, 1792, and amended in 1831. Ratified the Constitution of the United States December 7, 1787.

It is popularly called the "Diamond" State, from its size, shape and value, also the "Blue Hen" State. Her men were prominent on the side

of England in the French and Indian war, and in the Revolution the soldiers of this little colony were foremost in good service, and among the bravest and best of Washington's troops. During the civil war 1861-65, this State furnished a greater number of soldiers to the federal cause in proportion to its population than any other Northern State.

OFFICIALS.—The executive consists of a Governor, a Secretary of State, a Treasurer, an Auditor, and an Attorney-General. The Governor is elected for four years, and has a salary of \$2,000; he must be 30 years of age, 12 years a citizen of the United States and resided six years in the State. The succession is vested: 1. The President of the Senate. 2. The Speaker of the House. 3. The Secretary of State until the next meeting of the General Assembly, who must elect a person to exercise the office until a Governor is qualified. The Legislature is composed of a Senate and House of Representatives, biennial meeting in January, with no limit of session, 9 members in the former, and 21 in the latter. The term of office for senators is four, and for representatives two years. Salaries \$3 a day and mileage. Senators must be at least 27 years of age, must possess an estate of 200 acres within the county, or personal property equaling it in value. Representatives 24 years or over. Suffrage is extended to every citizen of the United States of 21 years and upward who has resided in the State one year and in the county one month. No adult convicted of an infamous crime, unless pardoned, and no lunatic or person *non compos mentis*, shall vote. All voters must pay the poll tax.

JUDICIARY.—There are five Judges, one of whom is Chancellor and President of the Orphan's Court, one is Chief-Justice of the State and three are Associate Justices, one resident in each county. The Chief-Justice and two of the associates form the superior court of general sessions and all the Judges except the Chancellor form the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The Court of Errors and Appeals is composed of three or more Judges. The Orphan's Court consists of the Chancellor and the Associate Judge of the county. Judges are appointed by the Governor, and hold office during good behavior. The Chancellor for life. The salary of the Chancellor and the Chief-Justice is \$2,500, and of the Associate Justices \$2,200.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt December 31, 1890, \$899,750, part funded at 4 per cent. and the remainder at 3½.

The State holds interest-paying securities (railroad, etc.) to the amount of \$1,082,440, and is actually out of debt. The annual receipts were \$307,876.60 in 1890, and the annual expenditures \$254,250.55; balance in treasury \$53,626.05. Of the tax receipts no less than \$55,353.56 was from licenses, \$74,789 from tax on railroads and passengers, and nothing from taxes on real and personal property, in the whole State. It results that Delaware is the least taxed community in the Union, so far as the expenses of State government are concerned. There is no State valuation of property for taxation.

EDUCATION.—A Board of Education for the State was first formed in 1875; the original school law having been framed in 1827. There is a superintendent of public schools, and teachers' institutes are held periodically. Delaware College, open to both sexes, is situated at Newark. This institution has 90,000 acres of the public lands for an agricultural department, and there is a State Normal University, charter repealed in 1871 for political reasons, and a Female Wesleyan College at Wilmington.

There are neither penitentiary, insane asylum, nor institutions for the blind, deaf or dumb in the State. County jails are used for the criminals, while the others are supported by the State in Pennsylvania institutions.

CLIMATE.—The climate differs in different portions of the State, the degree of cold in the north being much greater than in the south; the northern portion is also more healthful, the south producing considerable malaria. The mean annual temperature is from 51 degrees to 53 degrees Fahrenheit.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—This State is bounded on the east by its own bay and river, on the south and west by Maryland, and on the north by Pennsylvania. With the single exception of Rhode Island, it is the least considerable member of the Union. Texas alone would make 130 States the size of Delaware. Its area is 1,960 miles and its population 1870,

125,015; 1880, 146,608. Males, 74,108. Females, 73,500. Native, 137,140. Foreign, 9,468. Electoral votes, 3.

The surface is uniformly level and generally sandy, except in the northern portion, which is undulating and beautiful; there are no mountains within the borders of the State. Of the several small streams, Christiana Creek is alone available for large vessels, and that only to Wilmington, the chief harbor and city of the State. The only other harbors are Lewes and New Castle. Wild animals are almost extinct, but the shores of the bay are the resort of wild geese and ducks. The State is divided into three counties. Bog iron is found in New Castle county. About one-fourth of the State is woodland and only a little more than one-half of the total acreage is improved land. Cypress, cedar and other trees grow in the swamps.

INDUSTRIES.—The chief industry is agriculture and fruit raising. Of the former corn and wheat are the principal crops. The peach, apple and small berries are the great staples of the State. The manufacturing in-



TRACY'S LANDING, PANASOFFEE LAKE, FLA.

terests of the State are small. There are extensive locomotive and car works at Wilmington, and fruit canning is largely carried on. Delaware has no minerals of any considerable value; in some parts of the State bog iron is obtained, but not to any great extent.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—There were 316 miles of railroad in the State in 1886 with a capital stock of \$7,062,164, and a funded debt of \$1,900,000. The total investment was \$9,017,390. Mileage 1891, 305.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal (Chesapeake City to Delaware City), length, 126 miles; width at top, 66 feet; depth, 10 feet; locks, 3; cost, \$3,547,561.

CITIES.—*Wilmington*, Population 61,431, in New Castle county, metropolis of the State, and a port of entry; situated on high ground between the Christiana and Brandywine Creeks near their entrance into the Delaware; 28 miles southwest of Philadelphia. The streets are laid at right angles, the buildings of brick, the making of which is one of the leading industries of the town. The city contains large municipal and public buildings, handsome church edifices, several public and private schools, banks, wide awake and progressive daily and weekly newspapers. It is remarkable for the number, magnitude and value of its manufactories; consisting of iron steamships (Wilmington being the first place in this country where they were built) morocco, carriages, paper, iron, bricks, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen goods, flour, saw and powder mills, locomotives and cars, etc. The State Normal College,

and a Female Wesleyan College are located here. The city was founded in 1732, incorporated as a borough 1740, and as a city 1832.

Dover, Population 4,000, the capital of the State, on Jones River and the Delaware Railroad, about 77 miles south of Philadelphia. The town is regularly built with straight, wide, well shaded streets crossing at right angles. There are some fine public edifices, notably the State House, City Hall, Post Office and Court House. There is considerable manufacturing industry. It is the center of a fine fruit region.

New Castle, Population 3,916, capital of county of same name, on west bank of the Delaware, six miles south of Wilmington, is an important town, contains several churches, schools, and largely engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods and farming implements.

Smyrna, Population 2,659, on Duck Creek, in Kent county, has considerable trade in grain and fruit, also several manufacturing establishments.

Milford, Population 3,000, on Mispillion Creek, in Kent county, has

to the United States in Congress assembled, for the permanent seat of the General Government." By the first Article of the Constitution "Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States," etc. Congress accepted these cessions, as required by the Constitution by act of July 16, 1790, and an act to amend the same, March 3, 1791. The lines and boundaries of the district of ten miles square were accordingly located and particularly described by proclamation of the President, March 30, 1791, and by act of Congress, approved February 27, 1801, at which time Congress assumed complete jurisdiction over the said district. That portion of the District lying south of the Potomac River was retroceded in 1846 to Virginia, by act of Congress. Act approved April 16, 1862, forever abolished slavery in the District.

The District is named in honor of Christopher Columbus. It is



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

railroad connections, machine shops, fruit and grain trade. Other important towns are, Lewes 2,000, near Cape Henlopen; Seaford 1,500, and Laurel 2,350, in Sussex; Camden 850, in Kent, and Newark 1,400, in New Castle county.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Area, 64 Square Miles. Population (1890), 230,392.

The selection of a place for the seat of government provoked the first discussion of a sectional nature, after the adoption of the Constitution. The government was organized in New York, March 4, 1789, and Congress met in that city until 1791; afterward removed to Philadelphia, where it remained until December, 1800. On December 28, 1788, Maryland passed "An act to cede to Congress a district of ten miles square in this State, for the seat of Government of the United States." And the State of Virginia, December 3, 1789, passed "An act for the cession of ten miles square, or any lesser quantity of territory within this State,

bounded on the southwest by the Potomac, and on all other sides by Maryland. The surface is undulating, with hills which command extensive views, and afford fine sites for public edifices. Two considerable streams empty into the Potomac within the District—Anacostia, or Eastern Branch, and Rock Creek. The climate is moist and warm, and there is considerable local miasma. The commerce, which is small, is chiefly carried on through Georgetown. The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal passes through a portion of the District, crossing the Potomac at Georgetown. Four railroads center at the capital.

Formerly the District had a territorial form of government, but at present is governed by a committee of Congress on the District of Columbia. There is but one county (Washington), and but two townships—Washington, population 230,392; Georgetown, 22,746. There is a supreme court, consisting of a chief-justice and five associate justices. As in the Territories, voters have no voice in presidential elections. Suffrage is the same as in nearly all the States. The principal national buildings are within the corporate limits of Washington.

The District is the seat of Columbia University, Howard University,

Jesuit College, Georgetown College, Wayland Theological Seminary and Smithsonian Institute, and has been selected as the seat for the new Roman Catholic University of the United States. There are 75 public schools for colored children, 263 teachers, and 21,417 pupils; 22 hospitals, orphanages and reform schools. There are three District Commissioners, each of whom receives a salary of \$5,000 per annum; a secretary, an attorney, collector, assessor, health officer, superintendent of public schools, coroner, surveyor, inspector of buildings, police superintendent, one chief and two assistant engineers, and auditor and controller. During the years 1793 to 1882 the United States government has spent over \$60,000,000 in erecting public buildings and improving public grounds, and the total real property belonging to the United States was, in 1882, estimated at \$83,416,117. This does not include the streets and avenues of Washington, in which the United States holds the fee simple. The total assessed value of all real estate in 1890 was \$137,626,419; personal, \$11,023,167; the funded debt, \$19,583,050.

CITIES.—*Washington*, population 229,796, the seat of the National Government, is situated between Anacostia and Rock Creek, on the left bank of the Potomac, 116½ miles above its mouth, and 18½ miles from the ocean. It was incorporated a city in 1802, but its charter was repealed by Congress in 1871. It is fourteen miles in circuit, and contains a little over nine and one-half square miles. The Potomac River is here one mile wide, and of sufficient depth for the largest vessels. The city was laid out under the direction of General Washington, on a handsome scale, for the national capital, with streets from 90 to 120 feet wide, and twenty avenues, 130 to 160 feet wide. On August 24, 1814, the city was captured



THE WHITE HOUSE.

by the British, under General Ross, who destroyed the national buildings, President's home, and the navy yard, and pillaged the city. Washington contains the public buildings in which is transacted the several branches of the National Government. Among the principal edifices are the Capitol, the White House, new State, War and Navy Department, Patent Office, General Postoffice, the United States Treasury, and the Smithsonian Institute. Other objects of interest are the Washington Monument, the Congressional Library, the Naval Observatory, the Government Botanical Gardens, and the Washington Aqueduct Bridge. There are several squares handsomely laid out within the city limits. The chief building, the Capitol, fronts the east, and stands on the west brow of a plateau, ninety feet above the level of the Potomac, which forms the east portion of the city. As it now stands, it is the finest and largest building of the kind in the world, and will always stand a lasting monument to the skill of the architects, and the taste of the nation. In durability of structure and costliness of material, it is also superior to any other. The entire length of the building is 751 feet, and the greatest depth 324 feet, including the portico and steps; the ground plan covers three and a half acres. The structure in detail consists of the main building, 352 feet 4 inches long, and each extension 143 feet, with connecting corridor connecting with the main building, of 44 feet. Out of the center of the main building rises the great dome of the capitol designed by Walter. The dome is surmounted by a statue of Freedom, 19 feet 6 inches high. Total height from base line to crest of statue of Freedom, 307½ feet, diameter 135½ feet. The great white dome which surmounts this mighty pile can be seen for miles around; from it as far as the eye can reach may

be seen rolling hills, broad valleys and rivers. It is of cast iron, and was completed in 1865. The north wing was finished in 1800, the south wing in 1811. The interior of both wings was destroyed by the British in 1814. The central building was commenced in 1818, and finished in 1827. The corner-stone to the extension was laid in 1851, and completed in 1867. The material used for the extension is white marble, from the quarries at Lee, Massachusetts. The center building is of sandstone found near Aquia Creek, Virginia, painted white. The rotunda is 95 feet 6 inches in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is 180

feet 3 inches. The Senate Chamber is 112 feet in length, by 82 feet in width, and 30 feet in height. Its galleries will accommodate 1,000 persons. The Representatives' Hall is 130 feet in length, by 93 feet in width, and 30 feet in height. The Supreme Court room was occupied by the



THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE.

Senate until December, 1859, the court having previously occupied the room beneath, now used as a law library. The Library of Congress is also here. The present center hall was finished in 1853, and the wing halls were finished in 1867. The Library of Congress occupies the entire western projection of the central Capitol building. The original library was commenced in 1800, but was destroyed, with the Capitol, in 1814, during the war with England. It was afterward replenished by the purchase of the library belonging to ex-President Jefferson, by Congress, embracing about 7,000 volumes. In 1851 it contained 55,000 volumes, and by an accidental fire in that year the whole collection was destroyed except 20,000 volumes. It was rebuilt in 1852. An elegant separate structure is now (1891) being erected for the library. The library is recruited by regular appropriations made by Congress, which average about \$11,000 per annum; also by additions received by copyright, by exchanges, and from the Smithsonian Institution. The basement story of the Capitol contains seventy-three rooms, of which twenty-four are in the "House Wing," twenty-six in the "Main Wing," and twenty-three in the "Senate Wing." Many of the rooms are designated severally for the use of the various committees. The principal story of the Capitol contains forty-eight rooms. Of these seventeen are in the "House Wing," and include the hall of the House of Representatives; the "Main Wing" has twelve chief rooms, including the "Old Hall of Representatives," now used as a "Statuary Hall" (to which each State has been invited to contribute two statues of its most

distinguished citizens); the "Congressional Library" (subdivided into various departments); the "Supreme Court Room," and the "Rotunda." The "Senate Wing" contains nineteen chief rooms, including the "Senate Chamber," the "President's Room," "Vice-President's

Room," etc., etc. The attic story embraces forty-two rooms, designated chiefly for committees, documents, and as "lobbies."

The diagrams furnish a clear view of the two chief legislative halls. The Capitol grounds comprise fifty-one and a half acres, handsomely laid out.



THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

The White House.—The official residence of the President stands on the west plateau of the City of Washington, a mile and a half west of the capitol, and is styled the "White House." It is built of freestone, painted white, is 170 feet long by 86 feet wide; two stories high, broken by numerous pilasters, and crowned with a balustrade. The principal or first floor contains the "East Room," the "Green Room," the "Red Room," the "State Dining Room," with several smaller rooms. The western part of the second floor is devoted to the offices connected with the executive. In 1814 the "Executive Mansion" was destroyed by the British. The present edifice was completed in 1818. The interior of the structure has been subject to frequent renovations and repairs. It is claimed to be entirely unsuitable for the purpose to which it is now applied; executive offices and private residence. The government will conclude no doubt, at no distant day to erect a suitable and exclusively private mansion in the suburbs of the capital for the residence of the Executive and his household, and the conversion of the present building into executive offices.

State, War and Navy Building.—This massive structure erected for the accommodation of these departments, consists of three harmonious buildings united by connecting wings, and together forming in design and execution the finest edifice of its kind in the world. The style is the Roman Doric. The structure contains 150 rooms and cost \$5,000,000. *Treasury Building* is constructed in massive Ionic architecture, consists of three stories, and attic surmounted by a balustrade, and a basement and sub-basement of rustic work. The building contains 200 rooms independent of the attic and basement, and cost \$6,000,000. *Engraving and Printing Building.*—This branch of the Treasury department occupies a separate structure on the mall. It is constructed of pressed bricks and iron, is fireproof throughout, and cost \$300,000.

Interior Building.—This immense structure known as the patent office, occupies two squares, about equal distant from the capitol and the White House. It is of pure Grecian Doric of massive proportions, and measures 453 by 331 feet, and has an elevation of 75 feet, surmounted by an *acroteria*. This building contains 191 rooms, and cost \$2,700,000.

General Postoffice.—This building is constructed of white marble, faced with granite, and measures 300 feet north and south, and 204 feet east and west, and has two stories resting on a rustic basement, below which are vaults. The building contains 81 rooms, and cost \$1,700,000.

Naval Observatory.—This is one of the leading astronomical establishments in the world. It was founded in 1842. The central building is 50 feet square, consisting of a basement and two stories, and is surmounted by a dome. On the east and west are wings 26½ feet long, 21 feet wide and 18 feet high, with additional buildings at each end, 40x28½ feet; also a projection on the south 60 feet long terminating in the great dome.

Georgetown.—Population 22,746, a port of entry of the district, situated at the head of navigation on the left bank of the Potomac; on the north and west it is overlooked by heights commanding a magnificent view of Washington and the Potomac and a vast expanse of country, and crowned by villas and country seats. It has a considerable coasting trade which is largely confined to the shipment of coal; its manufacturing interests are large, and increasing. It is the seat of Georgetown College, under the direction of the Jesuits, founded in 1789.



FLORIDA.

Area, 54,240 Square Miles. Population (1890), 391,422.

The settlement of portions of Florida dates farther back than any of the New England States. St. Augustine is said to be the oldest city of

the United States. It was first founded by Ponce de Leon, in 1512, who, attempting the colonization of the country, was slain by the Indians. Florida was conquered by the Spaniards under Fernando DeSoto in 1539. De Soto had fought with Pizarro in Peru, and was sent out by the Spaniards to explore and conquer a vast, indefinite, yet believed to be wealthy land, on the east side of the new continent, north of Mexico, but the settlement was not fully established until 1565, when Don Pedro Menendez at the head of an expedition consisting of 34 vessels and 2,600 men, founded St. Augustine. It was plundered in 1585 and 1665, first by Sir Francis Drake, and again by Davis, a buccaneer; was invaded by the British in 1702, by Palmer and his Carolina Militia in 1727, and by Governor Ogle-



STATE CAPITOL, TALLAHASSEE.

thorpe in 1740 and 1743. From 1783 to 1813 it was held by the British and then receded to Spain in exchange for the Bahama Islands. The territory was finally ceded by Spain to the United States, by treaty, in 1819, formed as a Territory in 1822, and admitted into the Union as a State, in 1845. The State seceded in 1861, and was restored in 1868. The present constitution was adopted in 1868. It is so called because discovered on Easter Sunday, called by the Spanish, *Pascua Florida*, "Feast of Flowers." Its nickname is the "Peninsula State."

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are chosen by the people for four years; all other State officers are appointed by the Governor and Senate. The succession to the chief executive is: 1. The Lieutenant-Governor. 2. The President of the Senate *pro tempore* until a Governor is elected, or disability is removed.

There are 32 members in the Senate and 76 in the Assembly, four years being the term of office for Senators, and two for Representatives. The regular sessions are held 60 days, and are biennial, meeting in January. Pay of Legislators is \$6 per day and 10 cents mileage. The Seminole Indians send one member to the Legislature, chosen by the tribe. The right of suffrage is given to all male citizens who have resided in the State one year and the county six months prior to elections. Registration required by constitution.

JUDICIARY.—The Supreme Court consists of a Chief-Justice, salary \$3,500 and two Associate Justices, salary \$3,000. Term for life and appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. The Circuit Court consists of seven Judges appointed for eight years each. A County Court, the Judges holding office for four years.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt, January 1, 1891: Funded, \$359,000; unfunded, \$185,000. Amount in sinking fund, \$252,500. Seminary and college funds, \$673,500.

State receipts for the year ending January 1, 1891, \$760,128.65.

Expenditures for same year, \$751,356.39.

Amount raised by taxation, \$561,082.23 for State purposes, besides \$981,558.53 for county purposes.

Amount of taxable property as assessed for year 1890, \$91,983,466.81, of which \$14,893,684.75 was for railroads and telegraphs.

Rate of State tax, 60 cents on every \$100 for year ending December 31, 1890. Of this tax 10 cents on every \$100 goes to expenses of public schools.

A capitation tax of \$1 is authorized by the State Constitution.

EDUCATION.—Florida has a permanent school fund, invested in State bonds, which, in 1890, amounted to \$533,500. The State Agricultural College, located at Lake City, was opened in 1877, has a fund of some \$140,000 and 100 acres devoted to experimental gardening. Florida University, incorporated in 1883, is located at Tallahassee. East Florida Seminary and Union Academy at Gainesville, and West Florida and Lincoln Academy at Tallahassee, have Normal departments. There are few



NEAR THE MOUTH OF ST. JOHNS RIVER, FLA.

private schools and academies in the State. There are 132 newspapers published in the State.

CLIMATE.—The atmosphere is clear and dry and the general climate excellent. Snow never falls; no frost is known in the southern part of the State, and very rarely in the northern. The difference in temperature of summer and winter at Key West is only about 15 degrees. The State is a great resort for invalids, who receive great benefit from its salubrious climate. Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Key West are the places most visited by this class of travelers.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Florida, the name of the most southerly and most nearly tropical State of the Union, is situated between lat. 24° and 30° N., and lon. 80° and 87° 38' W. It consists of a long, narrow strip of land extending in the form of a peninsula south from Georgia and Ala-

bama, through five degrees of latitude, having the Atlantic on the one side and the Gulf of Mexico on the other, and containing 54,240 square miles. Its greatest length is about 375 miles with an average breadth of the peninsula portion of 90 miles. The coast line is of much greater extent than that of any other State, having a length of 472 miles on the Atlantic and 674 miles on the Gulf; but this immense stretch of sea-front is almost inaccessible on account of shallow soundings, and it has few good harbors. Population 1870, 187,748; 1880, 269,493. Males, 136,444. Females, 133,049. White, 142,605. Colored, 126,690. Chinese, 18. Indians, 124. Electoral votes, 4.

South from the mainland are a remarkable chain of small, rocky islands, called "Cays or Keys;" beginning at Cape Florida they extend southwest nearly 200 miles, ending in a group of rocks called the Tortugas. South of the bank upon which these keys arise, and separated from them by a navigable channel, is a long, narrow coral ridge known as the Florida reef, which here constitutes the left bank of the Gulf Stream. The most important of the keys is Key West; for a long period the haunt of smugglers and pirates, it is now a naval station of great importance. The Tortugas derive their name from the large number of turtles found in the neighboring water. The surface of Florida is for the most part level, yet undulating, being nowhere more than 250 or 300 feet above the sea. The southern portion of peninsular Florida is mostly an extensive swamp or marsh called the Everglades, which, during the rainy season between June and October, is impassable. North of this tract to Georgia the surface is generally a dead level, but in some parts it is undulating and occasionally hilly. West of the neck of the peninsula the ground is more uneven and rugged, but still the elevations are inconsiderable, and of very limited extent. The greater part of the State is still covered with vast forests of pine, magnolia, live and water oak, and other valuable timber. The Everglades is filled with islands covered with a dense jungle. It lies south of Lake Okeechobee, and is 160 miles long, and 60 broad. Its depth varies from one to six feet; a rank, tall grass springs from the deposits at the bottom, and rises above the surface.

The important harbors on the Atlantic coast are Jacksonville on the St. John river; Fernandina and St. Augustine. The rivers of Florida are numerous, and many of them afford great facilities for internal navigation. The St. John River rises in the great southern marsh, and reaches the ocean after a northern course of 300 miles. It is navigable for vessels drawing eight feet of water, to Lake George 100 miles. Other important rivers are: Indian River, Caloosahatchee, Withlacoochee, Suwanee, Apalachicola, Ocklawaha and St. Mary's. The surface of the country is dotted with numerous lakes, some of which are navigable for large steamers. Lake Okeechobee, north in the Everglades, is about 40 miles long and 30 wide.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—The geological structure of the whole State is very remarkable. A large part of the surface seems to form only a crust through which subterranean lakes and rivers force their way. Among the most remarkable natural curiosities are the hollows, called sinks, worn in the soft limestone, and varying in size from a few yards to several acres. The great sink of Alachua county by which the waters of Alachua savanna are supposed to flow into Orange Lake, is a large basin almost surrounded by hills into which the drainage of the savanna is conveyed; from the basin the waters descend slowly by three great vent holes into the earth, and are carried by underground channels to other basins. Numerous springs bursting from great depths are found in different parts of the State. About 12 miles from Tallahassee is a lake of ice cold, transparent water, which is fed by a subterranean source of this kind.

INDUSTRIES.—Florida has seven ports of entry, having a large foreign and coasting trade. The fisheries are important, the waters of the interior swarming with fish and oysters, and turtles are found all along the coast. Game of various kinds and in great quantities, is to be found in all the forests and about the lakes, rivers, and swamps. Large numbers of alligators haunt the rivers and swamps. The fine sponges which grow along the reefs form an important item of trade.

The principal products of the State are cotton and corn. The coffee plant, sugar cane, tobacco, rice, indigo, and other products of tropical

countries are successfully cultivated. Since 1870 the large orange groves, which have been planted in various parts of the State, have been productive of great wealth, while other tropical fruits, such as lemons, limes, pine-apples, olives, and grapes, grow luxuriantly. In the everglades and swamps, that cover such a large area, are found the cypress, cedar, and pine trees; the oak, magnolia, and other valuable trees abound. The manufactures are unimportant, agriculture and commerce being the chief resources of the State. The principal mineral productions are amethyst, turquoise, lapis lazuli, ochre, coal, etc.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—The total length of railroad lines 1886, were 1,603 miles, with a capital stock of \$23,568,100 and a funded debt of \$19,135,700. A total investment for railroad and equipment of \$53,476,177. Mileage 1891, 2,360.

CITIES.—*Jacksonville*, population 17,201, county seat of Duval county, the metropolis of the State, and the center of almost its entire



THE LAND OF FLOWERS.

trade, situate on the right bank of the St. John's, 25 miles from its mouth, the terminus of several railroad lines and 165 miles east of Tallahassee. It was named after Gen. Jackson, and laid out as a town in 1822. During the winter the population is largely increased by transient visitors. The city is regularly and handsomely laid out. It contains a large number of first class hotels; many boarding houses; good schools and fine churches; newspapers, banks, public halls and telegraphic and railroad communication with all parts of the world. Its commerce is considerable; its exports are lumber, cotton, sugar, fruit, fish, and early vegetables.

Pensacola, Population about 11,750; situated on the bay of the same name, 10 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It is the site of a large navy yard. Its bay is defended on the east by Fort Pickens, on Santa Rosa Island, and on the west by Fort McRea, on the mainland. There is a naval hospital, a lighthouse, and the ruins of some old forts. The bay is one of the best on the coast; the climate is unusually fine. The city contains churches of various denominations, good schools and hotels. It exports lumber and ship building timber. It has a magnificent harbor with 30 feet of water, and a depth of 25 feet on the bar.

Key West, Population 18,080. Situated upon the Key of the same name off the southern extremity of the peninsula. The island is 6 miles long and 1 to 2 miles wide, and is 11 feet above the sea. Key West has a fine harbor, and being the key to the best entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, it is strongly fortified. Fort Taylor, built on an artificial island within the main entrance to the harbor, mounts nearly 200 guns, and has several sand batteries. The Barracks are large and commodious, and are garrisoned by 60 men. There is a United States Dock, with cisterns to catch rain water, a condensing and distilling apparatus, and a machine shop and foundry. Among the principal industries of Key West are turtling, sponging, and catching mullet and other fish for the Cuban market.

St. Augustine, Population 4,700, is situated on the Atlantic coast, 33 miles southeast of Jacksonville. It occupies a narrow peninsula formed by the Matanzas River on the east, and the St. Sebastian on the south and west, the site being a flat, sandy level, encompassed for miles around by a tangled undergrowth of low palmettoes and bushes of various descriptions. Directly in front is Anastasia Island, forming a natural breakwater, and almost entirely cutting off the sea view. The early history of the State is that of this city. It is the oldest European settlement in the United States. It has a delightful climate and is a popular winter resort. The most interesting feature of the town is the Fort of San Marco, built of shells and sands. The sea wall is built of the same material with a granite coping, and extends the entire ocean front of the city. Other places of interest are: The old lighthouse of Anastasia island; the United States Barracks, the city gate, the Plaza, the old Cathedral, the old Convent of St. Mary's, the Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, the Governor's Palace, the old Huguenot burying ground, North and South beach, and Fish's island. In 1887 a destructive fire visited the city, destroying several business blocks, hotels, and places of interest.

Fernandina, Population 3,000; situate on Amelia island at the mouth of the river of same name, has the finest harbor on the coast south of Chesapeake Bay. It is an interesting old seaport town with considerable export trade, chief of which is lumber and fruit. *Palatka*, Population 3,625, county seat of Putnam county, is delightfully located on high ground on the west bank of the St. John River. It is the center of the large vegetable and small fruit region, also contains the car shops, storehouses, depots, wharves and general offices of the Florida Southern Railroad. In 1884 the town was nearly destroyed by fire but has almost fully recovered from its disastrous effects. *Lake City*, Population 3,000, seat of Columbia county, is the terminal station of the Cuban telegraph company, and a United States Signal Service Station, has some manufacturing, several hotels, churches and schools. *Tallahassee*, Population 2,933, the capital of the State and county, is 165 miles west of Jacksonville and 21 miles north of the gulf, is delightfully located on elevated ground, contains the capitol building—which is a modest brick structure three stories high. It is the seat of the West Florida Seminary. Other important and enterprising towns are: *Apalachicola* (pop. 3,000), a port of entry and seat of Franklin county. *Cedar Keys* (pop. 1,500), on the Gulf of Mexico, is the southwestern terminus of the Florida railroad; *Daytona* (pop. 850), on Halifax River; *Gainesville* (pop. 4,000), seat of Alachua county, an important railroad junction; *Marianna* (pop. 1,000); *Monticello* (pop. 1,700); *Ocala* (pop. 4,000), seat of Marion county and an important railway center; *Orlando* (pop. 3,000), county seat and railroad junction; *Sanford* (pop. 3,000), on St. John's River, the terminus of the South Florida and the Indian River railroads; and *Tampa* (pop. 3,500); seat of Hillsboro county, on South Florida railroad—has water communication with ports on Gulf of Mexico.



GEORGIA.

Area, 58,980 Square Miles. Population (1890), 1,837,353.

Georgia was one of the original thirteen States. Originally it was comprehended in the charter of Carolina and was claimed by Spain as well as England. It was settled by Gen. Oglethorpe whose colonial charter dates from 1732, but it was long before it was sufficiently free from its former Indian possessors to be made accessible to the demands of a pioneer civilization. The mode of government that was first established did not prove favorable. The rules in regard to military service through which the new settlers held possession of their land pressed heavily upon them, until 1750, when slave labor was introduced, and the onerous tenures were abolished. 116 persons settled at Charleston in 1733. The principal events in the early history of the State were the Spanish war of 1739-42, during which the Governor made two unsuccessful attempts to wrest Florida from the Spaniards; the surrender of the colonial charter, 1752, when Georgia became a royal government with privileges similar to those of other colonies; the establishment of the General Assembly, 1755, and the definition of the southern boundary, 1763. In July, 1775, a convention indorsed the measures of Congress and appointed delegates to that body.

Georgia separated from the United States Congress in 1778, and became a royal province, the principal inhabitants being compelled to abandon their homes and fly into other States. The possession of the State was of vast importance to the royalists in the Revolutionary War. The colony was given up to the Union again by the British in 1783. The State seceded from the Union January, 1861, and was re-admitted under a new constitution in January, 1868. Georgia framed its first constitution in 1777, a second in 1789, a third in 1798, which was amended in 1831. After the close of the civil war a new constitution was adopted 1865, and a fifth in 1877, which was amended in 1885. Ratified the Constitution of the United States Jan. 2, 1788. Though the State suffered severely both from British soldiers in the Revolutionary War and from the Federal Army and Navy during the civil war, it has shown great recuperative powers. In size and population it is the Empire State of the Southern States east of the Mississippi. The State was named after George II of England. Nickname: Empire State of the South.

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor is elected for two years, with salary of \$3,000. He must be 30 years of age, worth \$4,000 above all liabilities, 12 years a citizen of the United States, and 6 years in the State. His succession is vested in: 1. The President of the Senate. 2. The Speaker of the House. There are 44 members in the State Senate, and 175 in the House of Representatives, elected for a term of two years. Sessions are biennial. General elections are held in October, and the General Assembly meets in November; limit of session is 40 days unless extended by special vote. Pay of legislators \$4 a day and mileage. Suffrage is vested in all male citizens of the United States who have resided in the State one year and in the county six months, and who are not in default of taxes. Idiots, insane and criminals, are excluded.

JUDICIARY.—The Supreme Court consists of Chief-Justice, salary \$3,500, and two Associate Justices elected by the Legislature for a term of four years. A Superior court sits in each county. There is also a Court of Ordinary, or Probate Court, and County Courts in several of the most populous counties. Justices' Courts in militia district and City Courts in the cities of Augusta, Atlanta, Columbus, Gainesville, Macon, Rome and Savannah.

EDUCATION.—There was no general school law before the late Civil War, but a thorough system of free common schools was organized in

1877. The School Commissioner is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate; he is assisted by the State Board of Education and the County Commissioners. Total expenditure for public schools in 1888-9, \$771,662. School age from 6 to 21 years. Number of scholars enrolled in the public schools 342,294. Daily attendance 226,290. Of the population in 1880, 520,416 persons over 10 years of age could not write. There are 7 colleges in the State, 21 female seminaries, 4 theological schools, 3 medical, and 1 law school. The University of Georgia is at Athens; in connection with it is the State School for Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. The University was chartered in 1795, and has an endowment of \$100,000. There are 282 newspapers and periodicals published in the State.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt January 1, 1891, \$8,244,500. Railroad bonds indorsed by the State, \$2,114,840. The new State Constitution, adopted 1877, declared void sundry bonds and State indorsements issued in aid of railroads. State Receipts for year ending October 1, 1890, \$3,999,694, including receipts from bonds. Expenditures for year ending October 1, 1890, \$2,231,793, including public debt payments. Amount raised by taxation, fiscal year 1890, \$1,747,694. Amount of taxable property as assessed, 1890: Real, \$234,872,701; personal, \$142,494,083; railroads, \$38,462,161. Total, \$415,828,945.



PULASKI MONUMENT.

Rate of State tax 4 mills on the dollar, or 40 cents on \$100. There is a poll tax of \$1, levied in 1886, upon 148,805 white, and 99,428 colored citizens, between 21 and 60 years. Payment of taxes is a condition of the right to vote. The State valuation of property in 1886 showed the following items: Improved land, 30,522,583 acres, value \$104,924,609,

wild land, 6,247,374 acres, value, \$2,527,230; average value of improved land per acre, \$3.43; city and town property, value \$75,914,453; money and solvent debts, value \$33,667,446; value of merchandise \$17,494,794; stocks and bonds, \$5,884,889, live stock, value \$24,870,598. The property owned by colored taxpayers was \$8,655,298, an increase of \$2,847,526 over the valuation 1880. The property of cotton factories and iron works (exempt from taxation by law) was valued at \$2,094,000.

CLIMATE.—Georgia has almost a tropical climate; the northern part is cooler and more healthful than the southern lowlands which in summer are unhealthy and malarious fevers are prevalent. Snow often falls in the northern part, but never remains long. The winter climate is delightful with little variation in the temperature. The mean annual temperature at Augusta is 63 degrees, and at Savannah, 66 degrees.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Georgia is bounded on the north and north-east by South Carolina and Tennessee, on the south by Florida and on the west by Alabama. Its extreme length from north to south is 320 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west is 254 miles. Its area is 58,980 square miles. Population in 1870, 1,184,109; in 1880, 1,542,180. Males, 762,981. Females, 779,199. White, 816,906. Colored, 725,133. Electoral votes, 12.

Nearly all the sea coast extending about 100 miles along the Atlantic is low and swampy and indented by sounds, and skirted by numerous large and small islands. These islands are very fertile and produce among other things the celebrated sea island cotton. The State presents a variety, rising from low alluvial lands and swamps along the shore through an undulating and rough hilly country to the Blue Ridge range of mountains in the north and northwest part of the State, which rise from 2,000 to 4,000 feet, forming the water shed of streams flowing to the Atlantic, the Ohio, and the Gulf of Mexico.

The sounds which divide the islands from the main land form a safe channel and are navigable for steam, and other crafts. The principal river is the Savannah, which is about 450 miles in length, navigable for large vessels to Savannah 18 miles from the sea, and for steamboats to Augusta, 230 miles further, whence small steamboats proceed by a canal around the falls about 150 miles more. The river forms the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia. The Chattahoochee, which is the Alabama boundary, is nearly 600 miles in length, and navigable to the falls at Columbus, 300 miles. Flint River, an affluent of the Chattahoochee, is navigable to Albany 100 miles from its mouth. The Altamaha formed by the Oconee and Ocmulgee is navigable for ships to Darien, and for steamboats to its source, and its branches, the Ocmulgee to Macon and the Oconee to Milledgeville. The Ogeechee, the Altamaha, the Savannah, and its southern branch, the Cannonchee, admit of sloop navigation; as do also the Santilla and St. Marys. Other rivers are the Withlacoochee and Allapaha, which unite in Florida and form the Suwanee, the Etowah and Oostenaula, which at Rome form the Coosa, the Tallapoosa, the Tacoah, and the Natley.

Georgia is rich in mineral production. Gold minted to June 30, 1884, was \$8,158,184; iron is abundant. There is coal in many places, and copper, antimony, zinc, manganese, but none are worked extensively. There are rich deposits of marble, gypsum, talc, asbestos, soapstone, slate, tripoli, petroleum, barytes, hydraulic cement, quartz crystals, beryl, garnet, agate, and so called diamonds. Chalybeate springs are found in the north and sulphurous springs in the center of the State. Of wild animals there are the black and brown bear, panther, wild cat, fox, raccoon, opossum, woodchuck, deer, rabbit, squirrel, and near the sea, turtles and alligators. The venomous reptiles are the moccasin, rattle and copperhead snakes, and the low lands are infested with annoying insects, such as mosquitoes, chigoes and sand flies. Among the birds are the eagle, several species of hawk, the turkey buzzard and sea gull. Fish of good quality abound in the rivers and Sound. Every variety of tree flourishes, as the live oak, cypress, cedar, palmetto, magnolia, sweet bay, wild orange, cane, and other semi-tropical trees and plants on the alluvial section. Further inland large forests of hickory, tulip, chestnut, black walnut, sycamore, maple, poplar, beech, fir, ash, elm, bay, laurel, and spruce flourish. In the southeast section tropical fruits abound. Crops of sugar

cane, cotton, rice and sweet potatoes are produced. The central portion is a great fruit region. The mountainous region is used largely for grazing. The valleys are very fertile. More than one-half the land surface of the State is still covered by forests.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—Among the chief objects of interest are the wonderful falls of Tallulah and the Yocco 185 feet high, in Habersham county. The Arnicolah Falls in Lumpkin county, with a descent of 400 feet in as many yards. Towaligo Falls in Monroe county, a series of falls in the Hiawassee. Stone Mountain in DeKalb county, 7 miles in circuit and 2,200 feet high, abounds in picturesque scenery. Track Rock and Pilot Mountain, 1,200 feet high, in Union county, and the charming valley of Nacoochee and Mount Yonah in Habersham county. The Cascades of Eastatoia, 3 miles from Clayton. The great Rabun Gap, near to Table Mountain, Caesar's Head, Jocassee, the Whitewater Falls, the Cahutta Mountain, Dogwood Valley and Lookout Mountain, all present interesting and delightful attractions. Nickojack Cave extends into the Raccoon Mountains for several miles, through which flows a stream up which boats pass for three miles, to a cataract. In Hancock and Bartow counties are artificial mounds containing ruins of fortifications, articles of pottery and human remains.

Numerous mineral springs having more or less reputation, pleasantly situated in salubrious districts, are found in various portions of the State. The Warm Springs of Meriwether county; the Chalybeate Springs in Talbot county; the Indian Springs in Butts county, near which are the beautiful falls of the Tawaligo, and Grover, New Holland, and Porter mineral



SAVANNAH.

springs near Gainesville, the Madison Springs of Madison county. The Red Sulphur in Walker county consist of 20 or more springs. The Catoosa springs in Catoosa county; Rowland's in Bartow county; Gordon's in Murray county. The Thundering Springs in Upson, and Powder Springs in Cobb county. There are several popular winter resorts which are much frequented by Northern travelers, prominent among which are, Aiken, Augusta, Thomasville, Manilla and Eastman.

INDUSTRIES.—Georgia is the leading Southern State in manufactures, the most important of these being iron and cotton goods. There are several furnaces in the State for the production of pig and rolled iron. The water power furnished by the many streams is very great and valuable. The chief industry is agriculture, the products being corn, rice, sweet potatoes and cotton. In the production of the latter the State ranks second only to Mississippi, and second in rice growing to South Carolina, and the same to North Carolina in the production of sweet potatoes. Gold, iron, marble and slate mining are a considerable industry.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—Georgia has a greater mileage of railroads than any other of the Southern States. Nearly one-half of it has been constructed since the Civil War. There were in 1886, 3,116 miles of road within the State; with a capital stock of \$42,608,890, and a funded debt of \$43,218,654, the total investment for roads and equipments to that date had been \$89,894,784. R. R. mileage 1891, 4,556.

The canals of the State have been constructed for local convenience; that around the falls of the Savannah at Augusta is 9 miles long, another 16 miles long connects the Savannah and Ogeechee Rivers, and another 12 miles, connects Brunswick and the Altamaha.

CITIES.—*Atlanta*.—Population 1890, 65,533, the capital of the State, and the most populous and flourishing city, situate on an elevated ridge 1,100 feet above sea level. It is also the chief railroad center of the State. It is noted for its extensive enterprise and the push and activity of its inhabitants. First settled under the name of Marthasville, in 1845, in 1847 the name was changed to Atlanta. During the early years of the civil war it was the base of supplies for the Confederate armies, operating in Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia, and was the objective point of Sherman's campaign from Chattanooga in 1864, capitulating to him September 2. Upon taking up his "march to the sea," November 15, he burned the entire business portion of the town. It is the center of a large and growing trade in grain, cotton and tobacco, and in the midst of a country rich in gold, iron and other minerals. It has several furnaces, rolling mills, cotton factories, many prosperous schools, fine churches and business blocks, banks, newspapers, etc. Its chief public buildings are the new State House, Custom House, Court House and Opera House. The new Kimball House is one of the largest hotels, and the finest piece of architecture in the State. Educational institutions are numerous. Clark Theological School, Oglethorpe College, Atlanta University for colored students, North Georgia Female College, two medical and two business colleges, are located here. It has an excellent system of schools presided over by one of the most progressive and enthusiastic superintendents, Major Slayton.

Savannah.—Population 1890, 43,189, is situated on the south bank of the Savannah River, 18 miles from its mouth. It was selected by Governor Oglethorpe, the founder of the colony of Georgia, February, 1733. It occupies a bold bluff about 40 feet high, extending along the river bank for a mile, and backward, widening as it recedes about six miles. Its streets are broad and beautifully shaded, crossing at right angles; at many of the principal crossings are small public parks or squares, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 acres in extent. There are 24 of these located at equal distances throughout the city, neatly inclosed and shaded with evergreens and ornamental trees. It is generally conceded to be one of the handsomest cities in the country. The chief business of the city is the receipt and shipment of cotton and rice, though the trade in lumber is considerable. The city was occupied by the British in 1779, and was chartered in 1789. Fires in November, 1796, and in January, 1820, destroyed many millions of property. During the civil war the city was occupied as a Confederate military post and depot. It was the objective point on the sea to which Sherman's march from Atlanta was directed, and on December 20, 1864, was taken possession of by his forces.

Augusta.—Population 33,300, is beautifully situate on the eastern boundary of the State, on the right bank of the Savannah River, 230 miles from its mouth, and the head of steamboat navigation. The city was laid out in 1737 by Governor Oglethorpe, incorporated in 1798.

The public buildings are large and imposing. It contains several churches, a State Medical college, founded in 1832, an academy and many fine schools. The Augusta canal, 9 miles in length, brings the waters of the Savannah River to the city, at an elevation of 40 feet, by which a fine water power is secured, and enriches the city by extensive manufactories of cotton, for which it is noted.

Macon.—Population 22,746, is famous for its large cotton trade and superior educational advantages, situated at the head of steamboat navigation upon the Ocmulgee River. It is a so an important railroad center, has several iron foundries and cotton factories. It is the seat of Mercer College, Wesleyan Female College, Pio Nono College and Lewis High School (colored). It is a handsome, well built, and thriving city.

Columbus.—Population 17,303, county seat of Muscogee county, is charmingly situated at the head of navigation on Chattahoochee River. It is extensively engaged in manufacturing and cotton shipping. It enjoys the distinction of having the largest and finest cotton and woolen mills of the South. Its local trade is large and constantly extending.

Athens.—Population 8,639, seat of Clarke county, situated on the Oconee River, is an important railroad town, contains several cotton factories, churches, schools, etc. The State University is located here.

Rome.—Population 6,950, the county seat of Floyd county, is picturesquely situated at the junction of the Etowah with the Coosa River. It contains several large foundries and factories, and has a large cotton



VIEW OF BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

trade. Its waterworks and water power rank among the finest in the South.

Milledgeville.—Population 3,306, county seat of Baldwin county, and formerly the capital of the State, is situated on the Oconee River, 187 miles northwest of Savannah. Is an important railroad and trade center. It contains several schools and churches, and cotton and woolen factories.

Thomasville in Thomas county is noted for its dry, pure atmosphere, and is a popular resort for persons suffering from pulmonary complaints. It enjoys a considerable local trade.

Other important and flourishing towns with considerable local trade are Albany, pop. 6,856; Americus, pop. 6,335; Cartersville, pop. 3,166; Cuthbert, pop. 2,400; Dalton, pop. 3,030; Gainesville, pop. 3,285; Griffin, pop. 4,465; La Grange, pop. 3,099; Marietta, pop. 3,376; Newman, pop.

2,850; Washington, pop. 2,700; Waycross, pop. 3,500, and West Point, pop. 2,500. Brunswick, pop. 8,403; Darien, pop. 1,200, and St. Marys, pop. 600, are ports of entry. Cotton, staves, lumber and naval stores form the principal exports; a daily line of steamers ply between Brunswick and Fernandina, Florida

IDAHO.

Area 84,290 Square Miles. Population (1890) 84,385.

Originally a part of the Louisiana purchase of 1803, Idaho was formed successively a part of Oregon and Washington. It was organized as a Territory in 1863, but with an area that embraced within its bounda-

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices. There are five District Judges, one for each District; also Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace.

FINANCES.—State debt, November 15, 1890: Funded, \$157,715.06; not funded, \$105,571.52; Sinking Fund, \$23,158.61.

Receipts for year ending November 15, 1890, \$117,555.89. Expenditures, \$90,435.98.

Valuation of taxable property as assessed, year 1890: Real, \$16,531,848.50; Personal, \$9,109,556.71; total, \$25,581,305.24.

Rate of Territorial tax, year ending November 15, 1890, 2½ mills on one dollar, or 25 cents on \$100.

Amount raised by taxation, year ending November 15, 1890, \$50,852.35.



GREAT SHOSHONE FALLS, IDAHO, UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ries the whole of Montana and the greater part of Wyoming. It was first explored by Lewis and Clarke in 1815, but was visited only by hunters and trappers until 1852, when gold was discovered near the northern boundary. The principal tribes of Indians are the Nez Percés 2,807 in number, living on a reservation of 1,344,000 acres, in the northern part of the Territory. These Indians have three churches, and are well advanced in civilization. The Shoshones, numbering 516, and the Bannocks 521, on a reservation of 1,568,000 acres in the southeastern part of the Territory, and about 2,000 of other tribes on a reservation of 266,000 acres north of that of the Nez Percés.

OFFICIALS, ETC.—Admitted into the Union July 3, 1890. The Governor holds his office two years and has a salary of \$3,000. The Senate consists of 18 members, elected for two years; the Lower House of 36 members, also elected for two years. The sessions of the Legislature are limited to 60 days. Electoral vote 3.

JUDICIARY.—The Senate is a Court for the trial of impeachments.

EDUCATION.—There are 300 school districts in the State with a school enrollment in 1888, of 10,483. Expenditures during same year for public schools \$138,663. Of the population but 1,384 persons over ten years of age were unable to read in 1880; graded schools are at Boise City and Lewiston. Teachers' conventions are held in several counties. Schools are mainly supported by local taxation, including a tax on gambling and certain fines and licenses. In 1881 Congress devoted 72 sections of the public lands to school purposes and the general law has set aside 3,000,000 acres. In 1891 there were 46 newspapers.

CLIMATE.—The climate differs greatly in the different sections of country. The winters on the mountains are very cold with heavy snow-falls, while in the valleys the climate is mild and salubrious. There is but little rainfall in any part of Southern Idaho; the days are hot and sunny, yet the nights are always cool, the air healthy and invigorating.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Idaho is bounded on the north by Canada, northeast and east by Montana and Wyoming, south by Utah and Nevada

and west by Oregon and Washington. Area, 84,290 square miles. Population in 1870, 14,999. In 1880, 32,610. Males, 21,818. Females, 10,792. Native, 22,636. Foreign, 9,974. White, 29,013. Colored, 53. Chinese, 3,379. Civilized Indians, 165.

The general surface of the Territory is an elevated tableland 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, but containing numerous depressed valleys each watered by a considerable stream and crossed by mountain ranges or spurs with peaks rising above the line of perpetual snow, with branches from the Bitter Root and main chain of the Rocky Mountains, the latter forming the eastern boundary of the Territory. They are mostly named from streams that rise in them or flow along the valleys at their base. In the north are the Kootenay Mountains, the Cœur d'Alene and the Clearwater. The Salmon, Weiser, Payette, Boise, Owyhee and Saw Tooth are



LAKE PEND D'OREILLES, IDAHO, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

near the Salmon and Snake Rivers. The Bear River Mountains are in the southeast corner.

The Snake River and its tributaries drain the entire Territory except a portion 120 miles long in the extreme north which is watered by the Kootenay, and Spokane, and a small tract in the southeast corner which is traversed by Bear River. The Snake River rises in the western part of Wyoming; and after entering Idaho flows northwest, making an immense curve through the south part of the Territory and strikes the Oregon boundary in about latitude $43^{\circ} 40'$, after which it flows north, forming the west boundary of Idaho to about latitude $46^{\circ} 30'$, where it turns west and enters Washington Territory. It traverses a course of 850 miles in Idaho alone. Steamers ascend from its mouth to Lewiston, where navigation is impeded by rapids and falls, and is also navigable from the mouth of Powder River to Salmon Falls, a distance of 200 miles. Its chief affluents are the Clearwater, the Salmon, the Weiser, the Payette, the Boise,

the Malade, and the Owyhee. The river above the falls is generally deep, narrow, and rapid, and can be used to irrigate large areas of adjacent lands now desert, for lack of water. Below the falls it cuts deep through beds of lava and rock. Three falls in the river deserve special mention. The American Falls have a perpendicular descent of 60 or 70 feet. The Shoshone Falls are inferior only to those of Niagara and the Yosemite. The river here is 600 feet wide and passes in an unbroken sheet over a precipice of 200 feet descent. The adjacent scenery is magnificent. The Salmon Falls, 45 miles below the Shoshone, are 20 feet high. Three long narrow lakes furnish a peculiar navigation in the northern part of the Territory. These are the Cœur d'Alene about 18 miles long and two wide, emptying by the Spokane River into the Columbia, Lake Pend d'Oreilles, really a wide part of Clarke's fork of the Columbia, about 30 miles long and two to six miles wide, and Lake Kanuska, flowing into Clarke's fork from the north.

The most remarkable feature of Idaho connected with its mountain system is the vast lava bed which covers the whole Territory on the southeast and south along the course of the Snake River, forming a desert 400 miles long, mostly on the north side of the river, and from 40 to 60 wide.

The forests are confined to the northwest part, and to the sheltered valleys of the mountains; spruce, red and other pines and cedars abound. Only 16,925,000 acres are suited for agriculture and 5,000,000 for grazing. Some 14,000,000 acres which are now sterile might be reclaimed by irrigation. The mountain, timber, and mineral lands cover an area of 33,900,000 acres. The lakes 575,000 acres. Gold, silver and lead are found near the sources of nearly every river in the Territory. The Boise River basin has proved one of the richest placer fields ever found.

INDUSTRIES.—But a small portion of the Territory can be successfully cultivated. Wheat, oats, barley, and rye grow successfully in the more fertile valleys. Some attention is paid to the raising of cattle, sheep, and swine. Timber is plentiful in the north, and pine and cedar forests flourish on the mountain slopes. The manufactures are limited.

Gold and silver are both mined in the Territory. The first discovery of gold was made in 1860. The principal gold mines are in Idaho, Boise, and Alturas counties, and some very rich mines of silver are near Ruby City and Silver City. There is also coal in the Territory.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The development of mines in the interior of Idaho has stimulated the construction of wagon roads and trails. The Territory is in its infancy and needs the aid of government to give it access to its mountain wealth, by roads of a better character than the inhabitants can make for themselves. The Northern Pacific and the Oregon Short Line traverse the Territory. In 1891 there were 985 miles of railroad lines in the Territory.

CITIES.—*Boise City*.—Population 3,000, the capital of the Territory and of Ada county, and chief city of the Territory, on the Boise River, 285 miles northwest of Salt Lake City, and 520 miles northeast of San Francisco, is situated in a picturesque and fertile valley, the center of the Boise gold regions. It has a government assay office and the Territorial penitentiary. It is 18 miles from Kuma, a station on the Oregon Short Line. *Lewiston*.—Population 1,600, county seat of Nez Perces, situated at the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers, at the head of navigation on the Snake River, is the center of a considerable trade, and a thriving town. Other important and progressive towns are: Bellevue (pop. 892) in Alturas county on Wood River Branch, Oregon Short Line Division Union Pacific Railroad, Hailey (pop. 1,000) seat of Alturas county, on Oregon Short Line, Eagle Rock (pop. 2,400) a station on the Oregon Short Line in Bingham county, Murray (pop. 500) seat of Shoshone county, Shoshone (pop. 1,000) in Alturas county, at junction of Oregon Short Line and Wood River Branch of Union Pacific, Idaho City (pop. 750) seat of Boise county and thirty-five miles from Boise City, Ketchum (pop. 360) in Alturas county, terminus of Wood River Branch of Oregon Short Line, Malad City (pop. 1,200) seat of Oneida county, Paris (pop. 1,000) seat of Bear Lake county, Wardner (pop. 1,500) in Shoshone county, Silver City (pop. 600) in Owyhee county, Challis (pop. 600) in Custer county, Salmon City (pop. 500) in Lemhi county,



ILLINOIS.

Area, 56,000 Square Miles. Population (1890), 3,826,351.

Illinois was first explored by LaSalle and the French missionaries and Indian traders, who formed the earliest settlements at Kaskaskia, in 1673. Ceded by France to Great Britain and then to the United States, it remained a part of the Northwest Territory until its organization as a Territory Feb. 3, 1809. Organized as a State and adopted a constitution Aug. 26, 1818, and admitted to the Union Dec. 3, 1818. A new constitution was adopted in 1848. Other changes were made in 1870, at which time the present one was adopted. The early history, like that of the other Western States, is one continued narrative of contests with the savages. Among the prominent of this early period is the massacre at Fort Dearborn, now Chicago, Aug. 15, 1812. In 1819 the Kickapoo Indians made a treaty with U. S. Commissioners at Edwardsville, selling ten million acres of land lying between the Illinois River on the northwest and the Kaskaskia on the southeast. In 1831-32 occurred the Black Hawk war, in which the chief of that name was defeated and captured. With the cessation of hostilities the population began to flow in from the Eastern States. In 1830 the Mormons under Joseph Smith built the city of Nauvoo on the Mississippi, but in 1844 their leader and prophet was killed by a mob, and his followers, 20,000 in number, made their exodus across the plains to the Territory of Utah. The word Illinois is of Indian origin, and signifies Tribe of Men. The nickname is "Prairie State," also "Sucker State."

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor and other executive officers, except the Treasurer, are elected for four years and cannot serve for two consecutive terms. Salary of the Governor, \$6,000. The succession to the chief executive is: 1. The Lieutenant Governor. 2. The President of the Senate. 3. The Speaker of the House.

The General Assembly of the State consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, the former composed of 51 members, and the latter of 153 members. The term of office of senators is four years, and of representatives two years. The legislative sessions are biennial, and unlimited in term. They are held in the odd numbered years. Salaries of legislators, \$5 a day and 10 cents mileage and \$50. Voters must have resided in the State one year and in the election district 30 days next preceding an election.

JUDICIARY.—The judicial department is composed of a Supreme Court, four Appellate Courts, Circuit Courts, Superior Court of Cook County, County Courts, justices of the peace and police magistrates.

The Supreme Court consists of a chief-justice and six associate justices, each of whom is elected by the people for a term of nine years. Salary of each, \$5,000. The chief-justice is chosen by his associates. The circuit judges are elected for six years, and probate judges for four years. Six additional judges were added to the Cook County court in 1887, and elected in April of same year.

FINANCES.—Illinois has no State debt. State receipts for two years, 1889-90, \$5,367,777. Expenditures, \$4,759,853. Amount raised by taxation, \$4,112,581. Amount of taxable property as assessed, 1890: Real, \$583,404,300; personal, \$141,981,057; railroad, \$72,974,396; total, \$798,359,746. Rate of State tax, 38 cents on \$100. There is no capitalization tax. The State taxation forms but a small part of the aggregate amount raised by tax. The county taxes were about \$5,000,000; city taxes, \$9,000,000, and the town and district taxes, \$12,000,000. The State Constitution now prohibits cities or counties from subscribing to railroad or other corporations, and limits municipal debts to 5 per cent. on aggregate taxable property.

EDUCATION.—Illinois stands in the front rank among her sister States in her liberal provision for all educational interests, and gives evidence of the wealth and intelligence of her citizens. Its public school system is



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE LAKE FRONT.

well organized and efficient; every school district is compelled to maintain a free school during five months of every year. The permanent school fund is \$9,368,480.93, and yields about \$60,000 annually, to which the State adds \$1,000,000 yearly. The number of school districts in 1888 was 12,808; number of pupils attending school, 698,561; total receipts, \$10,380,679; expenditures \$10,279,374. Education is compulsory. There are in the State twenty-seven colleges having 303 instructors and 4,483 students. Value of grounds, buildings

and apparatus, \$2,544,897. The total expenses in 1885 for public schools were \$10,198,928. This sum is \$1,487,185 greater than the entire amount (\$8,711,743) paid by the old slaveholding States, excepting Missouri, to wit, Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia. There are also in the State four normal colleges, two belonging to the State, and the other two to the counties in which they are located. The more important of the colleges are the University of Chicago; Northwestern University, at Evanston; Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton; Illinois College, at Jacksonville; St. Ignatius College, Chicago, and Abingdon College, of Knox County. Aside from these there are in the State three medical and two law schools, two schools of agriculture, five of commerce, four of art and music, and nine of theology.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals published in the State in 1891 was 1,436, placing the State second only to New York.

CLIMATE.—The upland prairies are healthful, and climate mild and salubrious, while along the river bottoms and in the swamp lands there is some malaria. The mean annual temperature is about 54° Fahr., ranging from 77° in summer to 33½° in winter.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Illinois, is bounded north by Wisconsin, east by Lake Michigan and the State of Indiana, south by Kentucky and west

by the States of Missouri and Iowa. It is 385 miles long by 218 wide, containing an area of 56,000 square miles. The State is divided into 102 counties. Population 1870, 2,539,891; 1880, 3,077,871. Male, 1,586,523. Female, 1,491,348. Native, 2,494,295. Foreign, 583,576. Electoral votes, 22.

The surface of the State is generally level, having but few hills and no mountains; the lowest portion is 340 feet and the highest only 1,150 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. It is nearly covered by fertile prairies, while the river bottoms are covered with a soil of vegetable mold forty feet in depth, which have produced heavy crops of corn for many successive years, without rotation of crops or fertilizing. The principal rivers are the Mississippi, which forms its western boundary; the Ohio River, which forms its southern boundary for 150 miles; the Wabash, River which forms its southeastern boundary for 216 miles. Each of these rivers are navigable the entire distance within the boundary of the State. The chief rivers within the State are the Illinois, Rock and Kaskaskia, affluents of the Mississippi. The Embarras and Little Wabash, tributaries of the Wabash, and the Saline and Cash which fall into the Ohio. The first named is much the largest; its constituents are the Kankakee, Desplaines, Fox, Spoon, Crooked, Vermillion, Mackinaw and Sangamon. Its entire length is 500 miles, 245 of which are navigable. It has a wide, deep bed, and in some parts opens into a broad and lake-like expanse.

The Kaskaskia River rises in Champaign county and runs nearly parallel with the Illinois; it has a length of 250 miles. The Rock River rises in Wisconsin, and has a course of 300 miles to the Mississippi. The rivers flowing into the Ohio and Wabash are generally of less volume than the smaller class of streams flowing into the Mississippi, but several are navigable.

Nearly 30,000 square miles of the State is covered by coal fields; the most important veins are from six to eight feet thick, at a depth of from 200 to 400 feet. The importance of these immense coal beds is greatly enhanced by their position, being convenient to the Ohio and Mississippi and to the railroads which cross the State in all directions. In the north-

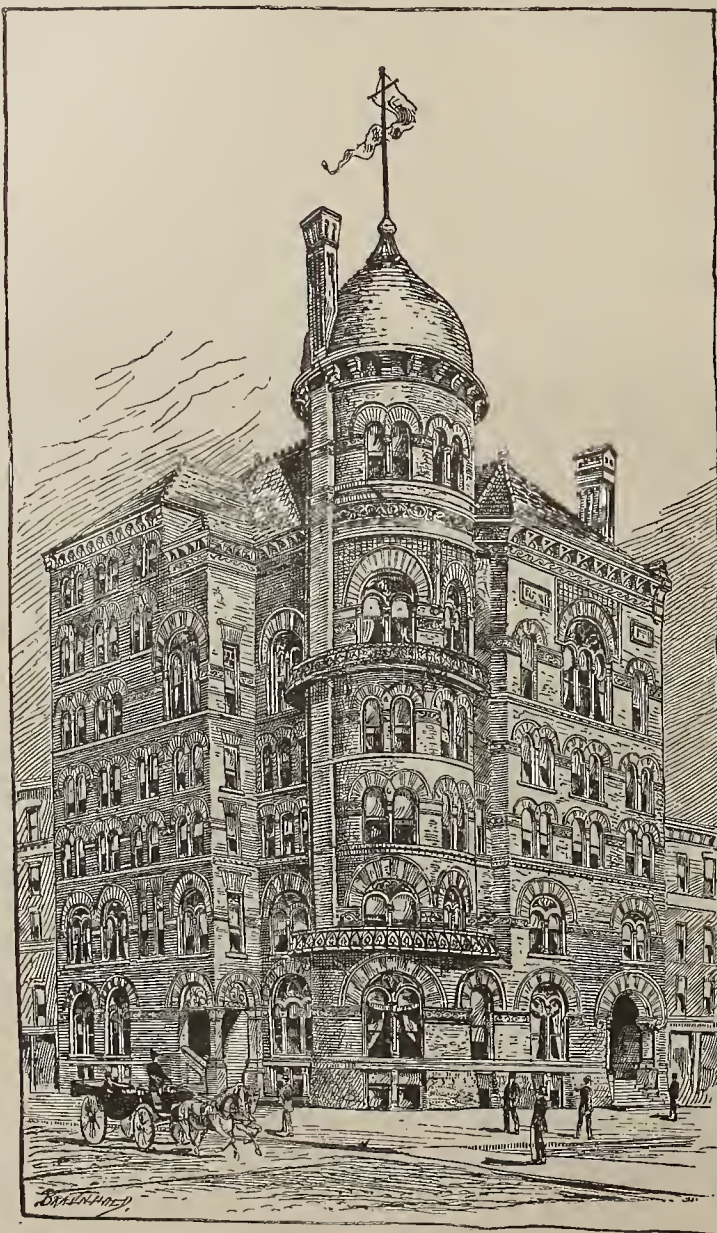
western corner lead, copper and zinc are found, and salt in the southern section.

The trees most abundant are the oak, black walnut, ash, elm, hickory, sugar maple, locust, linden, pecan, persimmon, cottonwood, poplar, beech

and black birch. Yellow pine, cypress and cedar are found near the Ohio River. Limestone of good quality for building and burning, and freestone marble and gypsum are found in several places. Nearly all of the native wild animals have been exterminated; foxes, hares and squirrels are still numerous. Game birds, such as the wild turkey, prairie hen and grouse, are plentiful. Fish of good quality and in considerable variety are found in the rivers and lakes.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—Illinois, though a prairie State, is not destitute of interesting scenery. The river bluffs contrast strikingly with the smooth prairies, the most remarkable of these are on the Mississippi, and are from 100 to 400 feet high. Fountain Bluff, in Jackson county, is oval, six miles in circuit, and 300 feet high; the top is full of sink holes. Starved Rock, a perpendicular mass of limestone, eight miles below Ottawa, rises 156 feet above the river. Lover's Leap, a ledge of precipitous rocks, lies some distance above Starved Rock. Nearly opposite is Buffalo Rock, sixty feet high. The Cave in the Rock in Hardin county on the Ohio River, presents on approach a vast mass of rocks. The entrance to the cave is twenty-five feet high and about eighty feet wide. Its main chamber is eighty feet long. In the earlier days of settlement it was the abode of bands of robbers and river pirates. In the neighborhood of Oregon there are many picturesque points of interest; the valleys of the rivers, specially so in the northern portion of the State, present romantic and charming scenery. In this region there are several beautiful

and attractive lakes, which are much frequented in summer. Lake Zurich, in the southern part of Lake county, is one mile wide, about one and one-half long, and four miles around. Fox Lake, in the northwest part of Lake county, is a charming sheet of water, well stocked with fish; it is a popular tenting ground for sportsmen. Crystal Lake, in McHenry



UNION LEAGUE CLUB BUILDING, CHICAGO.

county, is a beautiful and inviting body of water, with good fishing. The Twin Lakes, in Lake county, are yearly growing in favor with sportsmen. On the shores of Lake Michigan are many charming and attractive suburban villages.

INDUSTRIES.—No State ranks higher in agriculture than Illinois; its rich soil, yielding the most wonderful crops of all the cereals; corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, hay and flax, are the principal productions. Irish potatoes are grown in abundance, and orchard fruits, such as apples, peaches, pears and grapes, make handsome returns. It is also a great dairy State, with the interest in that direction continually increasing. No other State enters so largely into the business of pork-packing, Illinois furnishing more than 40 per cent. of all that is marketed in the Western and South-western States. Immense numbers of beef cattle are annually shipped from the State. During the past two years Chicago "dressed beef" has been transported in refrigerator cars, and is now sold in all the leading

number of miles in the State in 1886 was 8,914. The cost of equipping these roads was \$739,093,003; amount of capital stock, \$325,972,182; funded debt, \$317,241,906; gross earnings for the year, \$95,165,648; net earnings, \$38,534,612. R. R. mileage 1890, 9,975. The Michigan and Illinois Canal connects Lake Michigan through the Chicago and Illinois River with the Mississippi, completed in 1848. It is eight and one-half feet below the level of Lake Michigan.

CITIES.—*Chicago*, population 1890, 1,099,850. The school census of 1890 indicates a population of over 1,200,000; situate on the southwestern shore of Lake Michigan at the mouth of Chicago River, lat. 40° 50' 20" north, long. 87° 37' west. It is the principal city of the State, and the largest west of Philadelphia. It is the chief grain market and the largest lumber market of the world; also the greatest pork packing and live stock city in the United States. Its remarkable, rapid growth is without a parallel in the world's history. In 1803 a stockade fort was erected on



NEW AUDITORIUM BUILDING, CHICAGO. STUDEBAKER'S BUILDING. ART SCHOOL.

Total street frontage 709 feet. Cost of building, \$3,000,000. Height of building 144 feet, 10 stories. Height of tower 225 feet. Area 40x70 feet. Auditorium has 5,000 seats, full capacity 9,000 seats.

cities of the East. The chief seat of the manufacturing interest of Illinois is at Chicago. It is the leading State for the manufacturing of all farming implements and for distilling. Besides iron, the other manufacturers are clothing, hats, caps, boots and shoes, furniture, carriages and leather. Illinois stands second only to Pennsylvania in her production of coal. The quality of the coal, which is bituminous, is good. Some of the mines produce cannel coal, while in others excellent smelting coal is found. The commercial facilities of the State are scarcely rivaled by those of any other State. The navigable waters on its western, eastern and southern boundary, with its numerous railroads open the way for freight and passengers from every part of the State to the northern lakes and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The traffic through these is immense—nearly the entire foreign commerce is carried on through the port of Chicago.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—Illinois stands first in the Union in the extent of its railroad mileage. This is owing in part to the favorable situation of the State for commerce and travel, and partly to its level surface, which reduces the cost of construction to the lowest point. The total

the site of the city and called Fort Dearborn. In 1812 it was destroyed by the Indians, and rebuilt in 1816. In 1830 it was a mere trading post. The first white settlement was made at the mouth of the river in 1831. The town was first organized in 1833, and the first city charter granted in 1837. In 1839 the first vessel loaded with wheat cleared from Chicago, and from this small beginning, in three years the shipments of grain increased to 587,207 bushels, and of flour, to 2,920 barrels; the total receipts of wheat in 1883 were 20,364,155 bushels. In 1840 the population was 4,479, and in 1850 it reached 29,963; in 1860, 109,260; in 1870, 298,977. Chicago, with its lake and river has a harbor of nearly forty miles frontage; in commercial importance it is exceeded only by New York. It is the center of a vast trade, every year showing a startling augmentation of the volume of business of every kind in this great Western emporium. The aggregate wholesale trade in 1883, \$2,525,622,994. The total value of live stock sold aggregates over \$200,000,000 annually. Over 100,000 persons are employed in manufactures of one kind and another. The actual value of real and personal property is estimated to be worth \$700,000,000. The

water communications of the city are of vast extent, embracing the whole chain of northern lakes with their 3,000 miles of coast line, and the Michigan and Illinois Canal already mentioned. Important as all these water channels are, they are not more so than the vast network of railroads by which Chicago is put in rapid communication with the entire continent. There is not another such railroad center in the world; nearly 500 trains enter and leave daily upon these roads, making an aggregate of nearly 1,000 arrivals and departures. The accommodations for the traveling public as well as for freight are excellent. The educational facilities of Chicago are extensive, and of a high order of excellence. In October, 1871, Chicago was visited by the most disastrous fire of modern times, destroying everything upon an area of 2,100 acres, embracing nearly all the business portion and a very large number of handsome private residences, more than 17,450 buildings, and the loss amounted to \$190,000,000, of which a little over \$40,000,000 was covered by insurance. Not less than \$7,000,000 were contributed in this country and Europe to aid the sufferers; 98,000 persons were rendered homeless, and 200 were killed. This loss is more than the assessed valuation of many of the States. The energy displayed by its inhabitants in rebuilding in superb brick, stone and iron edifices, is one of the marvels of the age. Chicago has many objects of interests, prominent among which are the water tunnels, one of the wonders of modern engineering skill; they supply the city with pure water, are eight miles in length, the lake end of the system extending two miles under the bed of the lake. The tunnels cost \$1,507,622. The tunnels under the Chicago River, one leading to the North side, the other to the West side, from the South side, each costing about \$1,000,000. Its extensive and charming parks, among which are Lincoln Park, on the North side, South and Jackson Parks on the South side, Union, Jefferson, Douglas, Garfield and Humboldt Parks on the West side, connected by boulevards 250 feet wide extending around the three sides of the city. The Academy of Sciences; the rooms of the Historical Society; the County and City buildings on Clark Street, costing over \$5,000,000; the U. S. Post office and Custom House, costing upward of \$5,000,000; the magnificent hotels, the immense grain elevators, the North Chicago Rolling Mills, the great Union Stock Yards, which cover an area of 345 acres, affording a capacity for 21,000 cattle, 75,000 hogs, 25,000 sheep and 500 horses; the new Board of Trade, the most magnificent of its kind in the world; the Douglas Monument and Chicago University; the Chicago Waterworks and Water Tower; the Engine Rooms of the South side Cable system; the Exposition building, 800 feet long, 200 feet wide, surmounted with a dome 60 feet in diameter, and 160 feet high; the model city of Pullman, etc.

Peoria, population 1880, 29,258, enumerated 1890, 41,024; the capital of Peoria county and a port of entry, situate on the west bank of the Illinois River at the outlet of Peoria Lake; is 160 miles southwest of Chicago. The river is here spanned by two bridges of 2,500 feet each.

Eleven railroads center here, and it is connected by steamboat navigation with the Ohio and Mississippi, by canal with Lake Michigan. Peoria is extensively engaged in manufactures, having large distilleries, breweries, machine shops, etc. Bluffs of bituminous coal opening on the river banks supply the numerous manufactories.

Quincy, population 1880, 27,268; 1890, 31,494, county seat of Adams county, situated on the east bank of the Mississippi River, about 170 miles by water above St. Louis. It is elevated 125 feet above the river; four railroads center here. Its business interests are manufacturing, commercial and agricultural. The city contains many fine public buildings, churches, schools and parks; a magnificent bridge spans the Mississippi.

Springfield, population 24,963, the capital of the State and Sangamon county, is delightfully situated near the center of the State. It lies upon the confines of a rich and cultivated prairie, and is about four miles south of the Sangamon River. The capitol is a magnificent edifice, erected at a cost of \$3,500,000. It is the center of a large trade, has considerable manufactories, is also a prominent railroad center. In Oakridge Cemetery the remains of President Lincoln lie in the tomb, surmounted by a substantial and imposing monument and statue.

Bloomington, population 20,048, seat of McLean county, a thriving city and important railroad and educational center; contains a female college and Wesleyan University, fine public buildings, opera house, car, machine and repair shops of the Chicago & Alton railroad. The State Normal University and Soldiers' Orphans' Home are in the vicinity. There are coal mines and considerable manufactures.

Rockford, population 23,584 situate on Rock River, and the seat of Winnebago county; is an important railroad center. The Rock River affords abundant water power; the chief industry is manufacturing. The surrounding country is rich, and the trade is considerable.

Aurora, population 19,683, situate on both banks of the Fox River in Kane county, is a railroad center, and contains the car, machine and repair shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; has carriage factories, flour mills, machine shops, several educational institutions, about

twenty churches, etc.

Rock Island, population 13,634, situate two miles above the confluence of the Rock and Mississippi Rivers, at the foot of Rock Island and the upper rapids, opposite the city of Davenport. Seat of the county of same name. Is a railroad center, having large mercantile and manufacturing interests. A portion of the river is here dammed, affording abundant water power for manufactures. Said to be equal to the entire water power of New England. The island of Rock Island contains about 1,000 acres, is heavily timbered and belongs to the United States, on which are erected an armory and an arsenal.

Joliet, population 23,264, capital of Will county, situate on both sides of the Des Plaines River and Illinois and Michigan Canal, is the site of the State penitentiary, a fine building of gray lime-



stone, the largest in the country, covering $16\frac{1}{4}$ acres, and built at a cost of more than \$1,000,000. There are extensive iron and steel works, rolling mills, flour mills, large quarries, employing nearly 1,500.

Other important and rapidly growing cities of over 5,000 inhabitants are: Alton (pop. 10,294); Belleville, (pop. 15,361); Braidwood (pop. 5,524); Cairo (pop. 10,324); Centralia (pop. 5,623); Champaign (pop. 5,106); Danville (pop. 11,491); Decatur (pop. 16,841); East St. Louis (pop. 15,169); Elgin (pop. 17,823); Freeport (pop. 10,189); Galesburgh (pop. 15,264); Galena (pop. 8,023); Hyde Park (pop. 10,216); Jacksonville (pop. 10,740); Kankakee (pop. 5,975); LaSalle (pop. 9,855); Lincoln (pop. 5,639); Litchfield (pop. 5,000); Mattoon (pop. 5,742); Moline (pop. 12,000); Monmouth (pop. 6,000); Morris (pop. 5,000); Ottawa (pop. 9,985); Pekin (pop. 5,990); Peru (pop. 5,657); Pullman (pop. 8,329); South Chicago (pop. 8,000); Streator (pop. 11,414); Sterling (pop. 5,039).



INDIANA.

Area 35,910 Square Miles. Population (1890) 2,192,404.

Indiana originally constituted a part of New France, and subsequently of the Northwest Territory. It was first explored in 1680, and first settled at Vincennes on the Wabash, 1702, by French Canadians. In 1763 the country was ceded to the English. The treaty of 1783 with Great Britain included Indiana in the United States. The savages of the State were hostile, and greatly impeded settlement. The Indian wars from 1788 to 1795 and from 1811 to 1815 caused great distress. Since that time Indiana has flourished, and her progressive population has been exceedingly rapid. On May 7, 1800, Ohio was erected into a separate Territory while all the country west and north was included in the new government of Indiana. The Territorial government was organized July 4, 1800. In 1805 Michigan was also set off and in 1809 Illinois, leaving Indiana with its present limits. In 1818 8,500,000 acres of land were added to this State, by a purchase from the Indians, located in the north part, from which the State derived very great advantages. It was admitted as a State December 11, 1816, adopted a constitution June 29, 1816, and a new one in 1851, which was amended in 1881. Indiana is so called from the Indians. The original meaning of the word Indian is "river." The nickname is the Hoosier State, a corruption of husher or bully.

OFFICERS, ETC.—The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for four years, the former having a salary of \$5,000. The succession to the chief magistrate is vested: 1. The Lieutenant-Governor. 2. The Constitution empowers the General Assembly to provide what officer shall perform the duties of the Governor, should both offices become vacant. The Legislature of the State consists of a Senate of 50 members and a House of Representatives of 100 members; term of office, for sena-

tors four, and representatives two years. Biennial sessions are held in January in odd years, and limited to 60 days. The pay of Legislators is \$6 a day and 20 cents mileage. Indiana extends right of suffrage to every male adult of full age, and six months' residence in the State, town sixty days, ward or precinct, thirty days. The residence is not lost by absence from the State in the service of the United States or the State. Women are eligible to any office in the gift of the Governor or the legislature.

JUDICIARY.—The Supreme Court consists of five judges elected by the people for a term of six years, at a salary of \$5,000 each. The Circuit Judges, 38 in number, are elected by the people for terms of six years. Salaries \$2,500 each. Counties containing 40,000 inhabitants or over may have a Superior Court of three Judges, elected for a term of four years.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt, Nov. 1, 1890, \$8,540,615.12, bearing $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent interest. State receipts for year ending Nov. 1, 1890, \$3,737,195.18. Expenditures, \$4,471,948.13. Amount raised by taxation, \$1,049,708.53. Total local taxation, \$16,487,857.40. Amount of taxable property as assessed, 1890: Real, \$551,701,870; personal, \$231,170,256; total, \$782,872,126. Rate of State tax, 12 cents on each \$100. There is a capitation tax of 50 cents each poll, levied for State purposes.

EDUCATION.—The educational interests of the State are in the hands of a State Board of Education, composed of the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Presidents of the State University, and the Normal School. The public schools are in a flourishing condition, and the institutions under State control, liberally endowed. Separate schools are provided for negroes. The permanent school fund in 1888-9 amounted to \$9,654,552, which exceeds that of any other State. The school age is from 6 to 21 years. Number of scholars enrolled in the public schools 1888-9, 514,463 with a daily attendance of 408,775. Total expenses \$5,255,083. The Normal School was founded in 1870. The



INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

State University is at Bloomington; it has an endowment of \$120,000, and annual income from the State of \$25,000. Purdue University, at Lafayette, with an endowment of \$350,000, is also under control of the State. Other important institutions are the University of Notre Dame (Roman Catholic), the Northwestern Christian University (Disciples), De Pauw University (Methodist) with a large endowment since increased (formerly Asbury University) at Greencastle, Earlham College (Friends) at Richmond, and Wabash College (Presbyterian). Academies and seminaries are distributed plentifully through the State. In 1891 there were 677 newspapers published in the State.

CLIMATE.—There is considerable variation of climate in Indiana, particularly during the winter months, when the winds are from the north and northwest. The mean annual temperature is 52 degrees Fahrenheit, that of winter 31° and summer 76°. The average rainfall is about 38 inches. There is very little malaria, except in the marshy districts, the State being generally healthful.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Indiana is bounded on the north by Michigan, State and lake, east by Ohio, south by Kentucky and west by Illinois, having a length of 276 miles, a breadth of 140 miles and an area of 35,910 square miles, or over 23 million acres. Population 1880: Males, 1,010,361; Females, 967,940; Native, 1,834,123; Foreign, 144,178; White, 1,938,798; Colored, 39,503, including 29 Chinese, and 246 Indians and half-breed. Electoral votes 15.

The surface of Indiana is very level, having no mountains or even hills of any size. Fully two-thirds of the State consists of level or undulating land. The highest elevation is 540 feet above the level of the Ohio, at the mouth of the Wabash, and it is only along the river valleys that the landscape is diversified and relieved by bluffs and hills.



STARVED ROCK, NEAR LA SALLE, ILLINOIS.

Along the Ohio, which forms the southern boundary of the State, these hills attain a height of 200 to 300 feet. The hills bordering the rivers inclose wooded bottom lands of the richest quality. The land slopes gradually from north and northeast to the southwest, and the lowest point is found at the mouth of the Wabash. The Ohio River forms the southern boundary of the State, and receives nearly the entire water drainage of the State. Its principal affluents are the Wabash 500 miles long, 300 of which are navigable. The Laughery, Indian, Kentucky, Silver, Indian Blue, Big Pigeon and Little Pigeon, none of which are navigable. The St. Joseph, in the northwestern part, flowing into Michigan. The Kankakee in the northwest, flowing 100 miles through the State, thence into Illinois, and the Maumee rising in Allen county, flowing northeast and emptying into Lake Erie, are the other chief rivers. Lakes and ponds are numerous, most of them lying north of the Wabash. It has a shore line of forty miles on Lake Michigan, extending from near the mouth of the Calumet to a point a few miles north of Michigan City, which is the only lake port in Indiana. The country near the lake is sandy and low, except at Michigan City, where there are extensive hills of sand. About one-fourth of the State is in forest and consists largely of oak, beech, sugar maple, hickory, ash, black walnut, poplar and sycamore trees. Bituminous coal of three distinct varieties is found in the State in great abundance. Peat exists in the north part of the State, also bog iron ore. Quarries of fine building stone are estimated to cover an area of 200 square miles. Salt springs and fire clay abound.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—The most remarkable curiosity is the Wyandotte cave in Crawford county, 4 miles from Leavenworth, which in many respects rivals the celebrated Mammoth cave of Kentucky. It is 22 miles in extent with a maximum width of 300 feet, and a height of 245 feet. The cave is dry, with broad, high galleries and large chambers. Mammoth Hall is 350 feet long by 245 feet high, and contains a monument 175 feet high surmounted by three fine stalagmites. The Senate Chamber, White Cloud Room, The Island of Confusion and Purgatory, Pillared Palace, and Beauty's Bower are other points of interest. The interior is coated with glistening crystal of epsom salts from one to two inches long. The French Lick Springs in Orange county, are situated in a locality noted for its attractive surroundings. The West Baden Springs in the same county are situated in a charming valley surrounded by a picturesque region. In the region of Lake Michigan, and the head waters of the Kankakee, St. Joseph and Wabash Rivers, are several small lakes abounding with a variety of fish and small game.

INDUSTRIES.—As an agricultural State Indiana stands high. In 1884 the yield was as follows: Corn 104,757,000 bushels; potatoes 8,477,010 bushels; wheat 33,745,000 bushels; oats 21,742,000 bushels. The live stock was valued at \$110,276,882. The total number of farms in 1880 was 194,013, 275 of which contained over 1,000 acres each. The prairie lands are valuable for the sustenance of the great number of farm animals, while the dairy interests are large and continually increasing. The most fertile land in the State is found in the Wabash, White, and Whitewater valleys. Considerable attention is being paid to forestry, and many groves of locusts and other trees have been planted.

The manufacturing interests of the State have attained great magnitude, and are continually increasing. The largest branches are flour and flouring mill products, lumber, woolen goods, machinery, agricultural implements, iron and iron goods, cars, carriages, boots and shoes, saddlery and harness.

The principal mineral production of Indiana is bituminous coal. Production in 1883, 2,400,000 tons. Indiana has no direct foreign commerce. Its internal trade by means of rivers, canals and railroads is of vast extent.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The State is well supplied with railroads, and has a large domestic trade. As late as 1845 there were only 30 miles of railroad in the State, while on January 1, 1886, the total mileage was 5,535 miles, the companies at that date having a capital stock of \$142,630,945 and a funded debt of \$158,757,387, total investment for roads and equipment, \$319,765,715. R. R. mileage 1890, 6,153.

The longest canal in this country is the Wabash and Erie connecting the Maumee River at Toledo with Evansville on the Ohio. It is 467 miles long and its course for 379 miles is in Indiana. The Whitewater Canal extends from Lawrenceburg on the Ohio, to Hayestown 75 miles. Neither of these canals are used to any extent.

CITIES.—*Indianapolis*, Population 1880, 75,056; 1890 105,436. Capital of the State and seat of Marion county, is built on west fork of White River, near the center of the State, 826 miles from New York, 100 miles from Cincinnati. It is handsomely built on rolling ground, and is one of the most beautiful cities in the United States. It is an extensive railroad center, no less than fourteen railroads radiating from the city. It contains a new State House erected at an expense of \$2,000,000, a handsome Court House, seven fine parks, Exposition building, Chamber of Commerce, United States Arsenal and many other massive buildings, 80 churches, asylums for the deaf and dumb, the blind and the insane, a university, and female colleges. Indianapolis has abundant water power, with nearly 700 manufacturing establishments with an invested capital of over \$10,000,000. The water supply is drawn from a subterranean lake, twenty feet below the surface, on which the city stands.

Evansville.—Population 1880 29,280, 1890 50,756, a port of entry and county seat of Vanderburg county, 144 miles south, southwest of Indianapolis, built upon high ground on the north bank of the Ohio River, 200 miles from its mouth. It has valuable manufacturing establishments, and a large local and river trade; coal and bog iron ore abound in the vicinity.

Fort Wayne.—Population 1890 35,393, situate on the Maumee

River, is the most important and thriving city in Northern Indiana and a great railroad center, and its growth has been very rapid. It contains a fine Court House, Concordia (Lutheran) and Fort Wayne (Methodist) colleges, a Roman Catholic convent, hospital, and two academies. It is a place of extensive trade and great enterprise. Extensive railroad machine shops are located here. A fort was built here in 1794 by order of "Mad" Anthony Wayne, and continued to be a military post until 1819.

Terre Haute.—Population 1880 26,042, 1890 30,217, seat of Vigo county, situate on the east bank of Wabash River 78 miles from Indianapolis. It is a handsome town regularly built on an elevated plateau, in a rich agricultural country. The National road here crosses the river on a bridge. The river is navigable at this point. It is an important railroad center, has an extensive wholesale and retail trade and large manufacturing interest, and lies convenient to the coal and iron fields of the State.

New Albany.—Population 21,059, seat of Floyd county, situated on the north bank of the Ohio River, at the foot of the falls, opposite Portland and two miles below Louisville. It has a fine situation, is well built, has large manufacturing and mercantile interests. It contains the Asbury College, a collegiate institute, De Pauw Female College, and other valuable, educational institutions, about twenty churches, etc.

LaFayette.—Population 1880 14,860, 1890 16,243, county seat of Tippecanoe, a flourishing city in the midst of a rich agricultural region, situate at the head of navigation, on the east bank of the Wabash River, is an important railroad center. It has a large mercantile trade, and extensive manufacturing interests, contains several fine churches, schools, banks, newspapers, and elegant private residences. It is the seat of the State Agricultural College.

South Bend.—Population 21,819, situate on the south bank of St. Joseph's River, near the Michigan line. Contains a handsome Court House, the Roman Catholic University of Notre Dame, female academy and convent, Northern Indiana College, several churches, fine schools, and large manufactories. Studebaker Bros.' extensive wagon works are located here.

Logansport.—Population 1880 11,198, 1890 13,328, capital of Cass county, at the junction of the Wabash and Eel Rivers, is the center of a rich agricultural region, well wooded, and rich also in building stone, has important manufacturing and mercantile interests. It is a handsome and thriving city.

Other principal cities and towns are Richmond, population 16,608; Jeffersonville, 10,666; Madison, 8,937; Vincennes, 8,853; Michigan City, 10,776; Elkhart, 11,360; La Porte, 7,122; Crawfordsville, 6,086; Peru, 6,731; Muncie, 11,345; Columbus, 6,705; Lawrenceburg, 4,280; Aurora, 3,928; Valparaiso, 5,083; Washington, 6,625; Seymour, 5,337; Anderson, 10,741; Goshen, 6,027; Rushville, 3,700, and Kokomo, 8,224.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Area 69,830 Square Miles. Population (1890) 179,870.

In the ordinary sense of the term the Indian Territory is not a Territory, there being no organized territorial government. It is a country reserved by the government for the Indian tribes removed west of the Mississippi River. In June, 1830, Congress passed an act setting apart "all that part of the United States west of the Mississippi, and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana, or the Territory of Arkansas," to be known as the Indian country. The region thus described formed a part of the Louisiana purchase of 1803. Portions thereof have been organized into new States and Territories, and only a remnant of the original now remains. The Territory contains twenty-five reservations with an appropriated area of 48,062 square miles; the chief tribes are Cherokee, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Arapahoe and Cheyenne, Creek, Kiowa, Camanche, and Wyandotte. White speculators and adventurers have repeatedly attempted to appropriate the lands not assigned, but the government in fulfillment of its treaty stipulations has prevented them. The total number of Indians is stated at 64,871; whites, 111,493; colored, 3,500; Chinese, 6. Census 1890 (Bulletin 25).

The several tribes are each governed by chiefs, having their own internal government, but the United States courts have jurisdiction in civil actions where a white man is a party in cases of crime against a white man, and of violations of the laws regulating trade and intercourse with Indians. Agents representing the general government live among the various tribes exercising a paternal oversight over their affairs, and protecting them from encroachments. Indians cannot pass beyond their own reservations without a pass from the agent. No whites are allowed to intrude upon the reservation. The total expenditures of the United States for the Indians from 1789 to 1887, exceed \$229,846,399.

CLIMATE.—The summers are long and hot, and the winters unusually mild and healthful. The mean annual temperature is about 54° Fahr. in the northwest, and 60° in the southwest.

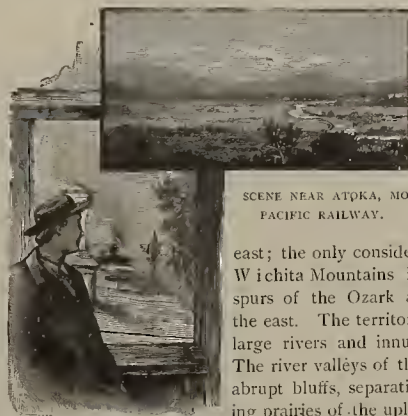
PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The Indian Territory is bounded north by Kansas, east by part of Missouri and Arkansas, south by Red River, west

by Texas and New Mexico. Its extreme length from east to west is 310 miles; extreme breadth, 210 miles; area, 69,830 square miles. The surface of the country consists of a vast fertile plain with a gradual slope toward the east; the only considerable elevations are the Wichita Mountains in the southwest, and spurs of the Ozark and Washita ranges in the east. The territory is watered by several large rivers and innumerable small streams. The river valleys of the east are bordered by abrupt bluffs, separating them from the rolling prairies of the uplands.

The Arkansas River enters the Territory from the north, intersects it in a southeasterly direction, and passes into Arkansas, being navigable at certain seasons to Fort Gibson. It receives the Verdigris, Neosho, Illinois and other streams from the north, and the Canadian, Cimarron, Black Bear, Little Arkansas, Poteau and North Fork from the west. The Canadian rises in New Mexico, and the Cimarron in Kansas. The Red River washes the southern border and receives the Wichita, a Texan stream, and numerous smaller tributaries. It is navigable for small steamers during the greater part of the year. South of the Canadian River there is much fertile prairie land, interspersed with timber, and the valleys of the Wichita range abound with wood, water and grass. The northeast is well wooded, but much of it is rocky, although there is some good arable and pasture land. The soil of the river valleys is rich, and corn, cotton, upland rice, wheat, rye and potatoes grow luxuriantly. The principal trees are the ash, oak, elm, sycamore, walnut and cottonwood, and all kinds of fruit trees flourish. Deposits of semi-bituminous coal have been found, but their extent is not known, the geology of the country not having been thoroughly examined. Many fur-bearing animals exist, and are trapped by the Indians.

INDUSTRIES.—The occupations are chiefly hunting and agriculture; of the latter the Indian corn is the chief crop. Wheat is also raised as well as rye, oats, beans, pumpkins, potatoes and other vegetables. Game is found in abundance. Among the wild animals may be mentioned the prairie dog, the deer, buffalo, bear and antelope. The mineral resources of the Territory are yet undeveloped.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—The eastern portion of the Territory is crossed from northeast to south southwest by the railroad lines. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas crosses the east part, entering from the north in the Cherokee nation, and passing into Texas from the extreme southeast corner of the Chickasaw. The Atlantic & Pacific from Pacific, Mo., makes a junction with the above road at Vinita, in the Chickasaw Nation, thence westward to Sepulpa. R. R. mileage 1891, 1,099.



EDUCATION.—Many of the tribes are far advanced in civilization. There are more than 200 schools and ten high schools in the Territory, with over 6,000 children in attendance. No other portion of the United States contains so many houses of worship or so many Sunday schools with so numerous an attendance proportioned to population, as are found in this. Many of the tribes possess books printed in the Indian language. In 1885 the enrolled school population of five tribes reached 7,862, with an average daily attendance of 3,978. There are 17 newspapers, 1897.

TOWNS.—There are no towns of any considerable size. *Tahlequah*, situate in the southern part of the Cherokee Nation is the capital of the Territory. It is twenty-five miles from Muscogee and forty-five from Fort Smith, Arkansas; contains the capital building—a modest brick structure, costing \$20,000—several schools, churches and a printing office. *Muscogee*, pop. 2,000, is the chief trading and railroad town, situate six miles south of the Arkansas River, in the Creek Nation. *Vinita*, pop. 400, situate on Cabin Creek, in the Cherokee Nation, is an important railroad junction and chief trading town of that nation. Other important towns are Caddo, pop. 500, having a church, high school, etc.; Red Oak,

death in 1810. In 1833 settlements were made near Burlington and at other points along the river the following year. In 1834 the Territory was under the jurisdiction of Michigan; and in 1836 it was transferred to Wisconsin. In 1838 the Territory of Iowa was organized at Burlington. Under its territorial organization Iowa included all the country north of Missouri to the British Possessions, lying between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, thus taking in the greater part of what is now Minnesota and the whole of Dakota Territory. In 1839 the government was removed to Iowa City; in 1844 a State constitution was formed, and petition made to Congress for admission, but it was denied, owing to dissatisfaction in boundaries assumed. By an act of March 3, 1845, Congress defined the boundaries which would be acceptable, and which were agreed to by a convention held the following year, and on Dec. 28, 1846, the new State was admitted. The present constitution was adopted in 1857. It is named after its chief river, an Indian name, meaning "the beautiful country." Nicknamed the Hawkeye State. From the date of admission to the Union, the increase in population, wealth and prosperity has been wonderful.

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The State officers of Iowa are the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, elected for two years, and three railroad commissioners elected for three years. Salary of Governor \$3,000. He must be a citizen of the United States, a resident of the State one year, and thirty years of age. His succession is vested in: 1. The Lieutenant-Governor. 2. The President *pro tempore* of the Senate. 3. The Speaker of the House. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 50 members elected for four years, and a House of 100 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial, and unlimited in term. Salary of legislators \$550 a year. Senators must be twenty-five years of age, Representatives twenty-one. Suffrage is extended to every male citizen of the United States of full age, resident six months in the State, sixty days in the county, and ten days in the ward. Registration required by law. Convicts are excluded from voting.

JUDICIARY.—The Supreme Court consists of a Chief-Justice, and four Associate Justices elected by the people, for a term of six years. Salary \$4,000 each. Judges of the District Court are elected in single districts for four years, and receive a salary of \$2,200 per annum. There are Justices Courts, geographically co-extensive with their respective counties. Circuit Courts consisting of a single judge, are held by the District Judges.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt January 4, 1891, \$245,435.19. This constitutes the only State debt, and is a permanent one. The Revenue Fund is responsible to the School Fund for this amount of \$245,435.19 at 8 per cent interest. State receipts for one year, ending Jan. 4, 1891, \$1,774,545.68. Expenditures, same period, \$1,637,721.21. Amount raised by taxation for year ending Jan. 4, 1891, \$1,173,271.85. Taxable property, 1891: Real, \$374,753.112; personal, \$103,564,136; railroad, \$44,250,229. Total valuation, \$522,567,477. State tax, 25 cents on each \$100, or 2½ mills on the dollar of valuation.

EDUCATION.—The educational interests of the State are under the care of a State Superintendent, and a Superintendent for each county. The permanent school fund amounts to \$3,737,176. The State school for the blind is at Vinton, for the deaf and dumb at Council Bluffs, institutions for the insane at Mt. Pleasant, and Independence. Soldiers' Orphans' Homes at Cedar Falls, Davenport and Glenwood. Reform school for boys at Eldora, and for girls at Salem. The State University at Iowa City, State Agricultural College at Ames. In addition there are 20 colleges belonging to different religious denominations as follows: Upper Iowa (Methodist) at Fayette, Tabor (Congregational) at Tabor, German College (Methodist) at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa Wesleyan (Methodist) at Mt. Pleasant, Whittier (Friends) at Salem, Humboldt at Springvale, Cornell (Methodist) at Mt. Vernon, Western (United Brethren) at Western, Oskaloosa (Disciples) at Oskaloosa, Central (Baptist) at Pella, Amity at College Springs, Des Moines University (Baptist) at Des Moines, Iowa



INDIAN VILLAGE.

225; Lehigh, 3,000; Atoka, 800, all in the Choctaw Nation; Camp Supply, 100, and Fort Gibson 500, in Cherokee Nation; Wa-wo-ka, in Seminole Nation; Okmulgee, 150, and Eufaula, 500, in the Creek Nation; Osmitt, 400, in Pottawattomie Nation, and Pauls Valley, 500, in the Chickasaw Nation.



IOWA.

Area, 55,475 Square Miles. Population (1890), 1,911,896.

The first white settlement was made in 1788, by a French Canadian named Julian Dubuque, who, attracted by the extensive lead deposits, obtained a large grant of land, including the tract upon which the city named after him now stands. He built a small fort, and engaged in lead mining in a primitive fashion, and in traffic with the Indians, until his

(Congregational) at Grinnell, Penn (Friends) at Oskaloosa, Simpson-Centenary (Methodist) at Indianola, Norwegian (Lutheran) at Decorah, and Burlington University at Burlington. In 1891 there were 812 newspapers and periodicals published in the State. Iowa expended \$6,087,093 in 1888-9 for public schools.

CLIMATE.—It is considered one of the healthiest States in the Union, malarial, epidemic and endemic diseases are rare. The winters are severe, owing to the prevalence of north and northwest winds, which sweep



PASSENGER DEPOT, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

at will over the prairies, but they are not unhealthy. In summer the constant breezes relieve the heat of the season.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Iowa is bounded north by Minnesota, south by Missouri, west by Nebraska, from which it is separated by the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers, and east by Wisconsin and Illinois, from which it is separated by the Mississippi. The State extends 208 miles from north to south, 300 miles from east to west. Its area is 55,475 square miles. Population 1870 1,194,020; in 1880, 1,624,615. Males, 848,136. Females, 776,497. Native, 1,362,965. Foreign, 261,650. Electoral votes, 13.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—The surface is undulating and beautiful, with alternate forests and prairies. There are no mountains, but bold bluffs and charmingly picturesque ravines line the rivers. The streams without an exception flow into one or the other of the great boundary rivers and give natural drainage for the entire State. The chief affluents of the Mississippi are the Des Moines 350 miles long, the Iowa and Wapsipicon. The chief tributaries of the Missouri are the Big and the Little Sioux 250 miles long, Boyer's and Nishnecaton. The Red Cedar is an affluent of the Iowa which rises in Minnesota. In the northern portion there are numerous small, beautiful lakes, which are a part of the system extending northward into Minnesota, Dakota and Wisconsin. The highest point in the State is at Spirit Lake, Dickinson county, which is 1,650 feet above the sea level; there is a gradual slope thence to the southeast, until at the mouth of the Des Moines River the elevation is only 444 feet.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—Numerous small, but beautiful lakes abound in the upper portion of the State. Being easy of access they afford favorite resorts for the pleasure seeker. Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo county, is a broad expanse of clear water. It is the favorite resort of religious societies, etc. It is the summer seat of the Iowa State Teachers' Association, the Sunday School Assembly of the Northwest, the Ministerial and Theological Institute of the Northwest, the Clear Lake Camp Meeting Association, and the Musical Convention of the Northwest. Several charming sheets of water are found in Dickinson county, viz: Spirit Lake, the highest point of land in the State, is six miles long and two to five wide; East Okoboji, six miles long and one mile wide. West Okoboji seven miles long and about four in breadth. Their waters abound with a variety of fish, and the environments are very attractive. Many valuable relics of the Mound Builders have been found on the isthmus between Spirit and Okoboji lakes. Emmet county is full of

lakes, and is the paradise of the sportsman, the game being ducks and prairie chickens, cranes, and some geese. High Lake, noted for its fine game, is four miles east of Wallingford, in the same county; Swan Lake, seven miles northeast; Ryan Lake, three and one-half northeast; Twelve Mile Lake, four miles west. The lakes in Wright, Hancock, Osceola, and other counties afford abundant sport for rod and gun. Fine hunting grounds are in Des Moines county, all along the Mississippi River, bayous, lakes and inlets; in Muscatine county, along Turkey Island, Glancey's Lake, Sturgeon Bay, Keokuk Lake, Sand Mound, Muscatine Slough, etc.; in Johnson county, along the bluffs on the Iowa River.

INDUSTRIES.—Iowa agriculturally considered stands in the front rank. For the cultivation of the cereals it is unsurpassed. The principal products are wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, flax, and potatoes. The dairy interests of the State are large, and continually increasing.

Iowa ranks fairly with other Western States in regard to her manufactures, and the interest is growing. A few of the principal industries are agricultural implements, brick and tile, sawed lumber, flour and grist-mill products, slaughtering, and meat-packing.

The principal mineral product of the State of value is bituminous coal, the extensive fields covering nearly one-third of the State. The best measures of coal are east and north of the Des Moines River. In the vicinity of Dubuque are valuable lead mines, where from four to six million pounds are smelted each year. Small deposits of iron ore are also found.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Iowa is in the direct line of transcontinental commerce. Five great railways with their network of connections traverse the State from east to west, connecting with the transcontinental lines.

Iowa ranks third with other States in railroad mileage. The first railroad was built in 1855. In 1864 there were 891 miles in the State, while in 1886 there were 7,510 miles. The capital stock at that date amounted to \$49,302,974, and the funded debt to \$49,789,258. The total investment had been \$105,635,103. R. R. mileage 1891, 8,321.

CITIES.—*Des Moines.*—Population 1880 22,408, 1890 50,067, the capital and metropolis of the State, and seat of Polk county, situate at the confluence of Raccoon and Des Moines Rivers, at the head of navigation on the last named river. The center of a rich agricultural region and an important railroad, and great manufacturing and extensive business point.



STATE CAPITOL, DES MOINES.

The city has abundant water power, and is in the midst of an inexhaustible coal supply. The capitol, a magnificent building, costing \$3,000,000, is the finest structure in the State. It is located in East Des Moines on an elevation overlooking the city and surrounding valleys; contains several fine churches, good schools, well built business blocks, large manufactories, etc.

Davenport.—Population 1890 26,672, situated on the west bank of the

Mississippi, at the foot of the upper rapids and opposite Rock Island, Illinois. The river is here spanned by a magnificent iron bridge built by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The city is built on a slope of a steep bluff and commands an extensive view of the river and opposite shore. It has a large river and interior trade, and extensive manufactures. Coal is abundant. It is noted for its excellent schools, fine churches, and the thrift of its inhabitants.

Dubuque.—Population 1880, 22,254, 1890 30,311, seat of Dubuque county, situate on the right bank of the Mississippi, 155 miles west of Chicago, built on a bluff 200 feet high. It was originally settled by Julian Dubuque, a French half-breed, who purchased his title from the Indians. The city is in the celebrated lead region of Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, and is the center of the lead trade of the country. The annual export of lead is from ten to twenty million pounds. It has large mercantile and manufacturing interests, with an extensive river and other trade. Contains several higher educational institutions, churches, etc.

Burlington.—Population 1880 19,450, 1890 22,565. It is a flourishing city, finely situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, is one of the most populous and thriving cities of the State, an important manufacturing, agricultural and railroad center, and enjoying much trade. It contains a Baptist University, several good schools, fine churches, etc. It was laid out in 1834, and was once the residence of Black Hawk, and his bones are deposited here. It was originally the capital of the State, the seat of government being removed to Iowa City in the year 1839.

Council Bluffs.—Population 1880 18,063, 1890 21,474, situate on high ground near the Missouri, and four miles distant from Omaha, with which it is connected by a railroad bridge over the Missouri River. It is the terminus of the several trunk lines spanning the State, connecting with the Union Pacific at this point. During 1887 the city, like its neighbor Omaha, has enjoyed an immense boom both in the increase of population, and also in trade, manufacturing and other interests.

Sioux City.—Population 1890 37,806, on the east bank of the Missouri at the mouth of the Big Sioux, is an important railroad center, largely engaged in manufacturing, and controls a large trade with Iowa, Dakota, and Nebraska. Its growth has been remarkable. Population 1880 7,366.

Keokuk.—Population 14,101, situate in the extreme southeastern corner of the State. A magnificent railroad bridge connects the city with Warsaw, Illinois. It is an important railroad and trade center. The terminus of several lines of railroad and of a new ship canal nine miles long, and 300 feet wide. The largest steamers ascend the Mississippi to this point. The city contains the usual county, municipal and other buildings; has large manufacturing interests and an extensive river trade. It contains the State Medical College, besides academies and public schools.

Cedar Rapids.—Population 18,020, situate on Cedar River, at the rapids, which here furnish abundant water power for manufacturing purposes. It is the most important railroad center of the State, and has large mercantile and manufacturing interests.

Clinton.—Population 13,619, situate on the Mississippi, is a flourishing city. The river is spanned here by a railroad bridge. An important railroad, manufacturing, mercantile and agricultural center.

Ottumwa.—Population 14,001, seat of Wapello county, situate on Des Moines River, seventy-five miles west of Burlington. A fine iron bridge spans the river here. The river furnishes abundant water power. The city enjoys an extensive local trade, has several large manufacturing establishments, churches, schools, public and business buildings.

Other thriving and important towns are Muscatine, population 11,454; Iowa City, once the capital, 5,628; Marshalltown, 8,914; Waterloo, 6,670; Creston, 7,195; Oskaloosa, 7,349; Fort Madison, 7,906; Mount Pleasant, 4,918; Lyons, 5,791; Fort Dodge, 4,869.



KANSAS.

Area, 81,700 Square Miles. Population (1890), 1,427,096.

Originally a part of the Territory of Louisiana, ceded by France in 1803, Kansas was organized as a Territory in 1854, and became the scene of violent contests between the Northern and Southern settlers on the question of slavery. When Missouri, also a part of the same Territory, in 1820 applied for admission as a State, a fierce controversy arose touching the slave question. This question was finally settled by the adoption of what is known as the "Missouri Compromise," the substance of which



• THE CAPITOL, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

was that the State should be admitted to the Union as a slave State, but that all the territory known as the Louisiana purchase of 1803, "which lies north of latitude 36° 30' excepting only such part thereof as is included within the limits of the State (Missouri) contemplated by this act slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than the punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be and is forever prohibited." The effect of this provision was to leave Arkansas lying wholly south of the above described line, open for the introduction of slavery. In 1854 when it was proposed to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, by lying north of the "compromise line," the supporters of slavery incorporated in the act of organization a clause declaring the prohibition of 1820 was "inoperative and void," the avowed purpose being to bring these Territories into the Union as slave States. Here was the beginning of the later series of events which led directly to the great civil war of 1861-65. Emigrants from the Northern and Southern States rushed into Kansas in large numbers, each section determined to defeat the plan of the other. On Nov. 29, 1854, many violent contests ensued; raids were organized by the "Border Ruffians," as they were called, of Missouri and Arkansas; the polls were invaded, and elections made a farce; the Legislatures were disturbed and broken up, and the whole Territory was kept in a state of constant turmoil for four years. Four different constitutions were voted on between the years 1855

nd 1860. The Free State party met force by force, and were so courageous and persistent that the other side was at length compelled to give way and on Oct. 4, 1859, a constitution was framed by a convention of delegates at Wyandotte, and ratified by the popular vote, 10,421 for it, and 5,530 against it. This settled the question, and Jan. 29, 1861, Kansas was admitted to the Union with a constitution prohibiting slavery. The border counties suffered severely during the civil war from incursions of the Confederates, and were exposed to a partisan warfare until 1863. In August of that year Lawrence was captured by a Confederate guerilla leader named Quantrell, who butchered 150 of the inhabitants and burned half the city. Kansas receives its name from its chief river. It is from the Indian meaning "smoky water." Its nickname is "The Garden of the West."

OFFICIALS.—The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, are elected by the people for a term of two years each. Salary of Governor \$3,000 yearly. His succession is vested in: 1. The Lieutenant-Governor. 2. The President of the Senate *pro tempore*. 3. The Speaker of the House. The Governor must be a citizen of the United States, a resident of the State two years, and 30 years of age. Senators must be 25 years of age; one year in the State, and a citizen of the United States. Representatives must be 21 years of age, and possess the other qualifications of Senators. The Legislature is composed of 40 Senators, 125 Representatives. The Senators are elected for four years. The Representatives for two years each. Sessions biennially and limited to fifty days. Pay of legislators \$3 a day and 15 cents mileage.

JUDICIARY.—Is composed of a State Supreme Court, and Subordinate, District, Probate, and Justices' Court. All elected by the people. The Supreme Court is composed of a Chief-Justice and two Associate Justices elected for a term of six years. Salaries \$3,000 each. The District Courts of one Judge each, are elected for four years. The Probate Court of each county, consisting of one judge, is elected for two years.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt Jan. 1, 1891, \$1,118,667, at 6 and 7 per cent interest. Sinking fund, \$12,000. Permanent school fund, \$607,925. State receipts for year ending July 1, 1890, \$2,965,491.87. Expenditures for same year, \$2,594,099.43. Amount raised by taxation for the year ending July 1, 1890, \$1,445,317.51. Value of taxable property, as assessed: Real, \$250,131,681; personal, \$53,187,371; railroad property, \$57,513,451. Total, \$360,832,503. Rate of State taxation, 1890, $4\frac{1}{4}$ cents on each \$100. Municipal debts amount to about \$3,181,776, while of the State debt various State funds hold \$716,950, drawing the interest thereon.

EDUCATION.—The public schools of the State are well endowed and liberally supported. Two sections of land are set apart in each Congressional District for school purposes. Kansas has a State University; four State Normal Schools, and an Agricultural College at Manhattan, en-

dowed by the United States government. There are nine colleges with 116 professors and 1,973 students. Total value of grounds, etc., \$695,000. In 1888-9 the State expended \$4,703,468 for public schools. The school age is from 5 to 21 years. Number of scholars enrolled 1888-9 was 403,351, with a daily attendance of 245,181; average duration of school years 116.5.

CLIMATE.—The winters of Kansas are comparatively mild, the summers warm but not oppressive, and the atmosphere extraordinarily pure and clear at all seasons. The mean annual temperature is about 53° Fahrenheit. The rainfall averages from thirty-one to forty-five inches per annum, the greatest precipitation being in the eastern division. It is a very healthy State, entirely free from miasmatic diseases, and highly favorable to consumptives and those suffering from bronchial or pulmonary complaints, to whom the pure, free atmosphere seldom fails to afford relief.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Kansas is bounded on the north by Nebraska, east by Missouri, south by Indian Territory, west by Colorado. The



WESTERN KANSAS SCENES, ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD.

State is in the exact center of the Union. Its extreme length east and west is 410 miles with a breadth of about 210 miles, and an area of 81,700 square miles, or over 52,000,000 acres. Population 1870, 364,399; 1880, 996,096. Males, 536,667. Females, 459,429. Native, 886,010. Foreign, 110,086. Electoral votes, 9.

The surface is generally undulating, with a gentle slope toward the east. The extreme elevation is on the western border 3,800 feet, while at the mouth of the Kansas River it is less than 750 feet above sea level. There are no mountains in Kansas, but the scenery is redeemed from monotony by the rich grass-covered hills and the fertile river valleys, while the Arkansas and Republican Rivers are bordered by bold bluffs from 200 to 300 feet in height. The State is abundantly watered; on the northeastern border the Missouri presents a water front of nearly 150 miles. The Kansas River formed by the union of the Republican and Smoky Hill, in Davis county, flows eastward 150 miles and empties into the Missouri near Wyandotte. The Smoky Hill rises in Colorado, receives its chief affluents, the Saline, 200 miles long, and Solomon 300 miles long, after entering Kansas. The Republican also rises in Colorado, flows across the northwest corner of the State into

Nebraska, returning to Kansas in Jewell county, joining the Kansas at Junction City. The Big Blue, Grasshopper and Wakarusa are the chief tributaries of the Kansas. Other principal rivers are the Arkansas, which rises in Colorado, and runs through nearly three-fourths of the State and enters the Indian Territory from Cowley county, the Osage rising in the eastern part of the State, entering Missouri from Linn county, the Neosho, its tributary, the Cottonwood and the Verdigris, rise in the central and eastern portions of the State between the Kansas and Arkansas, flow generally southeast and enter the Indian Territory. None of the interior rivers are navigable, but they furnish abundant water power. The soil of the uplands is a clay loam, and that of the bottoms is a sandy loam. It is very productive, grain, grass, and fruit thriving equally well, and producing abundant crops. Timber is abundant along the streams in the eastern portion of the State, but is scarce in the western part. In the more sparsely settled portions of the State the buffalo, elk, deer, antelope and prairie dog may still be found, while the prairie hen, wild turkey, wild goose, and other game birds are plentiful. The surface presents three geological sections, the carboniferous in the east, the cretaceous in the west, with the triassic between them. In the east are found inexhaustible beds of bituminous coal, usually very near the surface. The triassic formation yields limestone and gypsum, and the cretaceous yields



BRIDGE OVER MISSOURI RIVER, ATCHISON.

chalks, which are much used for building purposes, and a kind of quicklime which slakes without burning, and makes a fairly good mortar. Lead is mined extensively in the southeastern part of the State, and salt of excellent quality is abundant in the central portion.

INDUSTRIES.—Kansas is mainly an agricultural State, though its mineral resources and manufacturing interests have received considerable attention, and are rapidly being developed. The leading agricultural crops in 1889 were corn, 240,508,000 bushels; wheat, 30,912,000 bushels; oats, 37,529,000 bushels; 602,000 lbs. of sugar from cane, and 155,500 gallons of syrup. The latest statistics of manufactures are those of 1880. Number of establishments was 2,803, employing a capital of \$11,192,315, paying yearly wages, \$3,999,599; value of products, \$30,790,212. Under the U. S. Timber Culture Act, nearly 150,000 acres have been planted with forest trees.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Its railway system is extensive. During 1887 the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway announced their intention to build an extensive network of branches, tapping nearly every county in the State. These branches have been surveyed, and many of them are under construction. When finished, they will open up the richest portion of the State, along which towns will spring up and add greatly to the wealth and permanent prosperity of the State. The "boom" of 1886-87 which struck the interior and eastern portions brought an immense amount

of Eastern and foreign capital into the State. In 1886 there were 4,227 miles of railroad lines, having a capital of \$92,458,425; a funded debt of \$82,501,184; total cost \$195,716,725. Mileage 1891, 8,855.

CITIES.—*Topeka*, population 1880, 15,457; 1890, 31,007; the capital of the State and of Shawnee county, is beautifully situated on both sides of the Kansas River, sixty-five miles west of Kansas City, Missouri. It is a large and important railroad center, has extensive manufacturing interests, and a large and increasing wholesale and retail trade. The general offices and the machine shops of the great Santa Fe system of railroads are located here. The Statehouse is a large and handsome building. The city contains flouring mills, carriage manufactories, steam power and hand power foundries, cabinet manufactory, brick-kilns, rolling mills and other manufacturing establishments; has daily and weekly papers, fine churches, excellent schools, the seat of two colleges, which afford ample educational facilities. Opera houses, good hotels, fine business blocks and elegant residences, testify to the thrift of its inhabitants.

Leavenworth, population 1880, 17,873; 1890, 19,768; seat of Leavenworth county, admirably situated on the west bank of the Missouri River, thirty-eight miles above Kansas City, Missouri. It is one of the great railway centers of the State. It has large manufacturing, commercial, grain and cattle interests, and is extending its wholesale trade rapidly east and west. The city contains good hotels, large halls, opera houses, newspapers, fine schools and seminaries, handsome churches and elegant private residences.

Atchison, population 1880, 15,106; 1890, 13,963; county seat of Atchison county, twenty-five miles above Leavenworth, is a handsome town on the right bank of the Missouri River. It is an extensive railroad center, controlling a large interior trade, with a great variety of manufactures. It was settled in 1854, and the first postoffice opened in 1855. With many Kansas cities it has shown remarkable increase in population and business prosperity during the past year. A magnificent iron bridge costing \$1,000,000 spans the Missouri; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad starts at this point, and the terminus of other lines stretching east and west. Coal is found in the county and marketed, and building stone and clay are in abundance.

Wichita, population 1880, 4,911; 1890, 23,853; seat of Sedgwick county, situate on the Arkansas River at the mouth of the Little Arkansas River in the southern part of the State. The growth of the city has been without parallel in the history of the State. Its enterprise and push have developed a commercial trade and industrial interests second to no city in the State. It is an important railroad center; has handsome residences, fine business blocks and excellent water power.

Lawrence, population 1880, 8,510; 1890, 9,997; seat of Douglas county, situate on the right bank of the Kansas River, twenty-six miles east of Topeka. Its extensive business interests embrace agricultural, mercantile and manufacturing; abundant is the water power furnished by the river. It is noted for its fine residences, elegant business blocks, large churches and superior schools. The city was founded in 1854, during the "Bleeding Kansas" troubles, and twice burned by the "border ruffians," and captured and partially burned in 1863 by the Confederate guerilla Quantrell.

Wyandotte (now Kansas City), Pop. 38,316; seat of Wyandotte county, admirably situated on the left bank of the Missouri River opposite Kansas City, Missouri, and connected with the latter city by steam, horse and cable cars; manufacturing is its leading industry. It contains a fine courthouse, several churches, schools, banks, newspapers and business buildings.

Emporia, population 1880, 4,631; 1890, 7,550; seat of Lyon county, is charmingly situated between the Neosho and Cottonwood Rivers, about one mile from each, and six miles above their junction. It is an important railroad center. Its business interests are largely agricultural and mercantile. It is the seat of the State Normal School; the Land Commissioner's office of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway is located here. Coal, blue and white limestone, potter and fire clay are found in the county.

Other enterprising, important and rapidly growing cities of the State which deserve special mention are: Abilene (pop. 3,540), seat of Dickinson; Anthony (pop. 2,600), seat of Harper; Beloit (pop. 2,271), seat of Mitchell; Cherryvale (pop. 2,274), in Montgomery; Clay Centre (pop. 3,000), seat of Clay; Columbus (pop. 2,270), in Cherokee; Concordia (pop. 3,500), in Cloud; Dodge City (pop. 2,000), in Ford: the great cattle shipping point of the State, Fort Scott (pop. 11,946), seat of Bourbon, has large mercantile, agricultural and manufacturing interests; Hutchinson (pop. 8,682), seat of Reno; Independence (pop. 3,121), in Montgomery; Junction City (pop. 4,477), in Davis; Newton (pop. 5,602), in Harvey; Osage City (pop. 3,222), in Osage; Ottawa (pop. 6,271), seat of Franklin; Parsons (pop. 6,736), a railroad center in Labette; Pittsburgh (pop. 6,690), in Crawford; Salina (pop. 6,031), seat of Saline; Wellington (pop. 4,389), seat of Sumner; Winfield (pop. 5,147), seat of Cowley.



KENTUCKY.

Area 40,400 Square Miles. Population (1890) 1,858,635.

Kentucky was not originally a possession of any one of the aboriginal tribes but a common hunting ground for the tribes north and south of it. The first explorations of any importance were made by John Finley of North Carolina, and some companions in 1767. In 1769 Daniel Boone, with Finley and four others, reached Red River from North Carolina, and in 1771 Boone looked for the first time on the Ohio River. In 1774 a settlement was made at Harrodsburg by James Harrod. In 1775 Boone built a fort at Booneburg. All the early visitors met with great opposition from the Indians until on March 17, 1775, when a treaty was concluded by Boone with the Cherokees. The settlers organized a local government called the "Colony of Transylvania;" the State of Virginia refused to recognize it, and in 1776 it became "Kentucky county, Virginia." Louisville was first settled in 1780. In 1790 the Territory of Kentucky was organized, and June 1, 1793, the State was admitted into the Union, the population then numbering 75,000. A new State constitution was adopted in 1800 and remained unaltered until 1850, when the present organic law was framed.

At the beginning of the civil war it declared for perfect neutrality, but was invaded by the Confederates in August. During the entire war the State was constantly disturbed by cavalry raids and movements of the Confederate armies. Severe battles were fought at Mill Spring, Fort Donelson and Perryville. Derives its name from its principal river, an Indian name, signifying "The dark and bloody ground." The nickname is "the Corn-Cracker State."

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The governor is chosen by the people for a term of 4 years, receives a salary of \$5,000; he is ineligible for two consecutive terms. He must be a citizen of the United States and of the State six years; thirty-five years of age. Senators must be residents of the district where chosen one year, and other qualifications same as for Governor. Representatives must be citizens of the United States and the State two years, and of the county where chosen the last year, and twenty-four years of age. The Legislature is composed of 38 Senators, elected for four years; 100 Representatives, elected for two years. Sessions biennially, limited to 60 days, unless extended by special vote. Pay of Legislators, \$5 a day and 15 cents mileage.

JUDICIARY.—The Judiciary consists of an Appellate or Supreme Court, a Superior Court, Circuit Courts, Courts of Common Pleas, Chancery Courts, Courts of Louisville, Quarterly Courts, County and Justices Courts. The Appellate or Supreme Court consists of a chief-justice and

three associate justices elected for six years. Salary, \$4,000 each. The Superior Court consists of three justices, circuit and county judges, and are elected by the people.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt December 1, 1889, \$674,000. Sinking fund, \$321,044. State receipts, 1889, \$5,002,453.26. Expenditures, 1889, \$4,478,487.12. Amount raised by taxation, 1889, \$2,055,104.70. Amount of taxable property as assessed 1888: Real estate, \$294,194,277; personal, \$98,198,772; railroad, \$173,227; total, \$392,566,276. Rate of State tax, 1888, 4½ mills on the dollar, or 42 cents per \$100. There is no capitation tax in this State.

EDUCATION.—There was a Board of Education organized in 1838, a Superintendent of Public Instruction appointed, and a permanent common school fund provided for, to the amount of \$1,000,000. The University of Kentucky is at Lexington; it was established in 1858, and embraces the agricultural and mechanical college, the colleges of arts, commerce, law and theology; the endowment and property of the college amount to about \$800,000. Other colleges are the Berea, Bethel, the Kentucky Military Institute at Frankfort, Center College, Georgetown College, Eminence College, and the Cecilian and St. Mary's College, belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. There are several medical colleges and institutions for the higher education of women at Louisville. The school age is from six to twenty years. The school population is 404,229; number of children enrolled, 319,022; average daily attendance, 208,476. In 1880 there were 1,163,498 persons in the State over ten years of age, 258,186 of whom could not read, and 348,392 who could not write. The total number of periodicals published in 1891 was 271.



FALLS OF THE KAW, KANSAS UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the State is generally considered delightful, while its healthfulness is not exceeded by any other State or country of the same latitude. The average yearly temperature is about 55 degrees Fahrenheit; the greatest rainfall is in spring and winter, while the summer and autumn are usually dry.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The State is bounded on the north by Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, east by West Virginia and Virginia, south by Tennessee, and West by Missouri. Its greatest length east and west being 350 miles, and its greatest breadth 178 miles—contains an area of 40,400 square miles. Population 1870, 1,321,011; 1880, 1,648,690. Males, 832,590. Females, 816,100. White, 1,377,179. Colored, 271,451. Electoral votes, 13.

The whole of Kentucky lies within the Mississippi basin, and it is practically a tableland sloping gradually from the southeast to the northwest. The Cumberland Mountains and their spurs break the southeastern part. None of the summits attain an altitude of more than 3,000 feet. This area covers about 4,000 square miles. The eastern half of the tableland has an average height of about 1,000 feet above sea level, with ridges about 500 feet higher. Kentucky is amply provided with large rivers, the Ohio on the northern with a course of nearly 600 miles, and the Mississippi on the western, being navigable all along its borders. Other principal rivers are Big Sandy, with its sources in West Virginia; Cumberland, finding its head waters in the mountains of the same name, flowing tortuously southeast, thence northwest, is 420 miles long, and navigable for 200 miles; Licking, which has its mouth at Covington; Kentucky, rising in the Cumberland Mountains, is a beautiful stream, 260 miles in length; Green, wholly within the State 300 miles long, 200 of which are navigable; Salt, a small winding stream, about twenty miles below Louisville. The phrase "to row up Salt River" had its origin from this stream, owing to the difficulty of passing its many bars and shallows; Tennessee, which has a course of seventy miles within the State.

The coal measures extend across the west and northwest borders of the State, and also the entire eastern part. Limestone formations abound. Lead ores are found in some places. Salt springs are of frequent occurrence; iron ores are found in the northeast corner of the State. In the forests which are still extensive, are found tulip trees, ash, oak, elm, hickory, walnut, cherry, sugar maple, and black and honey locust.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—Kentucky possesses one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world in the Mammoth Cave, which is situated in Edmonson county, 104 miles south of Louisville. It is about one-half mile from Green River, and nine miles west from Cave City, a station on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. The cave was discovered in 1802 by a man named Niece, while hunting game. It remained unexplored until 1809, when it was purchased for forty dollars. After changing ownership several times it came into the possession of Dr. John Croghan who died, leaving the property, consisting of the cave and 1,700 acres of land, to his nephews and nieces, who are the present owners.

The cave has been explored a distance upward of 18 miles; 226 avenues, 47 domes, numerous rivers, eight cataracts and 23 pits, some of which possess so great a degree of grandeur as completely to beggar description, have been discovered. The special features presented during a visit to the cave are: The Rotunda, which is some distance from the mouth of the cave. It is very high, and 150 feet wide. To the right of the rotunda is Audubon's avenue, which extends off about one-half mile to numerous groups of stalactites. The Church is a spacious hall, with a capacity of 5,000 persons. It derives its name from a ledge of rocks close by, resembling a pulpit. The Gothic avenue is entered by ascending a flight of steps some twenty feet. In this avenue is the Haunted Chamber, two Indian mummies having been found in it in 1813. In Gothic chapel of the avenue there are large pillars, composed of stalactites, and polished as if by human industry. Near by there is a natural excavation resembling a seat. It has been called the Devil's Arm Chair. About two and one-half miles from the mouth of the cave, near Gothic avenue, is Mammoth Dome, whose roof is 300 feet high, and has an architectural appearance like that of Westminster Abbey. The lowest place in the cave, Goran's Dome, is, when illuminated, a very imposing sight. This dome is upward of 600 feet from the surface to the bottom. The Bottomless Pit, paradoxical as the name may appear, is only 175 feet deep. It is spanned by the Bridge of Sighs. The first appearance of the river is a hole apparently sunk in at one side of the cave. This is termed the Dead Sea, yet it is a part of the river. Near it is a place called the River Styx. The water here passes across the cave, and the ground over it is called the Natural Bridge. About two miles further in is Martha's Vineyard, so called from its having its tops and sides covered with lime formations, in bunches resembling grapes. When lighted this chamber presents a most beautiful appearance. Between the vineyard and the white lime formations the visitor passes through and by ravines, halls, etc., the beauties of some of which exceed description. The Snowball

Ravine is one of the most charming places imaginable; the whole is covered with sulphate of lime, resembling flowering balls. From the top of the Rocky Mountains, 100 feet high, the visitor may look down into Dismal Hollow. The Arbor of Serena, near the hollow, is filled with large stalactites. In Grogham's Hall, nine miles from the entrance of the cave, is a pit 190 feet deep and twenty feet wide, known as the Maelstrom. The white lime formations are considered the masterpieces of natural wonders. "The eye of man has never beheld in the tropical world flowers in such great variety, and of such sublime and indescribable beauty as those wrought in alabaster in Cleveland's cabinet." Besides the above mentioned, there are other parts of deep interest which the beholder will view with admiration and awe. Low swamps called "licks" frequented by deer and elk, occur in the limestone region. They were once the resort of the buffalo. One of the most famous of these is the Great Bone Lick not far from Cincinnati. In many places the banks of the rivers are natural curiosities, the waters having worn deep channels through the limestone rocks, forming walls of from 100 to 300 or 400 feet in height. Especially romantic and picturesque are the Kentucky and Green Rivers. The Falls of the Ohio at Louisville, noted in the description of that city, and the mineral springs of Henry and Nicholas counties, possess attractions to all lovers of fine scenery.

INDUSTRIES.—With a fertile soil adapted to a variety of crops, Kentucky is prominent as an agricultural State. Its principal productions are corn, tobacco, wheat, hay and oats. Kentucky produces nearly one-half of all the tobacco raised in the country. A little cotton is grown and manufactured. Fruits of an excellent quality abound. The State has long been noted for its fine horses and cattle. Timber is plentiful except in the western section.

The greatest manufacturing interest of the State is the production of iron and iron goods. Among the other more important manufactures are those of malt and distilled liquors, flouring mill products, lumber planed and sawed, machinery of different kinds, and agricultural implements.

Coal and iron are the principal mineral productions. The iron ores are widely distributed over the State. Some lead is also found, but little attention is given to the mining of it. All kinds of building stones are plentiful, and extensive quarries are situated at Bowling Green and other points. Salt, sulphur and chalybeate springs are abundant.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—There are (1886) mileage of railroad lines showing a total investment of \$190,738,836, with \$65,871,683 capital stock, and \$116,289,914 funded indebtedness, with gross earnings of \$12,604,156. The State and incorporations have expended large amounts of money on the broad, macadamized county roads, which radiate in all directions from the several county seats. R. R. mileage 1891, 2,731.

CITIES.—*Louisville*, population 1880, 123,758; 1890, 161,129; seat of Jefferson county, situate on the Falls of the Ohio, by water 150 miles below Cincinnati. The Falls of the Ohio have here a descent of twenty-seven feet in two and one-half miles, affording a magnificent water power. The Louisville & Portland Canal, through which steamboats pass when it is low water over the falls, is two miles long, has three locks 480 feet long



DANIEL BOONE.

and 90 wide, and a capacity of 3,000 tons. The river is here nearly a mile wide, and is divided by a fine island, which adds to the beauty of the scene presented in the region of the falls. A magnificent iron and stone railroad bridge one mile in length spans the river, and cost \$2,016,819. The city is the most important railroad center of the country, connecting the northern and southern railroad systems. It is also the chief tobacco market in the world, exporting enormous quantities to foreign countries. In the manufacture of whiskies, packing of meats and other manufactures, Louisville compares favorably with other cities of the country. The city contains the State Blind School and several valuable institutions of learning. It was named after Louis XVI, of France.

Covington, population 1880, 29,720; 1890, 37,371; situate at the junction of the Licking River with the Ohio opposite to Cincinnati, and connected with it by a magnificent suspension bridge, and ferries; from this city starts important railroad communication with the Southern and South-western States. Besides an extensive mercantile trade, the city has a large manufacturing business. Latonian Springs, a pleasant and fashionable place of resort, is situate three miles back from the city.

Newport, population 1880, 20,433; 1890, 24,918; seat of Campbell county, situate on the Ohio River opposite Cincinnati, on the east side of the Licking River, at its confluence with the Ohio, directly opposite Covington, with which it is connected by a bridge, and with Cincinnati by ferry and railroad bridge. The city is built on a high plain regularly laid out and ornamented with shade trees. There are many manufacturing, foundries and rolling mills. A U. S. Arsenal is located here.

Lexington, population 21,567; seventy-seven miles south of Cincinnati, situate in a rich agricultural region. Its surroundings are charming. Lower fork of the Elkhorn River passes through the town. It is considerable of a railroad, manufacturing, mercantile and cattle shipping center; has fine public and private buildings and elegant residences, good schools and several churches. Kentucky University, State Lunatic Asylum, and a number of higher institutions of learning are located here.

Frankfort, population 10,100, capital of the State, situate on the Kentucky River, sixty-five miles east of Louisville. The surrounding country affords some fine scenery. The site of the town is a deep valley, surrounded by precipitous hills. The river here flows in deep limestone banks. Among the prominent buildings are the State capitol, the governor's house, courthouse, penitentiary, State home for feeble minded children, the Kentucky Military Institute. There are manufactories and a large trade in timber and produce.

Other centers of large mercantile manufacturing interests are Ashland (pop. 5,800), in Boyd county; Bowling Green (pop. 7,790), in Warren; Henderson (pop. 8,835); Hopkinsville (pop. 6,457), in Christian; Maysville (pop. 5,350), in Mason; Owensborough (pop. 9,837),

in Davies; Paducah (pop. 13,076), in McCracken; Paris (pop. 5,505), in Bourbon, and Winchester (pop. 6,000), in Clark.

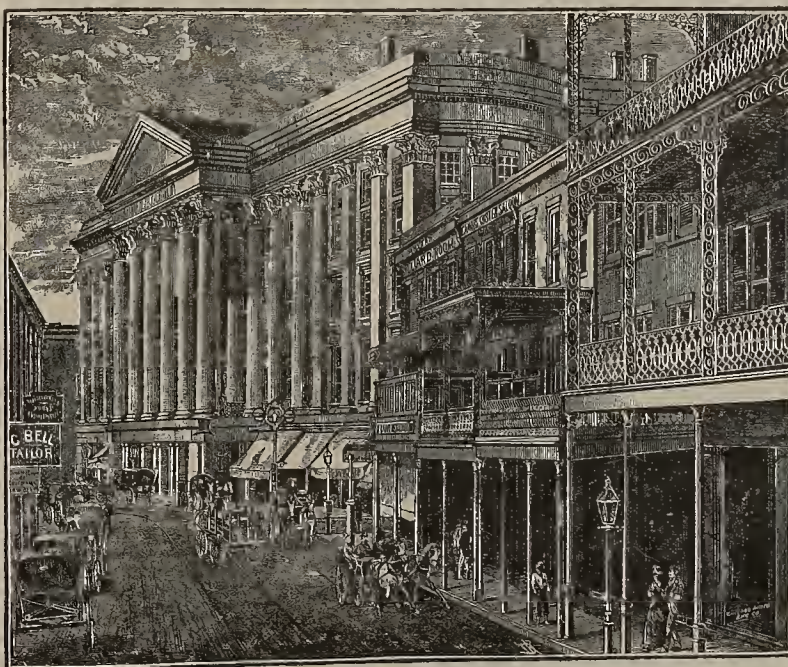


LOUISIANA.

Area 45,420 Square Miles. Population (1890) 118,587.

In 1541 De Soto, the Spaniard, visited and explored the region around New Orleans, and dying in the following year, was buried in the waters of the Mississippi. In 1673 Marquette, a Jesuit priest, descended

the great river to its mouth; finding no settlements, he returned. In 1682 La Salle descended the Mississippi and explored the country, taking possession in the name of Louis XIV, in whose honor he named the region Louisiana. Iberville founded Biloxi, now in Mississippi, in 1699. Upon his death Bienville, his successor, removed the settlement to the present site of New Orleans in 1706. In 1712 the French King gave to Crozat, a Paris merchant, the exclusive privilege of trading in all this vast region. In 1717 the colony fell into the hands of John Law, the great speculator, who soon came to financial disaster. Bienville succeeded Law, who built up New Orleans and made it the capital of the colony in 1723. In 1732 its charter was surrendered to the French



ST. CHARLES STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

crown and remained in its possession until 1762, when the province was secretly transferred to Spain, whose rule was very unpopular, and added little to the development of the country. In 1800 it was retroceded to France, which in 1803 sold it to the United States for \$15,000,000. At that time it embraced nearly all the present States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Oregon, and the Indian Territory, and the Territories of Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Wyoming. On Dec. 20, 1803, the American flag was first unfolded in New Orleans. On March 24, 1804, the Territory was divided into two governments; that of Orleans including the present State of Louisiana west of the Mississippi and a portion east of the river, and that of Louisiana all the country north and west of it. On April 8, 1812, the Territory of Orleans was admitted into the Union under the title of the State of Louisiana, and on June 4, 1812, the territory theretofore known as Louisiana had its designation altered to Territory of Missouri. The great battle of New Orleans was fought Jan. 8, 1815, at which time General Jackson with 5,000 raw men overwhelmingly defeated a British

force of 12,000, led by Sir John Packenham. New constitutions were adopted in 1845 and 1852. Ordinance of secession passed Jan. 26, 1861, by a vote of 113 to 17. Having refused to submit the question to the people by a vote of 84 to 45, the vote subsequently published stood 20,488 in favor, 17,296 against. On May 1, 1862, the city capitulated to the Union forces. Several severe engagements were fought between the contending forces within her borders during the civil war. In 1864 a new constitution was adopted, which gave way in 1868 to another one, which in turn was replaced by the present one adopted in 1879. The State was re-admitted to the Union June, 1868. The fictitious or nickname is the "Creole State."

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor must be a citizen of the State and the United States for six years, 35 years of age, and a property-holder. He is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of \$4,000 annually. The succession to the Governor is vested: 1. In the Lieutenant-Governor. 2. The President of the Senate *pro tempore*. The Legislature is composed of 36 Senators and 96 Representatives, both houses elected for four years. Sessions are biennial, and limited to sixty days. Salary of Legislators is \$4 a day and mileage. Legislators must be citizens of both the State and the United States, and Senators 27 years of age, and Representatives 21 years. Suffrage is extended to every male adult, a citizen of the United States, resident of the State one year, of the parish six months, voting precinct thirty days. Registration is required by law; insane, idiots, and criminals are excluded from voting.

JUDICIARY.—The State Supreme Court is composed of one Chief-Justice, and four Associate Justices appointed by the Governor for a term of twelve years. Salary of each \$5,000. This Court has only an appel-



SPANISH FORT, NEAR NEW ORLEANS.

late jurisdiction. The Courts of Appeal, with five circuits, are each composed of two circuit judges, elected for eight years by the Legislature. Salaries \$4,000. They have only appellate jurisdiction. District Courts are elected by the people for four years. They are composed of a single judge who receives \$3,000 salary; special courts are provided for the city of New Orleans.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt, May 1, 1886, \$15,100,313, funded. Louisiana adopted a new State Constitution Dec. 2, 1879, which provided for refunding the State debt in bonds bearing 2 per cent. interest for five years, 3 per cent. for fifteen years, and 4 per cent. thereafter. The debt (about 20 million dollars) was previously funded at 60 per cent. of face value. Besides this, and the \$12,171,950 (which represents an extension of the 1874 consols, which funded the whole debt at 60 cents on the dollar), the State owes overdue interest of the years 1874 to 1880. Jan. 1, 1891, the net debt was \$12,513,214.92. State receipts for year ending Jan. 1, 1890, \$2,120,026.70. Expenditures, \$2,105,741.98. Amount raised by taxation, year ending Jan. 1, 1890, \$1,834,739: viz., Licenses, \$362,721; lottery, \$40,000; other tax, \$267,449; property tax, \$1,164,569. Amount of taxable property as last assessed was: Real, \$149,145,874; personal, \$63,579,590; total, \$212,725,464. Rate of State

Tax, 1 mill on \$1. A Poll Tax of \$1 is levied on males over 21 years, for public schools, yielding \$247,24 in 1880.

EDUCATION.—There is a State Board of Education having management of the public schools. The superintendent is elected for four years, and is assisted by parish boards, who act as examiners. The public school fund, the avails of land granted by the United States, exceeds one million dollars. Separate colored schools are maintained. In and near New Orleans are several universities of note, among them the University of Louisiana, Straight University, New Orleans University, and the Leland University; the last named is controlled by the Baptist Church. There are two universities belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, the St. Charles at Grand Coteau, and St. Mary Jefferson at St. James. Tulane University is at New Orleans. The State College is at Baton Rouge. In 1888 the school population was 335,603; enrolled, 111,828; expenditures, \$514,270. In 1891 there were 154 newspapers published in the State.

CLIMATE.—The climate is favorable for agricultural purposes, but is considered unhealthy for persons who have not become acclimated; the northern and western sections are considered the most healthful. The summers are long and very hot, and the winters colder than those of the other Southern States. The mean annual temperature at New Orleans is 68° Fahrenheit. The rainfall occurs principally in the spring and summer.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Louisiana is bounded north by Arkansas, east by Mississippi, south by the Gulf of Mexico, and west by Texas. Its greatest length east and west, is 300 miles. Greatest breadth about 280 miles and contains an area of 45,420 square miles. Population 1870, 726,915; 1880, 939,946. Males, 468,754. Females, 471,192. White, 454,954. Colored, 483,655. Electoral votes, 8.

The surface of Louisiana is mostly low and level and much of the southern part is only a few feet above the sea level and liable to frequent inundation. Many of the rivers have artificial banks or levees to prevent overflow during seasons of high water. The Mississippi is protected by over 1,500 miles of levee. Hills there are none, except in the northwest, where there are some low ranges, never exceeding 200 feet in height; and on the east bank of the Mississippi, where the bluffs rise gradually between Baton Rouge and Natchez to the height of 200 feet. The coast line extends 1,250 miles, is exceedingly irregular and lined with salt marshes. Few States, if any, are so well watered, and many of the streams are navigable.

The Mississippi flows for 800 miles through, or on the borders of Louisiana. At its mouth a large delta has been formed by the detritus carried down the river by the current. This is intersected by numerous outlets or water-courses called *bayous*, which issue from the river. The whole delta covers about 12,300 square miles, about two-thirds having a land surface. The water enters the Gulf by five channels, called Northeast Pass, Southeast Pass, etc. To prevent the obstruction of these channels by the shifting sand banks, a system of "jetties" has been devised and introduced by Captain J. B. Eads, by authority of the national government. The system provides for maintaining a channel thirty feet deep. The Red River enters from Arkansas and flows in a southeasterly direction until it reaches the Mississippi forty miles below Natchez. Atchafalaya is really a delta of the Mississippi. The Pearl, Tangipahoa, Tickfaw and Amite are the principal streams east of the Mississippi. The Sabine River forms in part the western boundary of the State, and Washita enters the State from Arkansas, flows south and empties into the Red River near its junction with the Mississippi. In many cases the rivers expand into large bayous or lakes. Of these, the principal are Lakes Pontchartrain, Borgne, Verret, Grand, Sabine, White, Black, Bistineau, Catahoula, Maurepas and Washa. There are many bays and inlets on the coast, and numerous small islands in the Gulf of Mexico, which produce sea island cotton of the finest quality.

INDUSTRIES.—Agriculture is the chief pursuit; large crops of cotton, sugar, rice, corn and other agricultural products are raised. Sugar cane is also cultivated extensively, the State producing almost the entire crop of the United States. There is an abundant supply of all kinds of fruit, both of the temperate and semi-tropical varieties. Timber is abundant;

the principal varieties are pine, oak, elm, cypress, ash, walnut and hickory.

The mining industry of the State is limited, the minerals found being comparatively unimportant. There is some iron ore and a little coal. Salt wells have been worked with success at different points in the State.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—There were 1,316 miles of completed railroad in the State in 1886, with a capital stock of \$33,714,600, and a funded debt of \$87,855,267. The total investment for roads and equipment to that date had been \$41,263,716. R. R. mileage 1891, 1681.

CITIES.—*New Orleans*, population 1890, 242,039, the metropolis and former capital of Louisiana, situate on the left bank, in a great bend of the Mississippi, 94 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The city is built on land gently descending from the river toward a marshy ground in the rear, and a few feet below the level of the river at high water mark. It is protected by levees which extend for great distances north and south of it. New Orleans is the chief commercial center of the South and the largest cotton market in the world. In value of exports and foreign commerce it ranks next to New York. It is the seat of several higher institutions of learning.

Among the places of interest in and around New Orleans are, Jackson Square, formerly known as Place d'Armes, on which spot the city had its inception, in 1718. It contains an imposing bronze statue of Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans. On either side of this square are situated the noted Pontalbo buildings, and back of it stands the historical cathedral of St. Louis. Near the Levee is the French market. The Levee itself is most interesting, as it contains all the products of the tropics and floats the vessels of all nations. On the low plain, near the river, is the spot where General Jackson fought the battle of Chalmette and defeated the British in 1815. Beyond Chalmette is the Union National Cemetery, where are 12,000 soldiers' graves; the United States Mint is at the foot of Esplanade street. Canal street is a magnificent thoroughfare.

The chief resorts or pleasure grounds in the vicinity of New Orleans are Spanish Fort, Milneburg and West End. These are on the basis of summer resorts in New York harbor, being equal in beauty and attractions. All lie upon the tranquil beaches of Lake Pontchartrain. On this great calm lake the yacht clubs and scullers' associations of Louisiana swarm in graceful and spirited assemblies at frequent intervals. Spanish Fort is the most elaborate in its construction. A thousand people can dine or dance at once in its Casino. Its grassy gardens, with graveled walks and ornamental trees and shrubbery, its beautiful Opera House and promenades, and piers extending far out to bathing houses and dancing pavilions or picnic platforms on the bosom of the lake, make it a place of fair beauty and attractions. West End is almost as beautiful, and the two combined make the finest, coolest and most elegant of suburban resorts. Other features in the vicinity of the metropolis are the cemeteries, in which many bodies are placed above ground in brick tombs, because of water being found at times just below the surface; the beautiful drive or shell road to Lake Pontchartrain; the surrounding plantations where may be seen the growing cotton, the operation of cane grinding and sugar making, and the orange blossoms in all their glory.

Shreveport, population 11,979, seat of Caddo parish, situate on the west bank of Red River. It is the second city in size and importance in the State, in the midst of the cotton growing region; it is an extensive cotton mart. It contains many very handsome buildings, churches, schools, etc., and largely engaged in manufactures and wholesale and retail trade.

Baton Rouge, population 10,478, capital of the State, situate on the east bank of the Mississippi River, 129 miles above New Orleans. It is pleasantly located on the last bluff that is seen on descending the river. It is the center of a very fertile district, producing large quantities of cotton, sugar and corn. The city contains a U. S. Arsenal, barracks and hospital, a State Asylum for the deaf and dumb, State University, penitentiary and a large and handsome capitol building.

Other important and progressive towns, each controlling considerable commercial and agricultural trade are: *New Iberia* (pop. 3,400), on Bayou Teche; *Lake Charles* (pop. 3,950) on Lake Charles; *Morgan City* (pop. 2,200), a port of entry in St. Mary's parish; *Donaldsonville* (pop.

3,119), in Ascension parish; *Alexandria* (pop. 2,800), in Rapides. Others are *Amite City*, *Arcadia*, *Clinton*, *Franklin*, *Lafayette*, *Gretna*, *Houma*, *Lake Providence*, *Monroe* and *Minden*.



MAINE.

Area 29,895 Square Miles. Population (1890) 661,086.

The Northmen discovered the coast of Maine as early as 990, but founded no settlements. In 1497 the Cabots discovered it. In 1524 Verazano with a French expedition visited it, and Gomez, the Spaniard, in 1525, and Rut, an Englishman in 1527; but none of these made a settlement. Several attempts were made during the years 1556, 1604, 1605, 1607, 1613, and 1616, to found a colony, without success. In 1622 the first permanent settlement was made at the mouth of the Piscataqua. In 1624 Georges established a colony at York. Various settlements were made after 1630, and flourished until 1675, when they were destroyed by the Indians. In 1639 Georges established a government under the name of Maine, which continued until 1677 when the territory was sold to Massachusetts for the sum of £1,250. King Philip's war soon followed, and for eighty-five years the white settlers were in constant terror of Indian raids. Between 1687 and 1689 Andros, the royal governor of the New England colonies, visited Maine and practiced great extortion on the inhabitants. By the treaty of 1783 Massachusetts obtained possession of the territory and exercised jurisdiction over it until 1820, at which time it was admitted as a State, having adopted a constitution Oct. 29, 1819. For a number of years the boundary line between Maine and the Province of Canada was in dispute, a settlement being effected as late as 1842. Maine derives its name from Maine in France, of which Henrietta Maria, Queen of England, was at that time proprietor. Its nickname is the "Lumber" or "Pine Tree" State.

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The governor is elected for two years—with a salary of \$2,500 yearly. He must be thirty years of age, a native citizen of the United States, and five years a citizen of the State. Senators and Representatives must be citizens of the United States five years, a resident of the State one year; the former twenty-five years of age, the latter twenty-one. The Legislature consists of 31 Senators and 151 Representatives; term of each, two years. Legislature meets biennially. No limit of session. Salary of legislators, \$4 a day and mileage. The State extends suffrage to every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one and upward, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed, having resided in the State three months. Registration required by law. Paupers and Indians not taxed, are excluded from voting. The Governor has the advice of a council of seven members elected by the legislature on joint ballot.

JUDICIARY.—The Supreme Court consists of eight judges appointed by the Governor for seven years; salary, \$3,000 each. The county of Cumberland, embracing the City of Portland, has a Superior Court of one judge. Probate Judges are elected by the people of each county for terms of four years. Judges of inferior courts are appointed by the Governor and his council.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt 1891, funded, \$4,406,647. Sinking fund 1891, 810,563. State receipts for 1890, \$1,495,367.03. Expenditures, \$1,382,579.27. Amount raised by taxation, \$1,121,916.50. Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real estate, \$233,928,096; personal, \$75,201,010; total, \$309,129,101. Rate of State tax 1890, 36 cents on \$100. A poll tax is required to be assessed on every male inhabitant, varying in amount from year to year, but limited to \$3.00.

EDUCATION.—The public school system of Maine is excellent, and educational interests receive great attention, the State providing liberally for the maintenance of public schools. A State Superintendent of common schools is appointed by the Governor and council. The permanent school fund amounts to \$432,562. The school age is from four to twenty-one years. Number of scholars 1888 enrolled, 144,180, daily attendance 102,960. Expenditures, \$1,238,898. There are normal schools at Farmington and Castine. Bowdoin College, so widely known, is under the control of the Congregational Church, and is located at Brunswick. In its list of alumni are found many of the best known names of American history. It was founded in 1792, and is now a wealthy institution, valuable donations having been made to it by private individuals. The college library is one of the finest in New England. The medical school of the State forms a department of the college, and there is also a medical school at Portland. The Congregationalists have a Theological Seminary at Bangor. Colby University at Waterville, and Bates College at Lewiston, are controlled by the Baptist Church. The number of newspapers and periodicals published in the State in 1891 was 164.

Scattered over the surface of the State is a great number of lakes, mostly of moderate dimensions. The largest is Moosehead, thirty-five miles long, and about seven miles wide; next to this are Umbagog, Portage, Eagle, Long Madawaska, Schoodic, Sebec, Millinocket, Sebago, Chebuncook, Baskahegan and Pamedumcok. The inland waters—rivers and lakes—cover a total area of 3,200 square miles, and the lakes alone of 2,300 square miles. The principal river of the State, the Penobscot, length 275 miles, flowing into Penobscot Bay, drains with its affluents and connecting lakes the center of the State: it is navigable for large vessels to Bangor. The Kennebec River, length 150 miles, rises in Moosehead Lake. It affords great and valuable water power, and is navigable for large boats to Bath, and for smaller boats to Augusta, the capital. The Androscoggin is a tributary of the Kennebec, and falls into the latter four miles above Bath. The St. Croix, which flows south into Passamaquoddy Bay, forms a portion of the boundary between Maine and the Province of New Brunswick. The Piscataqua in the southwest separates Maine from New Hampshire. The Aroostook and Wallowastook Rivers, with their numerous tributaries, drain the north section of the State, emptying their waters into the St. John. There are fine forests in the State of inestimable value, making the preparation of lumber for market one of the chief industries. It is estimated that these forests cover more than one-half the State. The principal trees are the pine, spruce, hemlock, maple, birch, beech, ash, etc. These forests are inhabited by the moose, bear, deer, wolf, catamount, wolverine, beaver, sable, weasel and squirrel. While among birds, there are eagles, wild geese and ducks, partridges, pigeons, quails, etc. Fish are abundant in the lakes, rivers and waters of the coast. Limestone, red hematite, marble, granite, slate, iron, lead, tin, copper, zinc and manganese exist, and are sources of wealth.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—One of the most striking natural features of the State is presented in the great number of lakes both large and small. The most popular of these is that of Moosehead Lake, situate in Somerset and Piscataquis counties, about thirty-five miles north of east of

Augusta; it is thirty-six miles in length, and from three to ten in width, and is surrounded by a densely wooded country that is sparsely settled. The lake is much frequented for game, which is abundant; along its shores are several fine summer hotels. The lake contains a number of islands. Lake Sebago and Long Lake are popular resorts and convenient of access. The main coast presents superior attractions for the establishment of summer watering places. Many of these have secured national attention. The more noted are: Old Orchard Beach, twelve miles southwest of Portland, Wells Beach and York Beach, Scarborough, Cape Elizabeth and Cushing's Island. Mount Desert, an island off the coast, contains about 100 square miles, is mountainous, one of the peaks rising 2,000 feet above the sea. The scenery of the island is extremely grand and beautiful. The greater part of its surface is covered with thirteen granite mountains, whose highest peak—Green Mountain—attains an altitude of some fifteen hundred feet. High up among the mountains are many beautiful lakes, the largest of which is several miles in length. These lakes and the streams that flow into them abound in trout. The southeast coast of the island is lined with stupendous cliffs several hundred feet in height. Bar Harbor, a popular summer resort, is located on this island. Several of the rivers have falls of considerable note. The principal are the Austin, 100 feet descent; Lewiston, 100 feet; Rumford, 150 feet, and Saco, 75 feet.



BAR HARBOR, MT. DESERT ISLAND, ME.

CLIMATE.—The climate is severe, and subject to great extremes; the winters are long and cold. Snow lies on the ground for from three to five months. The summers are short, but pleasant. The temperature is of great variation. The mean temperature for the year at Portland is about 45° Fahr., and in the north fully five degrees lower. Cold fogs from the Atlantic in the early spring and summer are not

considered healthy for persons having a tendency to pulmonary complaints, otherwise the State is considered healthy and the death rate is low.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Maine is the most northeastern State of the United States, bounded by the Atlantic ocean southeast, New Hampshire southwest, Quebec, Canada, northwest and north, and New Brunswick east. Its greatest length is over 300 miles, extreme width 210 miles. Its area, 29,895 square miles. Population 1870, 626,915; 1880, 648,936. Males, 324,058. Females, 324,878. Native, 590,053. Foreign, 58,883. Electoral votes, 6.

The surface of the State is hilly, with some considerable elevations in the center, the highest being Mount Katahdin, 5,385 feet; Mount Abraham, 3,380 feet; Mount Blue, 2,700 feet, and Mars Hill, 2,000. North and south of the highland belt, which is an extension of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, the country is more level, and slopes gradually to the valley of the river St. John, and to the ocean. The sea coast, measured as a straight line, is only 270 miles, including the numerous indentures and islands belonging to the State, the shore line is over 2,400 miles. Mount Desert is the largest of the islands, and has an area of 60,000 acres. Others of importance are Isle de Haut and Deer, Fox and Long Islands, and the Isle of Shoals, a group of eight islands belonging partly to New Hampshire.

INDUSTRIES.—Only about one-third of the State has been improved for purposes of agriculture. Corn, wheat, hay, potatoes, oats and barley,

are the principal products. The cash value of farms is \$102,357,615; value of products, \$22,620,982.

The production of lumber is the leading industry. At one time ship building was one of the great industries, but the business has declined since the use of iron ships, and those of foreign manufacture. An important industry now is that of cotton goods; in 1880 there were in use 15,978 looms, employing 11,318 persons. The other leading industries are ice-packing, fisheries, quarrying and commerce.

The principal minerals of value found in the State are iron, lead, copper and zinc. Maine is celebrated for its granite and fine marble. Limestone is plentiful, and there are large quarries of valuable slate at different points of the State.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—There is a State Board of Railroad Commissioners, who make annual reports as to the condition of all roads. The railroads were constructed entirely by private enterprise, no aid having been received from either State or Government. The number of miles of railroad in the State in 1886 was 1,142; the capital stock of the companies amounted, at the same date, to \$18,182,806, and the funded debt to \$23,046,630; total investment, \$44,046,730. Mileage 1891, 1385.

CITIES.—*Portland*, population 1890, 36,425, the metropolis of the State, is situated on an arm of Casco Bay, which forms one of the safest and most commodious harbors on the Atlantic coast. It is the most important railroad and commercial city of Maine, and largely engaged in manufacturing. Its commerce extends to Europe, West Indies and South America, as well as along the coast. The city is the winter port of Canadian trunk railroad lines. It contains large municipal, public and private buildings, elegant churches, fine schools and handsome residences. It was settled in 1632; was three times captured and burned during the French and Indian War.

Lewiston, population 21,701, in Androscoggin county; is the second city in size in the State, and an important railroad center. It is situated on the Androscoggin, which affords one of the best water powers in New England, and a large manufacturing business is done; chiefly in cotton and woolen goods, boots and shoes, and lumber.

Bangor, population 19,103, seat of Penobscot county, at the head of navigation, on the Penobscot, sixty miles from its mouth; is the greatest lumber market in the United States except Chicago; seat of Bangor Theological Seminary.

Biddeford, population 14,443, in York county, is a manufacturing town at the Falls of the Saco. The chief products are cotton and woolen goods and lumber. Extensive granite quarries are in the vicinity.

Auburn, population 11,250, is located on the Androscoggin, opposite Lewiston. Its chief business is the manufacture of boots and shoes.

Augusta, population 10,527, the capital of the State, is at the head of navigation on the Kennebec. It has a good water power and extensive manufacturing interests. Is handsomely laid out, contains Statehouse and many fine business buildings and elegant residences.

Other manufacturing and trade points are: *Bath*, population 8,723, near the mouth of the Kennebec; Has a fine harbor and extensive commerce. The principal business is ship building. *Rockland*, population 8,174; is chiefly engaged in the preparation of lime from the extensive quarries near by. It has a good harbor, and its manufacturing interests are important. *Saco*, population 6,075, on Saco River, opposite Biddeford; has considerable coasting trade and manufacturing interests. *Calais*, population 7,277, at the head of tide water on the St. Croix; is chiefly engaged in lumbering and ship building. *Brunswick*, population 5,998, near the mouth of the Androscoggin River; is engaged in ship building and manufacturing. *Belfast*, population 5235, on the Penobscot Bay, has a good harbor. The leading interests are lumber, ship building, fisheries and the manufacture of boots and shoes. *Cape Elizabeth*, population 5,213, about a mile from Portland, is one of the suburbs of that town. The principal employments are manufacturing and agriculture. *Ellsworth*, population 4,784, on the Union River; manufactures lumber, and is engaged in fishing and ship building. *Waterville*, population 7,091, on the Kennebec River; has good water power and extensive manufactures. *Gardiner*, population 5,484, on the Kennebec

River, six miles below Augusta; is largely engaged in the ice trade. *Shoohagan*, population 4,068, on the Kennebec River; is the leading trading place for a rich agricultural region, has excellent water power and extensive manufactures. *Eastport*, population 4,896, on Passamaquoddy Bay; is the most eastern port of the United States. It has a good harbor, and has an extensive trade. *Farmington*, population 3,200, on Sandy River, is a popular summer resort. Manufactures lumber, carriages and drums. *Booth Bay*, population 1,691, has an excellent harbor, containing islands which attract many summer visitors. It is interested in fishing and the manufacture of fish oil and guano. *Hallowell*, population 3,147, on the Kennebec River, near Augusta; has extensive granite quarries, a variety of manufactures, and is engaged in packing and exporting ice. *Camden*, population 4,621, is engaged in ship building, the ice trade and manufactures. *Waldoborough*, population 3,596, builds many vessels and has extensive brickyards and a pottery. *Kittery*, population 2,300, on the Piscataqua River, opposite Portsmouth; contains a United States navy yard. *Deer Isle*, population 4,315, is engaged in quarrying granite, canning lobsters and fishing. *York*, population 2,463, and *Bristol*, population 2,800, are among the oldest towns in the State, and have much historic interest. Other important towns are: Alfred, Brewer, Deering, Dexter, Dover, Fairfield, Gorham, Hampden, Houlton, Machias, Norway, Orono, Thomaston, Westbrook, Wiscasset.



MARYLAND.

Area 9,860 Square Miles. Population (1890) 1,042,390.

Maryland is one of the original thirteen States. In 1631 Captain William Clayborne and his followers settled on Kent Island in the Chesapeake Bay. In 1628 the first Lord Baltimore explored the Virginia settlements, and Chesapeake Bay, and was delighted with the country. Dying in 1632, his son, Cecilius Calvert, second Lord of Baltimore, secured from Charles I, June 20, 1632, a charter to include the territory now forming the States of Maryland and Virginia. Lord Baltimore being a Roman Catholic, collected 200 of that faith, and sailed for America, and on March 27, 1634, commenced the settlement of the town of St. Mary's. In 1639, by act of the Assembly, the Roman Catholic religion was made the creed of the State. In 1645, Clayborne, with the aid of Puritans, who, expelled from Virginia, had settled in Maryland, overthrew the government and compelled the Governor to flee to Virginia. In 1647 the Governor regained possession of the province.

In 1649 Maryland framed and adopted a fundamental law or constitution, which continued until 1775. A contention arose in 1654 between the Puritans and Roman Catholics. Civil war ensued in which the Puritans prevailed; the Roman Catholics were expelled, and the former assumed the reins of government. In 1692 the Protestant religion was established by law in the colony, but Charles, Lord Baltimore, recovered the government of his province in 1716, and held it in his family down to the American Revolution. As early as 1774 the proprietary government was superseded by the authority of the people; a bill of rights and a constitution were adopted in November, 1776. The constitution was amended in 1802 and 1810, and considerably altered in 1836, again amended in 1845-46, and a new one adopted in 1851, which was supplanted by one in 1864, and the present one adopted in 1867. In 1783 Congress met at Annapolis, and it was there that General Washington resigned his commission as general-in-chief. Maryland was so called in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles II., in his patent to Lord Baltimore, in 1632.

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor is elected for a term of four years, with a salary of \$4,500. He must be thirty years of age, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the State five years. His succession is vested in: 1. The General Assembly must elect a Governor, if in session. 2. The President of the Senate. 3. The Speaker of the House. The Assembly is composed of 26 Senators elected for four years, and 91 Representatives elected for two years. Sessions are biennial, and limited to ninety days. Salaries of Legislators \$5 a day and mileage. Suffrage is extended to every male adult, a citizen of the United States, who has resided in the State one year and six months in the county. Registration required by constitution. Criminals, unless pardoned, lunatics, or persons *non compos mentis*, are not allowed to vote.

JUDICIARY.—The judicial power of the State is vested in a Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court of Baltimore City, the Superior Court of Baltimore City, the Court of Common Pleas, the Baltimore City Court, the Circuit Court of Baltimore city and the Criminal Court of Baltimore, and Circuit Courts of the several counties. The Court of Appeals consists of a



LOCUST POINT, BALTIMORE.

Chief-Justice, and seven Associate Justices, who are elected by the people for a term of fifteen years. Salary of each \$3,500. The State is divided into eight judicial circuits, the city of Baltimore constituting the eighth. In each circuit, except the eighth, a chief judge and two associate judges are elected. Each county has a Circuit Court having original jurisdiction. The city of Baltimore has five courts, as above stated; a chief judge and four associates constitute the Supreme Bench of Baltimore. Judges are elected by the people in their respective circuits for a term of fifteen years, but judges cannot serve after they are seventy years of age.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt Oct. 1, 1890, \$10,691,124.45, funded. The State holds, as against its public debt, interest-paying securities

amounting to \$4,206,316.60, besides \$32,909,528.45 in unproductive securities. State receipts for year ending Sept. 30, 1890, \$5,860,604.94. Expenditures for year, \$5,684,486.01. Amount raised by taxation, \$855,878.03. A poll tax levy is prohibited by the constitution. Amount of taxable property as assessed in 1890: Real and personal, \$482,184,824; corporation taxes, \$85,539.84. Rate of State tax, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents on \$100.

EDUCATION.—The public school system is under the control of a State Board of Education, with the exception of the city of Baltimore, which has a system of its own. There are separate schools for the education of colored children, which receive all of the proceeds of taxes levied on colored persons, as well as the annual appropriation made for them. The school age is from 5 to 20 years. In 1888-9 there were 176,587 scholars enrolled, with a daily attendance of 94,976. Expenditures \$1,828,178. The State Normal School and the Howard Normal School (colored) are at Baltimore. Maryland Agricultural College is at College Station. There are ten colleges in the State of which the Roman Catholic Church has six; other churches support some flourishing institutions. The United States Naval Academy is located at Annapolis.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Maryland is mild and salubrious, being modified by the vicinity of the ocean. The State is generally healthy unless in the low lands along the bay. The mean annual temperature varies in different points of the State; at Baltimore it is about 54°. The greatest rainfall is in the vicinity of Chesapeake Bay.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Maryland is very irregular in its form. It is bounded by Delaware on the east, the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay, and a part of Virginia southeast, other parts of Virginia, south and southwest, west by West Virginia, north by Pennsylvania. Its extreme length east and west is 196 miles. Its breadth varies from less than ten miles in the western peninsula to 120 in the eastern. It contains an area of 9,860 square miles. Population 1870, 780,894; 1880, 934,943 of whom 724,693 were white, 210,250 colored. Males, 462,187. Females 472,756. Electoral votes 8.

The Chesapeake Bay extends almost through the entire breadth of Maryland, and divides it into the eastern and western shores or peninsulas. Chesapeake Bay has its entrance between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, in Virginia, 18 miles wide, and it extends 200 miles to the north. It affords many commodious harbors, and a safe navigation through its whole extent. It receives the chief rivers of Maryland and Virginia. It contains numerous small islands, and its shores are indented by many bays and inlets. The peninsular section is low and sandy, and the western division, lying between Chesapeake Bay and the estuary of the Potomac, is of the same general character; but in the northwest the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains attain a moderate elevation, and the country is rugged and broken. The State has over 500 miles of frontage on tide water and several navigable rivers, of which the Potomac, Patuxent, Patuxent and Susquehanna all empty into Chesapeake Bay. The Youghiogheny, a tributary of the Monongahela in Pennsylvania, drains the extreme western part of the State. Copper, hematitic iron, galena, manganese, bituminous coal and bog iron abound. Marble, limestone, and hard sandstone for building are abundant. Wild animals, game and fish are those usually found on the Atlantic coast. The principal forest trees are in the lowlands, gum, cypress, cedar, juniper, etc. In the hill district, oak, maple, walnut, hickory, ash, pine, spruce, chestnut, etc. The soil of the State is sandy loam, easily made productive by fertilizing.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—The valleys of the rivers present extremely picturesque and charming scenery. At many points summer hostleries have been built, which are patronized by tourists and invalids who seek rest and recreation during the summer, and from invalids from all parts of the United States. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through most romantic and beautiful sections; among the most popular resorts convenient to the metropolis of the State are: The Relay House, nine miles from the city, a lovely spot with fine scenery; Irving Park, eighteen miles from Baltimore; Bladensburg, thirty-four miles, rendered historic as the scene of battle between the British and Americans during the War of 1812; Frederick, delightfully situated. The scenery around Cumberland is exceedingly fine, the air pure, sweet and invigorating. Beyond Cumberland, which is in

the mountain region, the surface of the country becomes more broken, and the scenery more romantic. Between the Great Backbone and Negro mountain ranges on the east and the border line of West Virginia on the west, the Youghiogheny River, swelled by Castleman's River, flows north-



THE CITY OF CUMBERLAND AND THE NARROWS, ON BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

ward, and breaking through Chestnut Ridge and Laurel Hill, joins the Monongahela above Pittsburgh. The scenery along the railroad line in this region is wild and fascinating in the way of mountain, valley, forest and river. At Ohio Pyle, an extremely picturesque location, the Youghiogheny rushes and tumbles tempestuously over a ledge of rocks to the granite masses below, a distance of nearly 100 feet. The cataract is here 500 feet across. In this region are the remarkable Cucumber Falls, at a spot where the earth has apparently sunk abruptly 200 feet or more and left the adjacent country high and dry. A wilder or more uncouth region than this could hardly be imagined. In this section of the State are the fine summer resorts of Oakland and Deer Park, the location of the latter upon the brow of a long sloping promontory, striking the observer at the first view as singularly picturesque.

INDUSTRIES.—The chief industry is agriculture, corn, wheat and tobacco being the leading products. Besides these, large quantities of other cereals are produced. Manufacturing is large and increasing, chiefly confined to Baltimore and vicinity. Mining of coal is extensive; iron and copper are the other chief minerals. Granite, marble and other building stones are found in large quantity. The foreign commerce of the State is carried on chiefly through the city of Baltimore, which has all the advantages of a seaport. The chief exports are tobacco, flour, canned fruits and oysters.

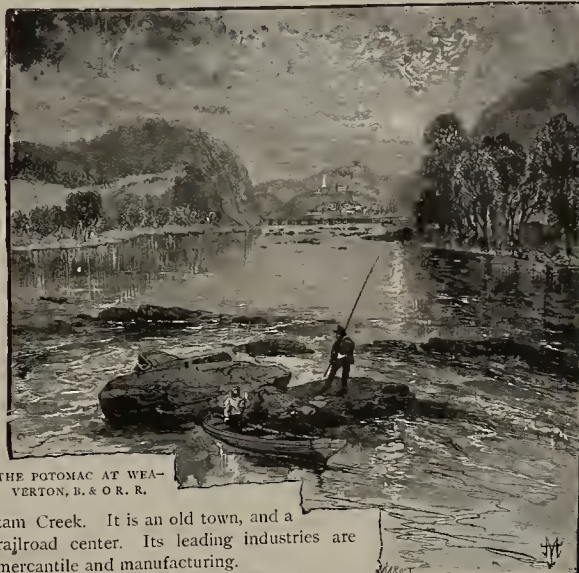
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—In 1886 there were 1,103 miles of railroad lines, with a capital stock of \$45,053,624; funded debt, \$55,556,748, showing a total investment of \$151,826,844. Gross earnings 1886, \$12,760,742, paying \$1,649,715 in dividends, and \$2,891,114 interest on bonds. R. R. mileage 1891, 1,269. The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal ex-

tends from Georgetown to Cumberland, 184 miles. It is from fifty-two to sixty feet wide at the top, six feet deep and has seventy-four locks. Its cost was \$11,375,000. A portion of the Susquehanna and tide water canal from Wrightsville to Havre de Grace, forty-five miles, is within this State, and also a portion of the Delaware & Chesapeake ship canal, which connects the waters of Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

CITIES.—*Baltimore*, population 1890, 434,439; a port of entry; seat of Baltimore county and, the chief city of the State; stands round a small bay which runs back from the left side of the Patapsco about twelve miles above its entrance into Chesapeake Bay. It is built on undulating ground covering over 10,000 acres. It is divided into two parts by Jones' Falls Creek; the west side of the creek containing the business portion. As a manufacturing, commercial and trade center the city takes high rank. It has an extensive oyster, tobacco and fruit trade, and is an important flour market. Its institutions of learning are superior and well endowed. Its municipal buildings are magnificent structures, as well as its churches and charitable institutions. Baltimore has acquired the name of the Monumental City for its imposing memorial structures. The Washington monument, erected of marble at the north end of Charles Street, on an elevated spot, is a fine production of art, being 163 feet in height, exclusive of the statue of Washington, which crowns the edifice. The monument erected to the memory of the men who fell in defense of the city on the 12th and 13th of September, 1814, is a handsome structure.

Cumberland, population 12,729, situate on the east bank of the Potomac River, 135 miles northwest by west from Baltimore, is the center of an immense coal field fifty miles in length, and four to six miles in width. All parts of this district are reached by railway cars, and mining is carried on very extensively. The coal is shipped in large quantities to all the Atlantic and Central Western States, also to the West Indies and coasts of South America. It supplies the United States or national road commissioners with coal for manufacturing purposes.

Hagerstown, population 10,118, county seat of Washington, situated in the fertile and well cultivated valley of the Conococheague, near Antie-



THE POTOMAC AT WEAVER-TON, D. C. & O. R. R.

tam Creek. It is an old town, and a railroad center. Its leading industries are mercantile and manufacturing.

Frederick, population 8,193, seat of Frederick county, situate near the Monocacy River, was laid out in 1745; is delightfully situated, and controls considerable trade, and is an important railroad center. Canning of fruit is a leading industry. It was here that Barbara Frietchie waved the American flag from the window at the approach of the Confederate chieftain, Stonewall Jackson, and his men. Her remains lie in the adjoining cemetery, as do also those of Chief-

justice Taney and Francis S. Key, author of the national song, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Annapolis, population 7,625, capital of the State and county seat of Anne Arundel county, situate on the right bank of the Severn River, thirty miles south from Baltimore, thirty-seven miles east northeast of Washington. It has a charming location and is a healthful place; incorporated as a city Aug. 10, 1708. An imposing Statehouse and the St. John's College are here. The United States Naval Academy, located here, was established in 1845. It was removed to Newport, R. I., in May, 1861, but re-established at Annapolis in September, 1865, occupying lands formerly known as Fort Severn. The leading industry is the packing and canning of fruits and fresh oysters for transportation.

Other important towns are Westminster (pop. 3,300), the site of Western Maryland College; Cambridge (pop. 4,163), on the south side of Choptank River; Catonsville, near Baltimore (pop. about 2,500); Chestertown, county seat of Kent county (pop. 2,600); Crisfield, the southern terminus of New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad; Frostburg, twelve miles from Cumberland (pop. 5,000); Easton (pop. 2,937); Ellicott City (pop. 3,000); Havre de Grace, at the mouth of the Susquehanna River (pop. 3,219); Lonaconing (pop. 5,793); Port Deposit (pop. 1,904); Salisbury (pop. 2,935); Snow Hill (pop. 1,750), and Waverly (pop. 1,000).



MASSACHUSETTS.

Area 8,040 Square Miles. Population (1890) 2,238,943.

The Massachusetts coast was without doubt known to the Norsemen as early as the eleventh century, and various settlements were made during the three centuries following, none of which gained permanence. In 1497 the Cabots discovered the coast, and the English claimed it on that account. In 1602 Gosnold attempted a settlement on the Elizabeth islands which was soon abandoned. Other attempts were made in subsequent years, but the Plymouth colony was the first that proved successful. On Sept. 6, 1620, the Mayflower of 180 tons set sail from Plymouth, England, with about 100 English, who had sought exemption from religious persecution in Holland. On Nov. 9, 1620, they reached Cape Cod and anchored opposite Provincetown. On Dec. 22 the colonists landed at Plymouth. The history of their early struggles is fully treated under head of Political History (q. v.). In the year 1627 Charles I. granted the charter of Massachusetts Bay to Henry Roswell and others, and in the same year, the first settlement commenced at Salem. King Philip's war, 1675, endangered the New England colonies, and ruined many of the finest settlements. In 1690 commenced King William's war which raged with great severity for seven years. Six years later Queen Ann's war followed, continuing for ten years. The French and Indian war, commencing in 1754, lasted several years. The Massachusetts colonies took an active part in these wars, ultimately resulting in the extinction of the French domination upon this continent. The colony was the first to oppose the aggressions of the British government which led to the war of the Revolution, and took a most efficient and active part in that war. The first blood shed in that combat stained her soil. In 1786 commenced the revolt known as Shay's Rebellion, caused by the poverty of the people after the revolutionary war. It was soon suppressed. A State constitution was formed March 2, 1780, which was altered and amended Nov. 3, 1820, and on several occasions since then, though in substance that of 1780. The State is so called from Massachusetts Bay, and that from the tribe of Indians in the neighborhood of Boston. The tribe is thought to have derived its name from the "Blue Hills of Milton." Its nickname is the

"Bay State." Massachusetts ratified the constitution of the United States Feb. 6, 1798.

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor must be a freeholder worth \$5,000 and a citizen of the State for seven years. He is elected with other principal executive officers annually, and has a salary of \$5,000. He is assisted in his executive duties by a council of eight members. Councillors are paid \$5 for each day's attendance, and \$2 for every ten miles' travel. The Governor's succession is vested in: 1. The Lieutenant-Governor. 2. The President of the Senate *pro tempore*. The Legislature is composed of 40 Senators and 240 Representatives elected annually. Sessions annually and unlimited. Salaries of Legislators \$750 yearly and 20 cents mileage. Suffrage is extended to every male citizen twenty-one years of age, except paupers, persons under guardians, non-taxpayers and men unable to read and write. Residence in the State, one year; in voting precinct, six months.

JUDICIARY.—The State Supreme Court consists of a Chief-Justice, salary, \$5,500, and six Associate Justices, salaries of each \$5,000. The



BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

Superior Court consists of a Chief-Justice, salary \$4,500, and nine Associate Justices. Judges of both these Courts are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Council, and hold office during good behavior. There are also Probate, District, Municipal and Police Courts and trial justices.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt Jan. 1, 1890, \$31,381,158.30, all funded. Sinking fund and assets, \$28,568,960.37. General statement of State Bonds issued: Southern Vermont Railroad, 1890, \$200,000; Coast Defence, 1883, \$8,000; Troy & Greenfield Railroad, 1888-1897, \$14,198,028.20; Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 1900, \$3,618,729.40; Bounty Fund, 1883, 1894, and 1895, \$8,403,148.90; War Fund, 1889, \$1,005,419; Danvers Lunatic Hospital, 1894, 1896, and 1897, \$1,500,000; Harbor Improvements (new), 1896, \$300,000; Worcester Lunatic Asylum,

\$1,100. State receipts for 1890: On account of revenues, \$11,381,720.82; on account of funds, \$13,253,352.33. Disbursements for 1890: Account of current expenditures, \$11,481,502.07 (including public debt interest, \$1,523,556.77); account of funds, loans, etc., \$10,372,635.11. Amount raised by taxation 1890, for State purposes, \$1,749,212.50. Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$1,600,137,807; personal, \$553,996,819. Total, May 1, 1890, \$2,154,134,626. Total number of polls in this State, 1890, subject to tax of 50c. to \$2, 615,073. Total amount of poll tax, 1890, \$1,230,146. Payment of this tax is a condition of suffrage. Rate of State tax, year ending Jan. 1, 1891, 85 3-10 cents on the \$1,000.

EDUCATION.—The educational interests of the State command great attention. The public school system has been in use for more than forty years, and is second to none in the country. The school board consists of ten members, including both the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. School attendance is obligatory. The school age is from five to fifteen years. In 1888 there were 350,000 scholars enrolled, with a daily attendance of 264,723. Expenditures \$6,918,479.

There are six Normal schools in the State. The State Agricultural school is at Amherst, founded in 1866, with a permanent interest bearing

fund of \$360,000, and land valued at \$37,000. The Institute of Technology is at Boston, the Industrial School of Science at Worcester, and the Agassiz School of Natural History on Penikese Island. Harvard University, one of the oldest and wealthiest institutions of learning in the United States; founded in 1636, with investments amounting to about \$3,000,000, and an annual income of about \$150,000, is located at Cambridge. Amherst College, situated at Amherst, was founded in 1821, and besides munificent dona-

tions from private individuals, received \$50,000 from the State. Williams College, Tufts' College, Boston College, and Boston University are the leading denominational institutions of learning. There are seven schools of theology, two of law, and five medical colleges in the State. The Conservatory of Music, the largest and best in the country, is at Boston. There are three female colleges of high rank: LaSalle at Auburndale, Wellesley at Wellesley, and Smith at Northampton. Mount Holyoke Seminary at South Hadley, has a national reputation.

CLIMATE.—The winters of Massachusetts are severe and protracted, the summers short and warm, and the range of the thermometer from 10° below zero to 100° Fahr. Snow falls usually during seven months, and the annual precipitation of rain and melted snow is about forty-five inches. The prevailing winds are from the east, especially in spring, and heavy fogs are common on the coast.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Massachusetts is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, south by Rhode Island and Connecticut, west by New York, and north by Vermont and New Hampshire; its eastern boundary is 200 miles, Rhode Island about 70 miles, Connecticut 85 miles, New York 50 miles, along Vermont and New Hampshire 135 miles. It has an ex-

treme length from northeast to southwest of about 160 miles; a breadth varying from forty-seven miles in the western to about 100 miles in the eastern part, and an area of 8,040 square miles. It is the most thickly populated State of the Union.

The population by decades, in 1790 was 378,787; 1800, 422,845; 1810, 472,040; 1820, 523,159; 1830, 610,408; 1840, 737,099; 1850, 994,514; 1860, 1,231,066; 1870, 1,457,351; 1880, 1,783,085. Male population 1880, 924,537. Female, 858,475. Native, 1,339,594. Foreign, 443,491. Colored, 5,956. Electoral votes, 14.

The surface of the State is mostly uneven; the east and northeast divisions are hilly, the southeast is low and sandy, the west and north are in many places rough and mountainous; two chains of the Green Mountains of Vermont traverse the western section, and are known as the Hoosac and Taconic ridges; the latter is the highest and most westerly, its principal elevations being Saddle Mountain, 3,505 feet, and Mt. Everett, 2,624 feet in height. The Hoosac range in its highest part does not rise above 1,600 feet. Several isolated peaks are found in the Connecticut valley, Mt. Tom, Sugar Loaf and Mt. Holyoke being most prominent. The Wachusett mountain in Princeton, is isolated and rises to an elevation of

2,018 feet. The sea coast is extremely irregular and deeply indented, and there are numerous safe and commodious harbors. Several islands lie off the south coast which belong to the State, the largest being Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and the Elizabeth Islands.

Nearly all of the rivers afford valuable water power, which the thrifty inhabitants have not failed to utilize. Of the larger rivers the Merrimac, which rises in New Hampshire and flows thirty-five miles through the northeastern section of the State,

alone falls into the sea within the limits of the State; it is also the only navigable river. The Connecticut, Housatonic, Hoosic, Taunton and Blackstone, flow through Massachusetts. The Charles and Mystic Rivers empty into Boston Bay. There are a few small lakes within its borders.

Coal, iron and other minerals have been found in different parts of the State, but not in sufficient quantity and quality to prove profitable. Wild animals have become nearly exhausted. The edible fish on the coast are abundant.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—The State presents a great variety of attractions. The islands off the southern coast are surrounded by fine scenery and scores of natural and artificial curiosities, with many interesting and beautiful localities. The mountains and valleys of the western section present some of the most picturesque scenery to be found in New England. The valley of the Connecticut is remarkable for its beauty of scenery and commanding prospects. The smaller rivers with their almost unlimited water power, whose charming valleys are lined with cordons of enterprising manufacturing villages, are worthy of note. Many lakes and ponds, none of them large enough to be useful for navigation, are of unrivaled beauty.



THE CITY AND HARBOR OF BOSTON.

On the seacoast are many pretty celebrated summer resorts, each provided with large hotels, fine cottages, having good beach, safe bathing and pure, invigorating air. The most noted are: Nahant, Swampscott, Cohasset, Beverly and Nantasket Beach, on the eastern coast, Edgartown and Cottage City on Martha's Vineyard, and Princeton, near Mt. Wachusett.

INDUSTRIES.—Of the whole area of the State more than one-half is improved, the productions being those of other New England States, corn, wheat, rye, hay, potatoes and tobacco, forming the chief. In the southeastern part of the State cranberries are grown with great success, and the yearly product is large. Fruit trees are plentiful, with an abundance of fruit. Wool, butter and cheese, maple sugar and honey, are staple productions.

Massachusetts is noted for the great interest taken in manufactures, ranking third in the United States. The principal articles manufactured are textile fabrics, leather, boots and shoes, jewelry, paper and woodenware. The gross value of manufactured products in 1880 amounted to \$631,135,284; total capital invested, \$308,806,185; total value of materials, \$386,972,655; total number of manufacturing establishments, 14,352. Iron, silver, copper and coal are all mined to some extent in the State. Fine building stone is abundant, the gray granite of Quincy Hills and the white marble of Berkshire county both being noted. The foreign and domestic commerce of the State is varied and extensive. The mackerel and cod-fisheries employ 615 vessels; the largest fishing centers are Gloucester and New Bedford. Granite and ice are important exports.

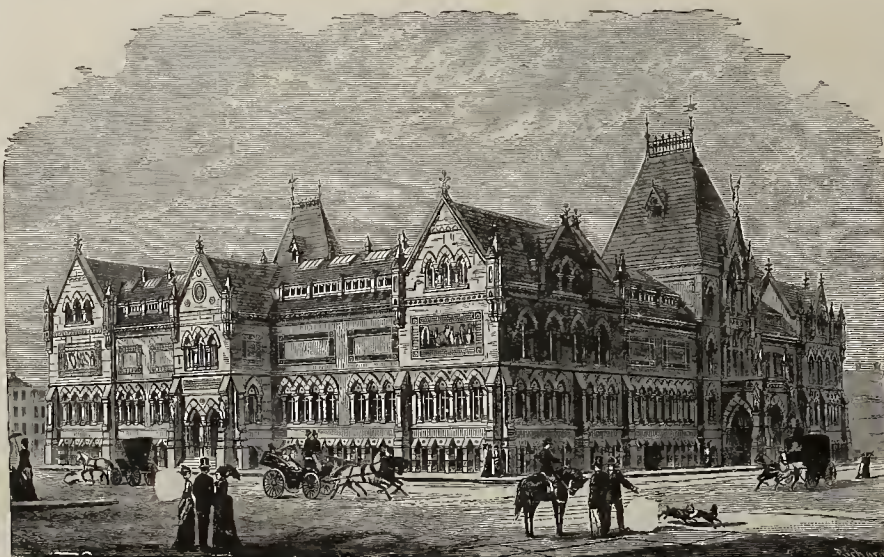
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Three railroad commissioners who hold office three years, at a salary of \$3,500, appointed by the Governor, have a

general supervision of all railroads, and make annual reports on their condition. The number of miles of railroad in the State in 1886 was 1,989. The capital stock of the companies at the same date amounted to \$103,844,659, and the funded debt to \$83,832,093; while the total investment for roads and equipment had amounted to \$209,146,505. The State issued bonds for a large amount for the building of railroads, but most of the appropriations were used for the building of the great Hoosac Tunnel, which is four and three-quarters miles in length, and cost for construction about \$16,000,000. The tunnel affords the most direct communication between Boston and the West. R. R. mileage, 1891, 2,088.

CITIES.—*Boston*, population 1880, 362,839; 1890, 448,477; the capital and metropolis of the State and New England, and seat of Suffolk county; situate on the west end of Massachusetts Bay on an inlet which forms one of the best havens in the world, known as Boston harbor. The harbor contains an area of 75 square miles, and includes many islands; it has sufficient water for admission of the largest vessels, and admirably protected for defense or trade. Boston is second only to New York in the extent of its commerce, and contains immense wealth. The surface is uneven, undulated, in fact, originally but a small peninsula, the city now embraces about 23,000 acres, 800 of which were formed by filling in ad-

jacent lands. It was founded in 1630 by John Blackstone, who five years later sold out his entire interest, right and title for £30. It has steadily increased in wealth and population, and overleaped its natural limits; has since annexed the following towns and cities: East and South Boston; Roxbury, in 1868; Dorchester, in 1870; Charlestown, West Roxbury and Brighton, in 1874. Boston has several fine parks, the Common and the Public Gardens in the heart of the city being the most popular. A large park on the "Back Bay" lands is in process of formation. Statues of many of her honored sons ornament the parks and other public places. The city possesses a greater historical interest than any other American city. Among the most remarkable buildings are Christ Church, the oldest in the city, and the one from the steeple of which Paul Revere's signal was hung; the Old South Church, built in 1730, one of the most famous in the country; in it Warren delivered his remarkable oration on the anniversary of the "Boston Massacre," March 5, 1776. Here the patriotic colonists met to discuss the tax on tea; the British soldiers desecrated it in 1775, using it as a stable for their horses. It is now used as a historical museum. Faneuil Hall, built in 1742, with its valuable paintings. The old Statehouse, built in 1763 in which independence was born, according

to Governor Adams. Bunker Hill Monument, on Breed's Hill, stands near the spot where Warren fell; its corner stone was laid by Lafayette in 1825. It is a plain granite shaft, 220 feet high, and 31 feet square at the base. In its modern buildings the city has much to be proud of, as they are unsurpassed for architectural beauty and grandeur by any in the United States. The suburban region lying around Boston is remarkable for its varied scenery as well as the elegance and taste displayed in the private dwell-



BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

ings with which it is adorned.

In its public schools and benevolent societies, Boston is specially noted. Harvard College, at Cambridge, founded in 1636; the Boston Latin School, 1635; Institute of Technology, in 1861; Boston College, 1863; Boston University in 1869; Chauncey Hall School, Conservatory of Music, 180 public schools, all prove the culture and literary taste of its inhabitants. In the extent of its libraries Boston stands at the head of American cities. The chief libraries are: The Public, the Athenæum, the Historical Society, the State Library, the Social Law; the Historic-genealogies, the General Theological, Natural History Society and the Congregational. The city is also noted for its musical societies, art associations and social clubs, most of which have well appointed buildings of their own.

Worcester, population 1880, 58,291; 1890, 84,655; forty-four miles west of Boston, situated in a charming valley surrounded by hills. It is an important railroad, manufacturing and mercantile center. It contains the American Antiquarian Society; State Normal School; College of the Holy Cross and Highland Military Academy; two State asylums for lunatics; the Oread Institute for young ladies; various educational institutions; upward of thirty-five churches; fourteen banks; ten newspapers; fine public buildings. Manufactures embrace boots and shoes, woolen,

cotton, carpets, pistols, wire, saddles, paper, musical instruments, boilers, locks, etc.

Lowell, population 1880, 59,475; 1890, 77,696; situate at the confluence of the Concord and Merrimac Rivers; is an extensive manufacturing city, and has well earned the name of "Manchester of America." The falls



FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON.

of Merrimac River afford inexhaustible power, which has been utilized by large manufacturing corporations in the manufacture of cotton goods, prints, woollens, carpets, etc. The city has several banks, literary institutions and churches.

Cambridge, population 1880, 52,669; 1890, 70,028; situate on the west side of Charles River, which separates it from Boston. It is a beautiful city, with fine streets and elegant residences. It is the seat of the University of Cambridge, the oldest in the United States, incorporated in 1628, and called Harvard College from its principal founder. The college occupies a plat of fourteen acres handsomely laid out and well shaded. Mount Auburn Cemetery is located here, as also an Episcopal theological seminary and other valuable institutions.

Fall River, population 1880, 48,961; 1890, 74,398; situated at the mouth of Taunton River, the terminus of the Old Colony Railroad. A magnificent line of steamers connects this city with New York. Fall River, a remarkable stream, descends 130 feet in a half mile, and affords abundant water power. The city has a safe harbor; forty large cotton mills and many other manufactories, which employ an immense capital. It is one of the most important manufacturing centers of the country.

Lynn, population 1880, 38,274; 1890, 55,727; situate ten miles north-east of Boston, a railroad center and terminus, two miles from the famous watering place of Nahant. It has charming surroundings. Its chief industry is the manufacture of boots and shoes. It contains upward of twenty churches, several national banks, a public library, a high school and other institutions of learning.

Lawrence, population 44,654; situate on both sides of the Merrimac River, twenty-six miles northwest of Boston; an extensive railroad and manufacturing town. A dam of solid granite has been thrown across the rapids, and a canal ninety feet wide and more than one mile long, constructed for the utilization of this immense water power. It has extensive woolen and cotton mills, many churches, schools, etc.

Springfield, population 1880, 33,340; 1890, 44,179; county seat of Hampden county, situate on the left side of Connecticut River. It is the seat of many important manufacturing establishments, which are supplied with water power by the falls of Mill River, and among which are the United States Armory, employing about 700 men, chiefly in the manufacture of carbines and rifles; foundries, manufactories of fire engines, locomotive wheels, railway carriages, India rubber goods, machinery, etc. The city contains upward of twenty-six churches, a library and museum, about thirty-two schools, several daily newspapers, banks, etc. The city is one of the finest in New England.

New Bedford, population 1880, 26,845; 1890, 40,733; a seaport, fifty-five miles south of Boston. Since 1755 it has been the chief center of the American whale fisheries; situate on Buzzard's Bay. The harbor is spacious and is rendered secure by Sconcut Neck, Charles Point and a small island. The city has considerable manufacturing, and contains cotton and woolen mills, shoe factories, glass works, rolling mills, flouring mills, upward of twenty-five churches, an orphan asylum, hospital, etc.

Salem, population 1880, 27,563; 1890, 30,801; a port of entry, fourteen miles northeast of Boston; has large manufacturing interests, founded in 1626, and is the oldest town except Plymouth, in the State; it is the well-known "Naumkeag" of Indian history. It contains the Peabody Academy of Science, the Essex Institute, the Salem Athenæum, a normal and high school, several newspapers, twenty churches, a cotton mill, etc. Here nineteen persons were hanged for witchcraft in 1692. There is a fine harbor, from which formerly a large trade was carried on with the Old World.

Somerville, population 40,152, near Boston, has large manufacturing interests; its chief industries are brass tubing, bottles, bleaching and flour mills.

Holyoke, population 1880, 21,915; 1890, 35,637, in Hampden county, situate on the Connecticut River, north of Springfield; is important for manufacture of paper, wire, alpaca, spool thread writing paper, etc.

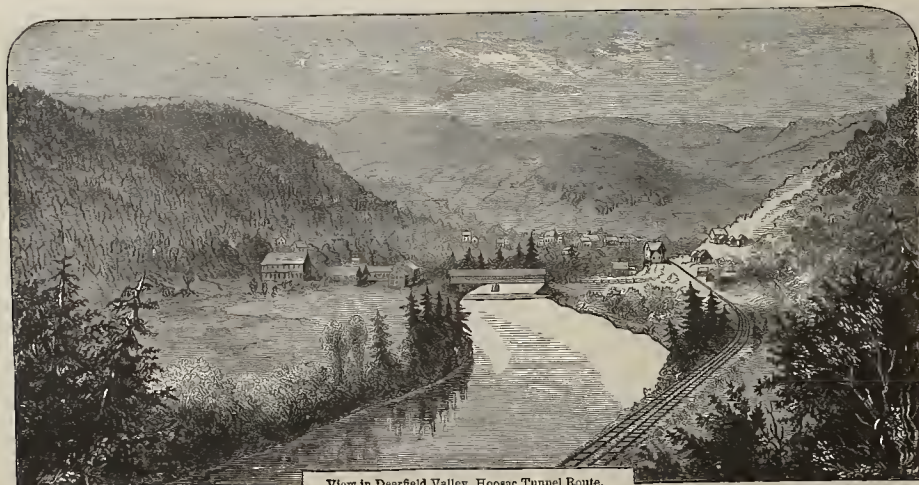


HAMPDEN COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

Chelsea, population 27,909, situate near Boston; is noted for its manufactures; contains a United States marine hospital, an Academy of Music,

a public library, churches, etc. *Taunton*, population 25,448, situate on Taunton River thirty-five miles south of Boston; is largely engaged in coasting trade and fisheries; abundant water power is afforded by Taunton River and branches.

Gloucester, population 24,651, a seaport eighteen miles from Salem,



View in Deerfield Valley, Hoosac Tunnel Route.

It is, the most extensive fishing port in the United States. Thatcher's Island, which is equipped with lighthouses, forms a part of the township. The harbor is large and safe. Gloucester enjoys some popularity as a summer resort. It has also large quarries.

Haverhill, population 27,412, on the Merrimac, thirty-two miles north from Boston; chief manufacturing interest is boots and shoes. *Newton*, population 24,379, on Charles River, eight miles from Boston; has manufactures of cloth, cotton, machinery, hosiery, paper, glue, cordage, etc. *Brockton*, population 27,294, formerly North Bridgewater, in Plymouth county; is an important manufacturing city. *Newburyport*, population 13,947, a port of entry, situate at the mouth of the Merrimac River, forty miles north of Boston. Its manufactures include boots and shoes, leather, cotton, sheetings, combs and hats; has considerable commerce. *Pittsfield*, population 17,281, in Berkshire county, is picturesquely situated and a thriving manufacturing town. *Fitchburg*, population 22,037, in Worcester county; is important for its numerous manufactures. *Northampton*, population 14,990, situate on the west side of the Connecticut River, eighteen miles above Springfield, the center of a romantic mountain region, possessing fine landscapes; it is the seat of Smith's College for young ladies. Its manufactures are cutlery, tape, pencils, emery wheels, etc. *Malden*, population 23,031, five miles northeast from Boston, and united to Charlestown by a bridge. Manufactures gloves, rubber shoes, lasts, upholsterers' goods, etc. *Waltham*, population 18,707, ten miles from Boston. The great manufactory of the Waltham watch company is located here and is the largest of its kind in the world. It has abundant water power, other leading manufactures are roller skates, sheathing paper, cotton, etc. *Chicopee*, population 14,050, situate on the Connecticut river north of Springfield; is a thriving city. Its chief manufacture is cotton goods. *Attleborough*, population 7,577, in Bristol

county, forty miles from Boston, an important railroad and commercial center, is noted for its extensive manufactures of jewelry.

North Adams, population 16,074, charmingly situated in Berkshire county, is an important manufacturing, commercial and railroad center. *Quincy*, population 16,723, in Norfolk county, located on Quincy Bay, in Boston Harbor, eight miles southeast of Boston. It has extensive manufactories of boots and shoes, and immense granite quarries. Its public buildings are imposing, and private residences handsome.

Woburn, population 13,499, was formerly called Charlestown village. It was founded in 1641. The manufacture of leather for shoe stock is the great industry of the place, besides which there are many other flourishing manufactories. *Marlborough*, population 13,805, in Middlesex county; is largely engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, machinery and dye goods, also an important trade and railroad center. *Weymouth*, population 10,866, charmingly situated in Norfolk county; is largely engaged in manufacturing. North, East and South Weymouth are flourishing villages adjoining

the town.

Massachusetts possesses several charming and flourishing college towns that have achieved world-wide reputation. *Cambridge*, the seat of Harvard University. *Northampton*, the seat of Smith College. *Andover*, population 6,142, is the seat of the Andover Theological Seminary, and of Phillips' Academy, also of the Abbott Female Academy. The town was incorporated in 1646. *Williamstown*, population 4,221, situate on Troy & Boston Railway, is noted for its grand mountain scenery, and especially



VIEW ON DEERFIELD RIVER, HOOSAC TUNNEL ROUTE.

as the seat of Williams College. *Wellesley*, population 3,600, a village on the Boston & Albany Railroad, fifteen miles west of Boston, is the seat of Wellesley College, a higher institution of learning for young women. *Amherst*, population 4,512, is a college town surrounded by picturesque natural scenery. It is the seat of Amherst College, this institution, founded in 1821, enjoys an enviable reputation, also of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and Experiment Station, which occupies fine buildings on fertile lands with a beautiful location. The town has good public buildings and many large and handsome private residences.



MICHIGAN.

Area 57,430 Square Miles. Population (1890) 2,093,889.

The first actual white settlement within the limits of the State was a mission at Sault Ste. Marie, founded in 1668 by Father Marquette and others. Three years later Fort Michilimackinac (now Mackinaw) was established by the French. Detroit was visited by the Jesuits and fur traders as early as 1610, while in 1641 some French Jesuits found their way to the falls of the St. Mary. Detroit was founded in 1701 by Cadillac; the whole territory was nominally under the jurisdiction of France until the treaty of 1763, France surrendering all claims to Canada to Great Britain. This was followed by the conspiracy of Pontiac. The garrison at Mackinaw was slaughtered, and Detroit was subjected to a long siege. At the close of the War of Independence the territory passed under the jurisdiction of Virginia, and on July 13, 1787, it became a part of the "Northwest Territory," and afterward formed a part of the Territory of Indiana. In 1805 it was erected into a

separate Territory. The boundaries were not those of the present State; it at one time extended westward to the Missouri River, and did not include the Upper Peninsula, this section was incorporated with the State in 1837. During the war of 1812-14 Michigan was constantly harassed by the Indians and British. They captured Detroit, Mackinaw and Frenchtown, and devastated the country generally. They were finally driven out by General Harrison, and in 1814 a truce was concluded with the Indians. In 1819 the Territory sent a delegate to Congress. What is now Wisconsin was annexed to the Territory in 1818 and 1834, and was formed into Wisconsin Territory in 1836. In 1835 a State Constitution was adopted, but rejected by Congress. A second constitution (compromise) was adopted in December, 1836, and the State admitted into the Union Jan. 26, 1837, with the capital at Detroit. In 1847 the seat of government was removed to Lansing, at that time a dense wilderness. A third constitution was adopted in 1850, which, with subsequent amendments, is now in force. The State derives its name from two Chippewa words, *mitchi* and *sawegagan*, meaning the "lake country." It is nicknamed the "Lake State," also the "Wolverine State."

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor is elected for a term of two years;

he must be a citizen of the United States for five years and of the State two years; he is paid a salary of \$1,000; his succession is vested in: 1. The Lieutenant-Governor. 2. The President of the Senate *pro tempore*. The Legislature is composed of 32 Senators, and 100 Representatives, who are elected for two years each. Sessions are biennial, and unlimited. Legislators must be citizens of the United States and a qualified voter in the county where chosen. They receive \$3 per day and 10 cents mileage. Suffrage is extended to every male adult citizen of the United States, a resident of the State three months, and of the town ten days. Registration required by law. Duelists are excluded from voting.

JUDICIARY.—The State Supreme Court consists of one Chief-Justice and three Associate Justices, elected by the people for a term of eight years, and ineligible to re-election. Salary, \$4,000 each. There are fourteen circuit courts presided over by one judge elected for six years. Salary of each \$1,800. A probate judge is elected in each county for four years, and justices of the peace in every township for the same term.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt Jan. 1, 1891, \$10,992 83; only nominal—bonds probably lost. State receipts for year ending June

30, 1890, \$3,377,238.62. Expenditures, \$3,342,168.03. Amount raised by taxation, \$1,826,521.19; a part of this amount was derived from tax on railroad corporations. Taxable property as assessed in 1890: Real and personal, total value, as fixed by State Board of Equalization, \$945,450,000, in 1890. Rate of State tax, 13 cents on each \$100 of valuation. There is no poll tax levied.

EDUCATION.—

The State takes high rank in all

matters pertaining to education. Every sixteenth section was set apart for the support of public schools, and by the constitution of the State the proceeds of these lands afford a permanent educational fund. Liberal land grants were also made for higher education. The State Agricultural College near Lansing, has a farm of 675 acres and an endowment fund yielding annually \$16,000. The State Normal School opened in 1853 is at Ypsilanti, and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; the latter was founded in 1837, when it received an endowment of seventy-two sections. It is opened to students of both sexes. Its permanent fund, which is held in trust by the State, amounts to \$543,968. Beside these there are six other colleges under patronage of different denominations, each of which stands among the foremost of Western colleges. The general management of the State University is lodged with eight Regents, elected by the people at the spring biennial elections, two at each election. There are also several seminaries of high grade for both men and women, while the professional schools equal the best elsewhere. The school age is from five to twenty years. Total number of scholars enrolled (1888-9) 411,954. Total public school expenditures \$4,730,665. Number of periodicals published in the State in 1891 was 672.



DETROIT (FROM CLEVELAND AND DETROIT NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS).

CLIMATE.—Owing to a difference in latitude there is a great variation in the climate. The climate of the southern portion is comparatively mild, while in the north the winters are cold and rigorous. There is a difference of about 7° in the temperature of the northern and southern portions of the State, the mean annual temperature at Detroit for nineteen years was 47° and 25° Fahrenheit. The average annual rainfall at Detroit is 30.07 inches. The climate is healthful, and the death rate low.

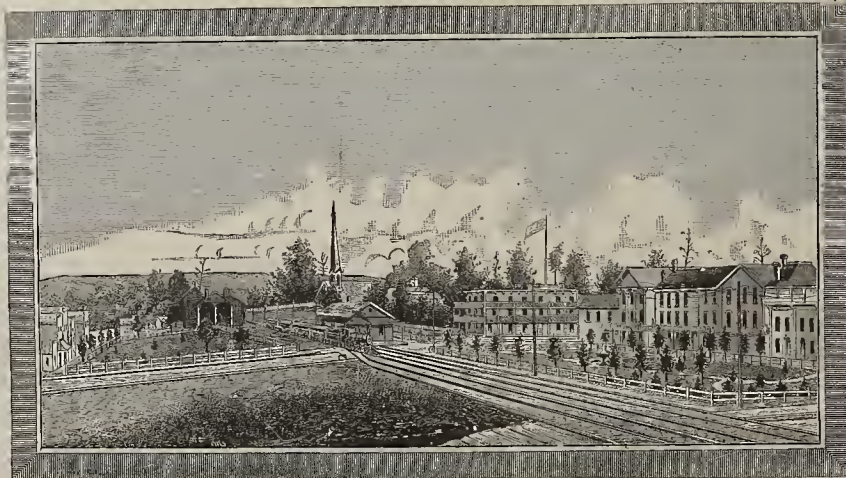
PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Michigan lies in latitude $40^{\circ} 42'$ to $48^{\circ} 20'$ north, and longitude $82^{\circ} 26'$ to $90^{\circ} 30'$ west. It is bounded on the north by Lake Superior and St. Mary's River, east by Lake Huron, River and Lake St. Clair, Detroit River and Lake Erie, south by Ohio and Indiana and Wisconsin, and west by Lake Michigan and the State of Wisconsin, and has an area of 57,430 square miles. Population by decades, in 1810 was 4,762; 1820, 8,765; 1830, 31,639; 1840, 212,267; 1850, 397,654; 1860, 749,113; 1870, 1,184,059; 1880, 1,636,937; Males, 862,355; Females, 774,582; Native 1,248,429; Foreign, 388,508; White, 1,614,560; Colored, 22,377, including 27 Chinese, 1 Japanese, 7,249 Indians and half-breeds.

Michigan is composed of two peninsulas of irregular shape separated by the Strait of Mackinaw, which connects Lake Michigan with Lake Huron. They are designated as the Upper and Lower Peninsulas; the largest or Lower embraces the whole territory lying between the two lakes mentioned, and at its southeast corner touches Lake Erie. The great mass of the inhabitants of the State dwell on the Lower peninsula. The general surface of the Lower peninsula consists of plains and tablelands, with occasional prairie and considerable timber. Its length from north to south is 277 miles, its greatest breadth from east to west 259 miles. In the south there are some irregular hills, and bordering on Lake Michigan, bluffs and sand hills are from 100 to 300 feet high. The principal rivers of this section are the Muskegon, 200 miles long, rising in Houghton Lake. The Grand River, 270 miles in length, emptying into Grand Lake at Grand Haven. The St. Joseph, reaching Lake Michigan at St. Joseph. The Cheboygan, flowing west of north 100 miles and falling into Lake Huron opposite Bois Blanc Island. The river, Thunder Bay, flows into the bay of same name. Manistee River flows west and empties into Lake Michigan at town of same name. The Saginaw, a considerable stream of Central Michigan, flows into Saginaw Bay. The

Huron River rises in the interior of the peninsula, and flowing eastward, falls into Lake St. Clair. The Detroit River or rather strait, connects Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie, a distance of twenty-eight miles; though incommenced by several islands it is navigable for the largest lake vessels.

The Upper peninsula is rugged and rocky, broken up by hills which in the western section rise to the height of 2,000 feet. It is 318 miles in length from east to west, and from 30 to 165 miles in width. The western

portion is largely given up to mining. It contains the most productive copper region in the world except Chili, and inexhaustible mines of iron. The land is generally sterile. The Ontonagon and Tequamenon are the principal rivers of the Upper peninsula. The total length of the lake shore is 1,620 miles, exclusive of the frequent bays and inlets. There are numerous islands in the State; the chief ones are Isle Royale and Grand Isle, in Lake Superior; Sugar and Nebish, in St. Mary's Strait, and Drummond Island at



PETOSKEY, MICHIGAN.

its mouth; Marquette, Mackinaw and Bois Blanc near the north end of Lake Huron, and the Beaver, Fox and Manitou groups in the north end of Lake Michigan. There are many small lakes scattered throughout the State, and some marshes and great forests in the Upper peninsula. The principal lakes are Mullet, Cheboygan, Grand, Hubbard, Otsego, Higgins, Houghton, Manistee, Big Clam, etc., in the north part, Big Sable, Rose, Chippewa, Fremont in the central part, and Lakeville, Gun, etc., in the

south portion of the State. Coal is found in the southeast part of the State, but the veins are too far below the surface to be worked to advantage. Large quantities of building stone consisting of granite, brown, red, blue and gray freestone, are quarried. The State is first in importance among salt-producing States.

The extensive forests are a covert for large numbers of wild animals and birds of great variety. Edible fish are abundant in nearly all of the waters of the State.



GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

CURIOSITIES, ETC.—The Upper peninsula in its mountain region presents some picturesque and inviting scenery. Its numerous lakes and immense forests well stocked with game of all kinds, is the sportsman's paradise. The islands, shores and lakes are dotted with attractive and well-patronized summer resorts. The cool, pure and bracing air, clear crystal spring water are especially adapted to the necessities of the invalid, and welcome to the tourist. In a State abounding in so many attractive and popular resorts, it would be impossible in the small space allotted the

compiler to designate all, and to note a few would be an injustice to the many. On the eastern and northern shore of Lake Michigan, and eastern shore of Huron and St. Clair, are several resorts that compare favorably with the best kept and most popular of the Eastern summer resorts. The scenery of the lake and river region of the peninsulas is unsurpassed in the United States.

The "Pictured rocks," so called, on the shores of Lake Superior, a little west of the Sault St. Marie, are impressive and wonderful natural curiosities. They are sandstones, worn by the water into picturesque shapes, resembling old castles, temples, arches, etc. In some instances the



ARCH ROCK, MACKINAC ISLAND.
(Reached by Steamers of Cleveland & Detroit Navigation Co.)

upper surfaces of these bluffs project so far over the lake that steamers pass directly under them, and behind cascades that fall from their summits.

Directly opposite the town of St. Ignace, Mackinac county, standing out in bold relief, is the beautiful and important Island of Mackinac, the "Gem of the Straits," the white walls of the old French fortress appearing 300 feet above the level of the waters of the lake, and overlooking the whole channel and surroundings. This "wonderful isle" is a mass of calcareous rock, and rises from the bed of Lake Huron. The cliffs shoot up from the island perpendicularly, and some of them tower aloft

in pinnacles resembling numerous Gothic steeples. ^{one} Many caverns have been found which contained various relics of the departed tribes, proving the fact that the ancient Indians, like the inhabitants of far away Hindostan, place their dead in natural caverns to rest until the judgment day.

The gleaming white walls of the fort frown down upon the old-fashioned French town, which nestles around the harbor in very primitive style, and afford a good view of the entire island. Curious little caves and glens are discovered here and there; traces of the old time dense growth of different kinds of hardwood are noticeable; winding paths and romantic situations abound, and tempt the wanderer's steps; and eminences and peaks overlooking the spreading waters and offering glorious views of the surrounding country, are of slight interest as compared with the wonderful romance of the whole. An innumerable number of natural points of interest are on the island and in its vicinity. The charming and picturesque towns of Cheboygan, Mackinaw, Harbor Point and Springs, Charlevoix and Petoskey are within easy distance by boat or rail. The Michigan Central Railroad and its network of branches, as also the popular Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Line reaches nearly all of the health, pleasure, game and fishing resorts of Northern Michigan.

Scattered throughout the State are several popular and noted mineral springs; among the more noted are the Mineral Springs at Mount Clemens, situated on the left bank of the Clinton River, four miles above Lake St.



UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, AT ANN ARBOR.

Clair. The St. Clair Mineral Springs, where is a large hotel and excellent bath house, are twelve miles from Port Huron. There are several mineral springs at Ann Arbor, and mineral springs at Ypsilanti, Benton Harbor, Kalamazoo, Spring Lake and other points. Among the falls are the Carp, 200 feet descent, and Dead River, 66 feet.

INDUSTRIES.—Agriculture, mining, lumbering, manufacturing and commerce, command the attention of the inhabitants. Michigan ranks high as an agricultural State. Large crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes are produced, as also great quantities of wool, butter and cheese. Orchards are abundant; the value of the fruit products exceeds that of New Jersey or California. The copper mines of the State are the richest known, and are extensively worked. The largest mass of pure copper ever found weighed 446 tons. The copper district embraces the counties of Houghton, Keweenaw, Ontonagon and Isle Royale. The Calumet copper mines are the largest, giving employment (in 1883) to 2,000 men. In 1882 the product was \$50,770,719, about one-eighth of the entire annual production of the world. The dividends of copper mines of the Lake Superior district in a single year (1882) aggregated \$2,900,000; the total dividends up to Jan. 1, 1884, reached the large sum of over \$30,000,000. The iron ore found in the State is of superior quality, the standard yield being as high as 66 per cent. pure iron, while the ore is free of phosphorus. The chief manufacture of the State consists of the products of the sawmill, and is greater than that of any other State. The lumber manufactured in 1880 amounted to 3,938,187,227 feet; the stock of lumber on hand at the same time was 886,617,679 feet. There are also many other establishments for the manufacture of leather, woodenware, railway cars, hardware and agricultural implements. The fisheries, though secondary, yet are important sources of wealth, large quantities being taken for home use and export.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The total mileage in the State in 1886

was 5,211, with capital stock of \$93,471,679; funded debt, \$98,472,866; showing a total investment of \$214,249,626. The history of a single one of its leading railroads is as follows: The Michigan Central Railroad was commenced in 1836 by the Detroit & St. Joseph Railroad Company, chartered June 29, 1832. It was sold (before completion) to the State, April 22, 1837. It was opened from Detroit to Ypsilanti (30 miles), Feb. 3, 1838; to Ann Arbor (eight miles further), Oct. 17, 1839; to Dexter (nine miles), June 30, 1841; to Jackson (twenty-nine miles), Dec. 30, 1841; to Marshall (thirty-two miles), Aug. 12, 1844; to Battle Creek (thirteen miles), Nov. 25, 1845; to Kalamazoo (twenty-three miles), Feb. 2, 1846; a total thus far of 144 miles. The Michigan Central Railroad Company was chartered in 1846, and purchased from the State the railway for \$2,000,000 (four-fifths of its cost), and took possession of it Sept. 24, 1846. The road was completed to Niles (forty-seven miles), in 1848; to Michigan City (thirty-seven miles), in 1850; to Kensington (forty-three miles), in 1852. From the last place it uses the track of the Illinois Central to reach Chicago, fourteen miles distant. Its earnings during the year 1883 aggre-

county, is situated on both sides of Grand River. It is an important railroad center, and the second city in size and trade of the State; has extensive manufacturing interests, and abundant water power. The city contains several public halls, churches, schools, libraries, and is noted for its attractive business and public buildings, and elegant private dwellings, etc. It was first settled in 1833, and incorporated in 1850. Reed Lake, three miles from the city, and connected by street car or drive along excellent roads, is a charming and much frequented spot.

East Saginaw, population 1880, 19,016; 1886, 29,100 situate on the east bank of Saginaw River, twenty miles from its mouth, and two miles below Saginaw in the county of same name; is the center of the largest lumber and salt trade in the United States, and an important railroad town; contains fine hotels, public halls, opera house, large schools and churches.

Bay City, population 1880, 20,693; 1890, 27,839, seat of Bay county, on east bank of Saginaw River, four miles from head of Saginaw Bay opposite West Bay city, connected therewith by wagon bridge. It is an important railroad center, with large lumber manufacturing and salt inter-

ests. The fisheries of the city are second only to those of Newfound-land. The city contains numerous fine public and private buildings.

Jackson, population 20,798, estimated at 19,136, seat of the county of same name, situate on both sides of the Grand River at an elevation of 440 feet above Lake Michigan. It is one of the chief railroad centers of the State; has large manufacturing and mercantile industries; contains the machine and repair shops of the Michigan Central Railroad, and is the site of the Michigan State Prison. It is conceded to be one of the handsomest cities in the West; fine, well-shaded streets, and elegant private residences.

Saginaw City, popu-lation 1880, 10,525; 1890, 46,322, seat of county



Bird's Eye View of Mackinac Isl. —The Great Historic Summer Resort and Sanitarium—National Park.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Fort Mackinac. | 5. Skull Cave. | 9. Cliffs. | 13. Battlefield, 1814. | 17. Devil's Kitchen. | 21. Distillery, 1812. |
| 2. Fort Holmes. | 6. Quarry 1780. | 10. Aich Rock | 14. Scott's Cave | 18. Pontiac's Lookout. | 22. Plenk's Grand Hotel. |
| 3. Catholic Cemetery. | 7. Lincolin, 1780. | 11. Sugar Loaf | 15. British Landing. | 19. Oblisk. | 23. Det & Cie. Steam Nav.Co's Wharf. |
| 4. Military Cemetery. | 8. Robinson's Folly. | 12. Skull Rock. | 16. Lover's Leap. | 20. Old Indian Burying Ground. | |

gated \$14,009,766.69; its expenses, \$9,741,638.45. Its total length is 270.07 miles; it leases 764.26 miles from other roads in the State, and operates in Canada 433.82. R. R. mileage 1891, 6,952.

CITIES.—*Detroit*, population 1880, 116,340; 1890, 205,876, situate on the western bank of Detroit River, eighteen miles north of the west end of Lake Erie, and nine miles below Lake St. Clair. It is finely located for trade and commerce, and is one of the most important cities on the lakes. It is the western gateway of Canada, and controls a large trade with the Provinces. Detroit is noted for its beautiful situation and broad, well-shaded streets, large and commodious mercantile and public buildings, handsome churches and schoolhouses, large financial institutions, and many manufacturing establishments. Its shipping and railroad interests are extensive. It is largely interested in iron and copper mining and the lumber business. In 1670 Detroit was a trading fort, an important United States post in 1812, when it was captured by the British and retaken by the Americans the year following. Its prosperity has been rapid and permanent.

Grand Rapids, population 1880, 32,016; 1890, 60,278, seat of Kent

county, is a flourishing town, situate on the west side of Saginaw River, two miles above East Saginaw, with which it is connected by bridge. Its business interests are largely confined to the lumber and salt trade. Has several good schools, large churches, fine public buildings, banks, etc.

Muskegon, population 1890, 22,702, seat of Muskegon county, situate on Muskegon Lake, five miles from Lake Michigan. Has one of the finest harbors on the eastern shore, and a considerable trade with Chicago and other lake ports. Its chief industry is lumber; there are between thirty-five and forty mills which cut annually over 600 million feet of lumber. There are valuable manufacturing interests, foundries, machine shops, etc.

Kalamazoo, population 17,853, seat of the county of same name, situate on Kalamazoo River. It is a thriving place, having important agricultural, mercantile and manufacturing industries, and is the center of four railroads. The Kalamazoo College is located here, and admits both sexes. It was incorporated in 1853, founded by Baptists, but open to all denominations. It contains the State Lunatic Asylum, nearly twenty churches, female seminary and business college.

Port Huron, population 1890, 13,543, capital of St. Clair county, situate at the confluence of the Black River with the St. Clair, one mile from Lake Huron. Its business industries are commercial, ship building, manufacturing, lumber, etc.

Battle Creek, population 13,197, in Calhoun county, situate on the Kalamazoo River at the mouth of Battle Creek; possesses one of the finest water powers in the State. Its industries are flour mills, iron foundries, machine shops, etc. The Battle Creek Sanitarium, an important health institution, is located here, as also the Battle Creek College (Seventh Day Adventist), incorporated in 1874.

Lansing, population 1890, 13,102, the capital of the State and of Ingham county, situate near the center of the State at the confluence of Cedar and Grand Rivers. Became the capital in 1847, at which time it was a dense wilderness. The new Statehouse, one of the largest and handsomest structures of the kind in this country, cost \$1,500,000, is in the center of a spacious inclosure of twelve acres overlooking the town, being upon an eminence of about fifty feet above the surface of Grand River. The State Reform School for boys, school for the blind and agricultural school with a farm of 700 acres, and Homœopathic College are located here. It is the center of a populous district, surrounded by a region of great fertility, which with the coal and lumber in the immediate vicinity, forms the stimulus of an ever increasing trade. Its manufacturing interests are extensive.

Adrian, population 8,756, seat of Lenawee county, situate on the Raisin River, is a flourishing town, having extensive manufacturing and mercantile interests. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern car shops are located here. It is the seat of Adrian College; contains several churches, schools, etc.

Flint, population 9,803, seat of Genesee county, situate on the Flint River. The chief industries are lumber, woolen, cotton, milling, carriage and wagon manufactories. The State Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind is located here.

Ann Arbor, population 9,431, seat of Washtenaw county, situate on both sides of the Huron River thirty-eight miles west of Detroit. There are extensive manufactories of iron, plows, wool and flour. The University of Michigan, founded in 1837, though not opened until 1842, is located here; there are forty-one professors, nine assistant professors and thirty-six lecturers and assistants, and a total in 1885 of 1,295 students. It has upward of 60,000 volumes in its library, and possesses an astronomical observatory with the largest and best meridian circles and sidereal clock, a chemical laboratory, and a large refracting telescope with an object glass thirteen inches in diameter, a fire-proof museum, well stocked with specimens, etc. There are colleges of literature, law and medicine.

Other important and thriving towns are: Alpena, population 11,283, county seat and port of entry in Alpena county; Big Rapids, population 5,265, an important railroad center and lumber town; Cadillac, population 4,345, seat of Wexford county, with large lumbering interests; Calumet, population 8,000, in the Upper peninsula in Houghton county, the terminus of Mineral Range Railroad; Charlotte, population 3,848, seat of Easton county and junction of Grand Trunk and Michigan Central Railways; Coldwater, population 5,462, seat of Branch county, the location of a State public school for indigent children; Escanaba, population 8,000, seat of Delta county, on Green Bay, is engaged largely in the shipment of lumber and iron ore; Grand Haven, population 4,988, seat of Ottawa county and port of entry on Lake Michigan; Hancock, population 3,000, in the Upper peninsula, in Houghton county, terminus Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad; Hillsdale, population 3,920, seat of the county of same name, and of Hillsdale College; Houghton, population 2,500, seat of county of same name, largely engaged in mining; Ionia, population 4,999, a railroad and agricultural center; Ishpeming, population 11,184, a flourishing town in the mineral belt of the Upper peninsula; Ludington, population 7,499, seat of Mason county, has large lumber interests; Manistee, population 12,799, at the mouth of Manistee River, largely engaged in the lumber trade; Marquette, population 9,093, largely engaged in shipping ore, etc.; Menominee, population 10,630, county seat of the county of same name.



MINNESOTA.

Area 83,365 Square Miles. Population (1890) 1,301,826.

HISTORY.—Minnesota was first explored in 1680, by Father Hennepin, and some traders and guides who ascended the Mississippi as far as the Falls of St. Anthony. In 1763 the Territory was ceded to Great Britain by France. In 1766 it was explored by John Carver of Connecticut.



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MINNEAPOLIS.

cut. In 1783 the territory east of the Mississippi was nominally transferred to the United States. Minnesota, west of the Mississippi, formed originally a part of the French Possessions, which were transferred to the United States in 1803. It was at first a portion of the Territory of Missouri, and later of that of Iowa. In 1805 a small tract lying between the St. Croix and Mississippi was ceded by the Indians. Fort Snelling was built near St. Anthony's Falls in 1820, and in 1822 a mill was erected on the site of Minneapolis.

In 1823 the first steamboat ascended the Mississippi to the falls of St. Anthony. St. Paul was settled by a small Swiss colony in 1830. In 1838 all Indian titles east of the Mississippi were extinguished. A settle-

ment was commenced at Stillwater in 1842. In 1849 the Territory of Minnesota was established, with the Missouri River forming its western boundary. In 1851 the Indian title to lands between the Red and Mississippi Rivers was extinguished, and from this time the settlement of the Territory was rapid. May 11, 1858 the State was admitted into the Union with its existing boundaries. In 1862 several bands of Dakota and Sioux Indians taking advantage of the absence of a large portion of the able bodied men of the State at the seat of war, attacked the frontier settlements in Brown county, massacring families, burning villages and driving the defenceless inhabitants from their homes in a state of utter destitution. Nearly 1,000 whites perished, of whom 250 were carried off into captivity. General Sibley, former Governor of the State, raised a small corps of volunteers, and met the Indians at New Ulm, Fort Ridgely and Birch Coolie, and on September 23 they were completely subdued, and their prisoners released; 303 warriors were condemned to death, but the sentences of many were commuted by President Lincoln, though thirty-eight of the worst criminals were hanged at Mankato Dec. 21, 1862. The State adopted a constitution in 1856, amended it in 1858, and amended at various times since. The State derives its name from the Sioux or Dakota language, "Mina-sota," meaning "Whitish or sky-colored water," as applied to its principal river (St. Peter's). Nickname, "The Gopher State."

OFFICIALS, ETC.

—The Governor must be a citizen of the United States, a resident of the State one year, and twenty-five years of age; he is elected by the people for a term of two years, receiving an annual salary of \$5,000. His succession is vested in:

1. The Lieutenant-Governor.
2. The President of the Senate *pro tempore*.

The Senate is required to elect the

last named in event of such vacancy. The Legislature is composed of forty-three Senators, and 107 Representatives. Senators are elected for four years. Representatives for two years. Sessions biennially and limited to sixty days. Legislators are paid \$5 a day and 15 cents mileage. Suffrage is extended to every adult male, resident one year in the United States, and four months in the State, and ten days in the district, and being either:

1. A citizen of the United States.
2. An alien who has declared his intention.
3. Civilized persons of mixed white and Indian blood.
4. Civilized Indians, certified by a district court to be fit for citizenship.

JUDICIARY.—The State Supreme Court consists of a Chief-Justice and four Associate Justices elected by the people for a term of six years. Salary is \$4,000 each, with \$500 added to that of the Chief-Justice. In this court there are no jury trials. There are thirteen district courts, with one judge to each, who is elected by the people for a term of seven years. In Ramsey and Hennepin counties there is a district court for each; also probate courts in every county, and justices' courts in all townships.

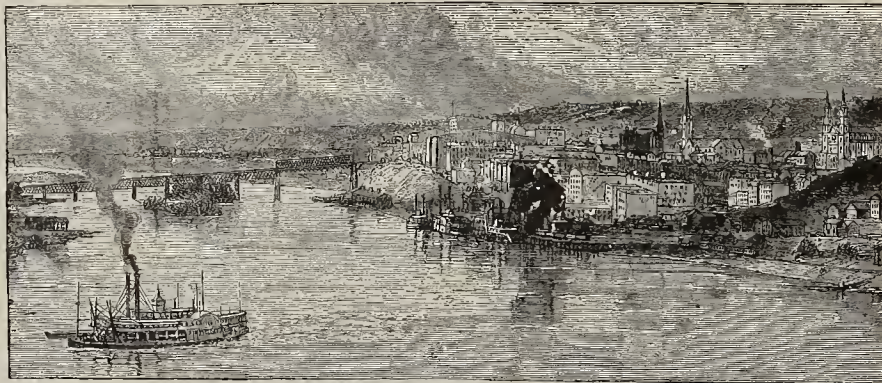
FINANCES.—Amount of State debt July 31, 1890, \$4,365,000 (funded). Of this amount \$3,965,000 is held as a permanent investment by the school fund, etc., and is not a State debt. State receipts for year ending July 31, 1890, \$3,940,064.02. Expenditures for year, \$3,407,983.45. Amount raised by State taxation same year, \$1,404,411.71. Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$497,128,295; personal, \$109,399,434; total, \$606,527,729. Rate of State tax, 20 cents on \$100. No capitation or poll tax is levied.

EDUCATION.—Originally settled chiefly from New England, the settlers went to the new State with a fixed determination to establish therein schools and colleges of a high order of excellence. Accordingly Minnesota has a fine system of public, high and normal schools, and numerous higher institutions of learning. The permanent school fund, it is estimated, will eventually reach \$10,000,000. A State University is located at Minneapolis, the St. John's College, Carlton College, at Northfield and Shattuck Seminaries, and St. Mary's (Episcopal) Hall at Fari-bault, are the other collegiate institutions of the State. There are upward of thirty academies, private and sectarian schools, three theological seminaries, normal schools at Winona, St. Cloud and Mankato. The school age is five to twenty-two. In 1888 there were enrolled in public schools 287,382 scholars. Average length of school year, 116 days. Total expenditures, \$3,844,684. There are 456 periodicals, and numerous well patronized libraries.

CLIMATE.—Minnesota's salubrity of climate is well known, and the purity of the air and dryness of the winters render the State a chosen place of recuperation for those suffering from pulmonary complaints. The summers are warm, with breezy nights, and two-thirds of the total rainfall of 35.50 inches occurs during the months of June, July, August and September. The winters are cold, clear and dry, and the snowfall

generally light. The annual mean temperature at St. Paul is 47° Fahrenheit.

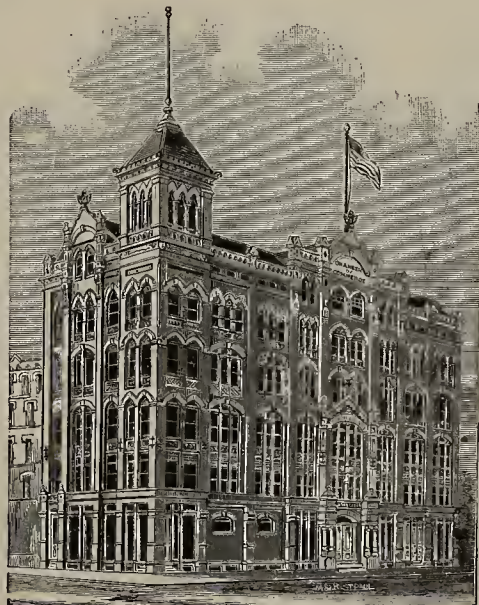
PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Is bounded on the north by Canada, from which it is separated by a chain of lakes and rivers connecting the Lake of the Woods with Lake Superior. East by Lake Superior and the State of Wisconsin, south by Iowa, and west by Dakota, from which it is



THE CITY OF ST. PAUL.

partly divided by the Red River of the North. It has an extreme length from north to south of 380 miles, and an extreme breadth from east to west of 337 miles. Total area 83,365 square miles. Population by decades, in 1850 was 6,077; 1860, 172,023; 1870, 439,706; 1880, 780,773. Males, 419,149. Females, 361,624. Native, 513,097. Foreign, 267,676. Electoral votes, 7. Minnesota contains the crest of the great low plain of North America, and occupies nearly the center of the continent. The surface of the State is an undulating plain with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the sea, but in the northeast there is a group of low sand hills known as the "Hauteurs des Terres," or "Heights of Land," which rise about 600 feet higher. Three-fourths of the State is rolling prairie interspersed with oak openings, belts of timber, and innumerable small lakes, and drained by numerous streams of clear water. The State is mostly drained by the Mississippi, the Red River of the North and the St. Louis and their tributaries. The chief confluences of the Mississippi are the Minnesota, a noble river in itself. The Root, Zumbrota, Cannon, Sauk, Crow Wing, Willow, St. Croix and Rum River, the outlet of Mille Lacs Lake. The chief affluents of the Red River are: The Buffalo, Wild Rice, Red Lake, etc. The tributaries of the St. Louis, which empties into Lake Superior, are the Ushkabwaka, Big White Face, Stone, Floodwood, and Savannah. Several smaller rivers empty into Lake Superior, while the Vermillion, Little Fork, Big Fork, and others discharge their waters into the Rainy Lake River, and the chain of lakes which form a part of the northern boundary of the State. The Mississippi River is navigable within the State 540 miles; the St. Croix 53 miles. The Min

nesota at high water, 300 miles, the Red River 250 miles, and the St. Louis for 21 miles. One thirty-fifth of the entire area of the State is covered with lakes. It is estimated that there are over 7,000 small lakes in the State, varying from one to thirty miles in diameter, while several of them have an area of from 100 to 400 square miles. The largest of these are Leech, Red, Mille Lacs, Vermillion, Winnebagoishish, Big Stone, Traverse, Cass, Otter Tail and Itasca, the latter, the head waters of the Mississippi. Iron and copper ore are found in large quantities in the section bordering upon Lake Superior. Heavy tracts of forest abound in the lake region. Wild and fur bearing animals, and feathered game are abundant.



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—Although the State is destitute of mountain scenery, there is much that is really beautiful, the limestone cliffs of the Upper Mississippi, and the perpendicular walls of rocks between which the St. Croix forces its way are very picturesque; while the celebrated falls of St. Anthony, at Minneapolis, and the Minnehaha Falls, near by, are well known throughout the country, the latter having attained world wide fame from the magic pen of Longfellow in "Hiawatha." The Falls of St. Anthony on the Mississippi, furnish the water power to move the great flour mills at Minneapolis. The fall is eighteen feet perpendicular, with a rapid descent of eighty-two feet within two miles. The rapids above the falls are fine, in fact, much finer than the falls itself. The falls can be best seen from the center of the Suspension bridge which spans the river, or with about equal advantage from either shore. The lakes, many of which are embosomed in dense forests, filled with game, on the banks of which are found commodious, and well kept hotels and cottages, present a thousand charms to the traveler, and are attractive for sportsmen who love the wild life of the hunter, trapper and fisherman.

INDUSTRIES.—The State has made most wonderful progress in agriculture during the past few years; the chief product being wheat, of which the yield in 1886 was, 42,856,000 bushels, valued at \$26,142,160. This places Minnesota as first in the wheat-producing States, having exceeded Indiana and Ohio by two million bushels. Other cereals are largely raised. The chief manufacturing establishments are the flouring mills, and this interest is constantly growing. The largest mills are situated at Minneapolis. A large business is also done in lumber, and the manufacture of agricultural implements, furniture, carriages, etc., is carried on to a considerable extent.

The mineral resources of the State are practically undeveloped, although it is known that copper exists along the north shore of Lake Superior, and iron ore has also been discovered in paying quantities in the northeastern part of the State. Limestone, slate, sand for the manufacture of glass, and clays are abundant. In the river valleys are large salt springs.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The first railroad was built in 1862, from St. Paul to St. Anthony. Large Congressional land grants were made later, amounting in all to nearly 10,000,000 acres. The mileage in 1886 amounted to 4,249 miles; the capital stock of the companies was \$176,714,755, and funded debt, \$155,365,291. The total investment on account of railroads and equipments had amounted to \$351,196,749. R. R. mileage 1891, 5,446.

CITIES.—*Minneapolis*, population 1880, 46,887; 1886, 129,212; 1890, 164,738; situated on both sides the Mississippi River ten miles above St. Paul, county seat of Hennepin county, at the falls of St. Anthony. It is divided by the river into two divisions, east and west, connected by four magnificent bridges. It is regularly laid out, broad, well shaded streets cross each other at right angles, has many handsome and substantial business blocks and elegant residences. The municipal buildings are large and substantial structures. The State University and other important educational institutions are located here. The wonderful progress and prosperity of the city is largely owing to the abundant water power afforded by the famous Falls of St. Anthony for manufacturing purposes. The largest milling center of the world at present is at Minneapolis; the twenty flouring mills, many of which are the largest in the world, costing from a half to one million dollars each, grind into flour annually over twenty-five million bushels of grain, converting nearly two-thirds of the entire wheat grown in the State into flour. During 1885 the city received 70 per cent. more wheat than Chicago, and seven million more bushels than the total arriving at the port of New York. The total capacity of the mills is upward of 25,000 barrels per diem, the leading market being in Europe, an average of seven to ten freight trains going East daily, with 125 barrels to a car. The city has more than quadrupled her population, commerce and permanent wealth since 1880. There are seventeen great lumber mills in operation which turn out an average of 2,500,000 super-



COURT HOUSE AND CITY HALL, ST. PAUL.

ficial feet annually. Its jobbing trade in 1886 amounted to \$155,000,000. Its manufactures to \$62,538,000. Its death rate but 11.15 per 1,000. During 1885 over \$17,500,000 were expended in new buildings; the real estate sales of the year represent the exchange of \$40,000,000 worth of property. The country around Minneapolis is remarkable for its picturesque beauty and attractive resorts.

St. Paul, population 1890, 133,156, the capital of the State and seat of Ramsay county, and a port of entry, situate on both banks of the Mississippi, 2,200 miles from its mouth and thirteen miles below the falls of St. Anthony. The first treaty of the United States with the Sioux, throwing their lands open to settlement, was made in 1837, and the first claim was entered by Pierre Parent, a Canadian *voyageur*, who sold it in 1839 for \$30. It is the present site of the principal part of St. Paul. The first building was erected in 1838, and for several years thereafter it was simply a trading post. In 1854 it was incorporated. The city is delightfully situated, and is the chief railroad and the commercial center



DETROIT LAKE, MINN.

of the State. Its chief industries are wholesale trade, railroad and manufacturing, the latter largely confined to lumber and flour. The growth of the city since 1881, like that of its sister city, Minneapolis, has been marvelous, and its progress in trade and wealth has kept pace with this extraordinary increase. In 1884 the municipal improvements cost over \$2,000,000, while the railroad companies expended the same year in local improvements \$5,140,247. Its jobbing and wholesale trade is greater than that of any city in the Northwest, excepting only Chicago. The public buildings are spacious and handsome edifices. The schools, churches and residences will compare favorably with the largest and older cities of the country. There are many delightful drives, and some noted and picturesque places in and around the city. Carver's Bluff is a great natural curiosity. White Bear Lake with its picturesque shores, is a popular resort for bathing, boating and fishing. Eagle Lake is noted for its beautiful scenery and fine fishing. Lake Como, Minnehaha Falls and Fort Snelling are pleasantly situated.

Duluth, population 33,115, 155 miles northeast of St. Paul, seat of St. Louis county, situated at the head of Lake Superior; at the terminus of the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul and Duluth railroads. The harbor is well protected and has been to some extent improved. A canal 250 feet wide cut across Minnesota Point gives ready access to the lake. The Northern Pacific company have built large and substantial docks. No longer ago than in 1869 the city was a wilderness. In 1871 it was brought into prominence by Proctor Knott, then a member of the Lower House at Washington, who in a humorous speech ridiculed the town and opposed the grant of government aid in improving the harbor. Since then the town has grown rapidly and bids fair to become a large grain and lumber shipping center.

Stillwater, population 11,260, seat of Washington county, situate on the west bank of the St. Croix River at the head of Lake St. Croix. The city is surrounded by high bluffs from which a beautiful view may be obtained. The river here expands into a narrow lake, and steamers ply upon its surface. It contains many fine buildings, and on the bluffs are beautiful residences, is an important railroad town, and the center of a fine lumber country which furnishes the principal industry, though its agricultural and mercantile interests are large.

Winona, population 18,208, seat of Winona county, situate on the west side of the Mississippi River, 105 miles below St. Paul. It stands on a spacious plain, inclosed by high bluffs and is regularly laid out with wide streets, containing many fine business buildings and handsome private residences. Contains the State Normal and High Schools. An iron railroad bridge spans the river at this point. It is one of the great shipping points of the West for grain and lumber, and has several large manufacturing factories.

Mankato, population 8,838, seat of Blue Earth county, eighty-six miles from St. Paul, is an important railroad, agricultural and trade center, situate on the east bank of the Minnesota River, contains a large Roman Catholic College, a State Normal and other schools, fine business houses and handsome residences. Has several oil mills, foundries and machine shops. It was at this place that, on Dec. 19, 1862, thirty-eight Sioux Indians were executed by order of President Lincoln, out of 303 Indians who had been sentenced to death.

Red Wing, population 6,277, capital of Goodhue county, situated on the Mississippi River fifty-eight miles below St. Paul. Its manufacturing, railroad, and agricultural interests are considerable, and growing. It is built on a plain nearly level with the river at the base of a majestic bluff on the southwest, which rises to the height of 300 feet, and contains fine churches, good schools, large public buildings, handsome private residences. It is the center of a large wheat growing country. The river expands at this point to nearly three miles in width and thirty miles in length, and forms what is called Lake Pepin.

Faribault, population 6,524, county seat of Rice county, situated at the junction of the Cannon and Straight Rivers, fifty-three miles south of St. Paul. Its business interests are largely mercantile, agricultural and manufacturing. In 1853 it was the site of Alexander Faribault's trading post. Since 1857 its growth has been rapid, as evidenced by its present population. It is handsomely built, contains a fine court house, a Roman Catholic Academy and Convent, the Seabury Divinity School, the Schattuck School, St. Mary's Episcopal Hall, the Bishop's residence for the diocese, and the State Asylum for the deaf, dumb and blind. There are other good schools, ten or more churches, several newspapers, national banks, flour mills, sawmills, foundries and hotels.



MINNEAPOLIS, WITH STONE VIADUCT IN FOREGROUND.

Other important and rapidly growing towns of the State are: Albert Lea, pop. 4,000, seat of Freeborn county; Anoka, pop. 4,264, capital of the county of same name; Austin, pop. 3,901; Brainerd, pop. 7,000, seat of Crow Wing county; Carver, pop. 660, in Carver county; Crookston, pop. 5,000, seat of Polk county; Fergus Falls, pop. 4,050, capital of Otter Tail county; Hastings, pop. 3,691, seat of Dakota county; Lake City, pop. 2,496, in Wabasha county; Moorhead, pop. 3,500, capital of Clay county; New Ulm, pop. 3,741, seat of Brown county; Northfield, pop. 2,657, in Rice county; Owatonna, pop. 3,845, seat of Steel county; Rochester, pop. 5,321, seat of Olmsted county; St. Cloud, pop. 6,532, capital of Stearns county; Wabasha, pop. 2,487, seat of the county of same name; and Waseca, pop. 2,800, capital of Waseca county.



MISSISSIPPI.

Area 46,340 Square Miles. Population (1890) 1,280,600.

Mississippi was first visited by DeSoto in 1542, and was visited by LaSalle in 1682. The first settlement was made at Biloxi by Iberville in 1699. This entire region was then known as Louisiana. The early settlements were much harassed by the Indians. In 1733 the white settlers defeated the Chickasaw tribes, and peace followed. England came into possession of nearly all the territory east of the Mississippi River in 1763. In 1798 Mississippi Territory was organized out of the territory claimed by Georgia. In 1802 Georgia ceded to the general government all of her lands south of the present Tennessee line which were annexed to Mississippi State. Mississippi adopted a State Constitution March 1, 1817, and was admitted into the Union December 31 of the same year; this constitution was amended in 1832. The State was the second to adopt an ordinance of secession (January, 1861), and to ratify the Confederate Constitution. Re-admitted to the Union in 1869. During the War of 1861-65, several important battles were fought on her soil, that of Corinth and Jackson, and the sieges of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, being the most important. The State derives its name from an Indian term which signifies "The Father of Waters." Its fictitious or nickname is the "Bayou State."

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor is elected for a term of four years, and has a salary of \$4,000. He must be a citizen of the United States twenty years, and of the State six years; a freeholder, and thirty years of age; ineligible for more than four successive years. His succession is vested in: 1. Lieutenant-Governor. 2. President of the Senate *pro tempore*. 3. Speaker of the House. 4. Same as Delaware. The Legislature is composed of 40 Senators, and 120 Representatives. Sessions are held biennially, and without limit. Pay of Legislators is \$400 per year. Senators are elected for four years, Representatives for two years. Senators must be citizens of the United States and of the State four years, the last year residing in the district where chosen, and thirty years of age. Representatives must be citizens of the State and United States two years, the last year residing where chosen; a freeholder twenty-one years of age. Suffrage is extended to every male citizen of the United States of full age, who has resided six months in the State and one month in the county. Registration required by Constitution. The insane, idiots and criminals are denied the right of suffrage.

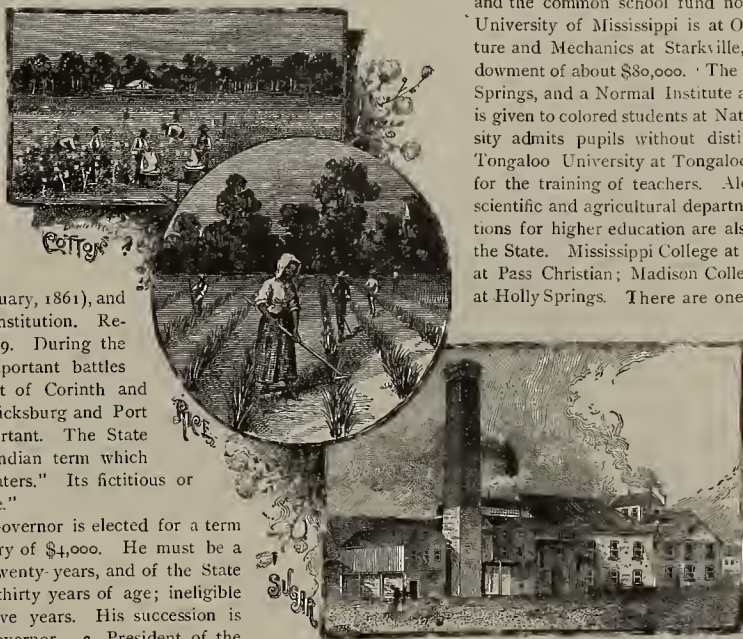
JUDICIARY.—The Supreme Court is composed of three Judges, appointed by the Governor and Senate for a term of nine years; salary of each \$3,500. The Circuit Court is composed of fifteen Judges, appointed by the Governor and Senate for a term of six years. The Judges of the Court of Chancery, twenty in number, are also appointed by the Governor for four years; county courts were abolished in 1870.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt 1889, \$3,246,183.57; the Chick-

saw and Common School Funds, upon which the only annual interest is to be paid, amounts to \$2,178,378.68, and the agricultural scrip fund (permanent), \$227,150, leaving only \$840,654.89 as the net State debt. State receipts for 1889, \$1,151,055.10. Expenditures, \$929,816.76. Amount raised by taxation same year, \$533,098.34. Amount of taxable property as assessed 1890: Real, \$113,195,586; personal, \$44,323,320; total, \$157,518,906. Rate of State tax on \$100, 30 cents. Of State taxes collected, \$71,995.53 was from tax on railroads and express, telegraph, insurance and banking companies; \$120,050 from licenses to retail liquor; \$26,418 from a "Privilege tax" on merchants, lawyers, banks, hotels, shows, etc. A poll-tax of \$1 is imposed on males from 21 to 55 years for the school fund.

EDUCATION.—In 1878 a State board of education was formed, placing all schools under their management, and also an act making provisions for a system of high schools. From 1868 to 1882 the State received nearly \$70,000 from the Peabody fund; the number of school children enrolled in 1888-9 was \$270,744; average daily attendance, 163,864; total expenditures, \$839,797. Nearly all of the school lands have been disposed of, and the common school fund now amounts to \$1,961,188. The University of Mississippi is at Oxford; the College of Agriculture and Mechanics at Starkville, has a good farm, and an endowment of about \$80,000. The State Normal School is at Holly Springs, and a Normal Institute at Iuka, and normal instruction is given to colored students at Natchez seminary. Alcorn University admits pupils without distinction of race or color. The Tongaloo University at Tongaloo contains a normal department for the training of teachers. Alcorn University at Oakland has scientific and agricultural departments. Other important institutions for higher education are also located in different parts of the State. Mississippi College at Clinton; Pass Christian College at Pass Christian; Madison College at Sharon; Rust University at Holly Springs. There are one hundred sixty-six periodicals published in the State.

CLIMATE.—The climate is very mild, and snow and ice are unknown. The summers are long and hot. The mean temperature of the year is from 65° to 66° Fahr.; and the rainfall varies from forty-five to forty-eight inches in the north, and from fifty-five to sixty inches yearly on the Gulf coast. The higher lands are healthful; along the rivers malarial diseases are frequent and occasionally assume an epi-



THE STAPLE PRODUCTS OF THE SOUTH.

demic character, resulting in great loss of life.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Mississippi is bounded on the north by Tennessee, the west by the Mississippi River, on the south by the State of Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by Alabama. The extreme length of Mississippi north and south is 332 miles; extreme breadth, 9 miles; average breadth, 142 miles. The direct coast line on the Gulf is about ninety miles, but the actual measurement owing to the extreme irregularities, is about 175 miles; area, 46,340 square miles. Population by decades, in 1880 was 8,850; 1810, 40,352; 1820, 75,448; 1830, 136,621; 1840, 375,651; 1850, 606,526; 1860, 691,305; 1870, 827,922; 1880, 1,131,597. Males, 567,177. Females, 564,420. White, 479,898. Colored, 650,291. Electoral votes, 9.

Mississippi has an undulating surface, with an elevation in the north and northeast of from 400 to 700 feet; some of the hills rising 200 to 300 feet above the adjoining country. It has a general slope south and southeast. The celebrated Mississippi Bottom lies between Vicksburg and the Tennessee border; it is low, flat and swampy, but extremely fertile. The central and southern divisions are generally hilly, though there are in

many places extensive marshes in the extreme south. There are no good harbors on the coast, though Biloxi, Mississippi City and Bay St. Louis have harbors, but with no great depth of water. The State is drained by the Mississippi and its affluents, the Big Black, Yazoo and Bayou Pierre, and by the Pearl and Pascagoula Rivers, directly into the Gulf. The Tennessee River forms a part of the boundary on the northeast; the Tombigbee rises in the same section, and flows into Alabama. Cat and Ship Islands, and some half a dozen small, sandy islands lie about ten miles off the coast. The State is well watered, its drainage is by the Mississippi and its tributaries, the Big Black, Yazoo, Homochitto and Bayou Pierre and their tributaries, and by the Pearl and Pascagoula Rivers, directly into the Gulf. The Tennessee forms a part of the boundary in the northeast, and the Tombigbee rises in the same section, and flows into Alabama. A large portion of the State is covered with primitive forests of oak, hickory, black walnut, butternut, dogwood, black and sweet gum, beech, sycamore, mulberry, pine, cypress and live oak. Wild animals abound, and game birds are found in great numbers.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—The State is not famous for its natural scenery. The Walnut Hills, a little above Vicksburg, extend along the east bank of the river about two miles. These rise boldly, though gradually, with alternate swells and gullies, to the height of nearly 500 feet, and form one of the most beautiful prospects to be met with on the Lower Mississippi. The cities of Vicksburg and Natchez are interesting places to visit. Bay St. Louis in Hancock county, Pass Christian, and Mississippi City, in Harrison county, are situated on the Gulf, and are popular resorts, well patronized by the inhabitants of the Gulf cities. The waters contain a large variety of edible fish, and the great forests adjacent abound with wild turkey, deer and other game.

INDUSTRIES.—Mississippi is almost exclusively an agricultural State, cotton and corn being the chief staples, though wheat does well in the upland regions. In the production of cotton it ranks first in the United States. Rice, sugar and sweet potatoes are also produced. Within a few years a new and profitable industry, that of raising early fruit and vegetables for the Northern markets has sprung up. Many tropical fruits grow in abundance. The labor is largely performed by colored persons. Horses, mules, swine and cattle are extensively raised. But little attention has been paid until recently to manufacturing interests, the inhabitants selling most of their agricultural products as harvested, and buying such goods as they needed. Of late years more attention has been given to the establishment of cotton factories. There are also a number of saw-mills, flouring mills and various manufacturing establishments in the State. The mineral deposits of the State are unimportant. Iron is abundant in the Orange sand, but is not so concentrated as to be of practical value. Large beds of pipe clay, of great purity, and potters' and crucible clays are found.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Mileage of railroads in the State in 1886 was 1,844 miles; capital invested, \$9,131,977; funded debt, \$9,759,541; total investment, \$20,278,217; earnings, \$1,187,212. R. R. mileage 1891, 2,348. Other improvements consist of levees along the Mississippi River to prevent that stream from overflowing the adjacent country. The States of Mississippi and Louisiana spent millions of dollars upon them, but the work was too extensive for their resources, and in view of the national importance of the river as a highway of commerce, Congress is meeting the expenses by national appropriation.

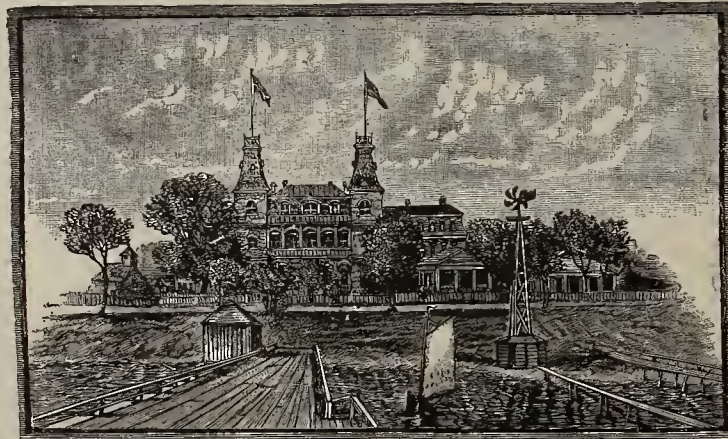
CITIES.—*Vicksburg*, population 13,273, seat of Warren county, a port of entry, situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, about twelve miles below the mouth of the Yazoo River, and an important railroad center. Its chief industries are shipping cotton, manufacturing cotton seed oil, etc. During the War of 1861-65, the city was taken by General Grant, July 4, 1863, after a siege of several months. The town is built on high, uneven ground, rising irregularly from the river. It contains many handsome public buildings. Its manufacturing interests are being rapidly developed and it is in all respects one of the most prosperous communities in the South. From the bluffs the view is very fine—equal to any on the lower Mississippi.

Meridian, population, 10,624, seat of the county of Lauderdale, ninety-six miles east of Jackson. It is one of the chief railroad and business centers of the State. Its central position in the midst of a large lumber region gives it an advantage that its thrifty inhabitants have not been slow to avail themselves of; it is also largely interested in cotton and manufacturing.

Natches, population 10,101, a port of entry, situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, 280 miles above New Orleans. It is an important shipping point for cotton. There are two towns, one on the river called "Natchez under the hill," and the other located on the bluff 200 feet

above the level of the river, called "Natchez on the hill." There are orphan asylums, a city hospital, eight or ten churches, fine schools, etc. The city is named from the Natchez tribe of Indians.

Jackson, population 6,041, the capital of the State, situated on the right bank of Pearl River, in a healthful and delightful location. It contains the Statehouse, a fine building, erected at a cost of about \$600,000, the State lunatic asylum, the institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind, the State Prison, a State library, handsome private dwellings, eight churches, banks, a high school, and several private schools. It has also a very



MEXICAN GULF HOTEL, PASS CHRISTIAN.

large and increasing trade in cotton.

Other chief towns are: Columbus and Aberdeen, both on Tombigbee River, having considerable trade in cotton; Holly Springs, in Marshall county, the seat of Shaw University; Grenada, on the Yalabusha River, in Grenada county; Oxford, the site of the University of Mississippi, in LaFayette county; Corinth, in Alcorn county; Greenville, in Washington; Canton, in Madison; Yazoo City, in Yazoo; Macon, in Noxubee; McComb, in Pike, and Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and Scranton on the Mississippi Sound.



MISSOURI.

Area 68,735 Square Miles. Population 1890, 2,679,184.

Originally part of the vast territory claimed by the French as original discoverers and settlers, which on the grant of Louis XIV was ceded

Louisiana. The first settlement within the present boundary of Missouri was made at St. Genevieve, in 1755. Spain came into possession of this region in 1762, retroceding it to France in 1800, the latter country ceding it to the United States as a part of the Louisiana purchase of 1803. It remained a part of Louisiana Territory until 1812, when it was erected into the Territory of Missouri, and March 2, 1821, created a State, having adopted a constitution July 10, 1820. There was a long controversy over the admission of the new State. It resulted in the adoption of the famous "Missouri Compromise," by which Missouri entered the Union as a slave-



RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI AT ST. LOUIS.

holding State, but it was provided that from that date all States formed north of latitude 36° 30' should be free States. This compromise continued in force until the Kansas-Nebraska troubles of 1854, when it was repealed. The State increased in wealth, population and commerce very rapidly, doubling its population each decade until 1860. Missouri having decided on neutrality during the Civil War of 1861-65, the State consequently became the battleground between the Federal and Confederate forces. A severe engagement was fought on August 10, 1861, at Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, resulting in the death of the Federal Commander, General Lyon, and defeat of his forces. Though large bodies of the Confederates occupied the southwestern section, and threatened from time to time the invasion of the more populous portions, no serious engagements followed. In 1864 the Confederate General Price was driven out of the State into Arkansas. During almost the entire war Missouri was kept in constant fear by the depredations of a band of guerrillas led by Quantrell and others. In 1865 a new Constitution was adopted, and in 1869 the State ratified by a large majority the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The Constitution now in force was adopted in 1875. Missouri is named after the river of same name, which takes its name from a tribe of Indians; the name signifies "muddy water." The inhabitants are nicknamed "Pukes."

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor and other State officers are elected for four years. The Governor receives a salary of \$5,000; he must be a native citizen of the United States, a resident of the State four years, and thirty-five years of age. His succession is vested in: 1. The Lieutenant-Governor. 2. The President of the Senate. 3. The Speaker of the House. The Legislature consists of 34 Senators and 140 Representatives; the former are elected for four years, and must be a citizen of the United States, four years a resident of the State and one year of the district where chosen, having paid a State or county tax, and thirty years of age. Representatives are elected for two years; the requirements are similar to that of a Senator, excepting the age is twenty-one years. Legislative sessions are biennial, and limited to seventy days; the pay of Legislators is \$5 a day and mileage, and \$30. The right of suffrage is given to every male adult citizen of the United States who has resided in the State one year, and sixty days in the county. Registration is required by the Constitution in cities only. Inmates of asylums, poorhouses, and prisons, and soldiers of the United States army are excluded from voting.

JUDICIARY.—The Supreme Court consists of a Chief-Justice and four Associate Justices, elected by the people for a term of ten years; salary of each, \$4,500; the oldest judge in commission becomes chief-justice. There are two District Appellate Courts, namely, the St. Louis Court of

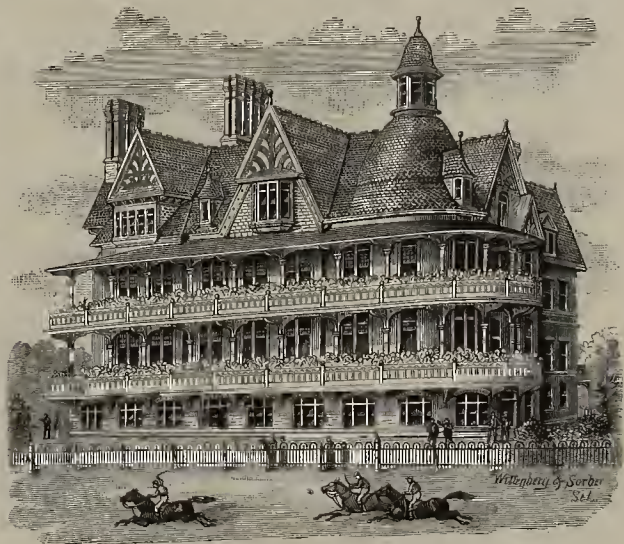
Appeals, and the Kansas City Court of Appeals, each having three judges. There are twenty-nine Circuit Courts, composed of one judge for each, elected by the people for a term of four years. The courts of the city of St. Louis have been separated from those of the county, and are not now subject to any county jurisdiction. These courts are: A Circuit Court of five judges; a Criminal Court, one judge; a Court of Criminal Correction and a Probate Court, one judge each. Courts of Common Pleas have been established at Hannibal, Cape Girardeau, Louisiana and Sturgeon. Probate Courts have been established in each county, and the city of St.

Louis. Justices' Courts with limited jurisdiction in every township.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt, Jan. 1, 1891, \$12,525,000. Besides this, Missouri has \$669,000 of State Bonds issued to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, the interest on which is paid by the company. State Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1891, \$3,393,513. Expenditures, \$2,832,280. Amount raised by taxation, 2,021,707. Amount of taxable property as assessed, 1890. Real, \$597,725,304; personal, \$204,723,836. Railroad and telegraph property (separately taxed), \$60,322,959. Total, \$862,772,999. Rate of State

tax, 3 mills on \$1.00. There is no capitation tax in this State.

EDUCATION.—The school system of Missouri ranks among the highest. The permanent productive school fund is, with one exception, the largest in the Union. In St. Louis and some of the other cities the schools are well managed and of an excellent character. The Legislature is required to maintain free schools for all children between the ages of six and twenty, for at least four months in the year. The State University, located at Columbia, receives male and female students on the same terms,



ST. LOUIS JOCKEY CLUB HOUSE.

and includes the college of agriculture, normal school, colleges of law and medicine, department of chemistry, and a school of mines, the last of which is located at Rolla. There are normal schools at Rolla, Kirksville, Warrensburg and Cape Girardeau, also one at St. Louis, and normal courses or departments at seven other colleges and universities. Other schools are the Lincoln Institute, at Jefferson City, for the education of colored teachers; the Washington University, non-sectarian, at St. Louis, with an endowment of \$200,000, and buildings and grounds valued at

over half a million dollars. College of Christian Brothers, at St. Louis; St. Louis University; McGee College at College Mound; Christian University at Canton; Central College at Fayette. Hannibal College at Hannibal; Drury College at Springfield; St. Joseph at St. Joseph; St. Paul's at Palmyra; St. Vincent at Cape Girardeau; Lewis College at Glasgow; William Jewell at Liberty; Woodland at Independence, and Westminster at Fulton. There are also several flourishing institutions for the higher education of women in the State.

In 1888 there were 585,353 scholars enrolled, with a daily attendance of 378,572. Expenditures for public schools, 4,357,636. This amount equals the entire public school expenditure of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana and Mississippi.

CLIMATE.—The range of temperature is great, and the climate is subject to frequent changes. The summers are not and the winters severe, even the largest rivers being sometimes frozen entirely over. The annual mean temperature of the central part is 55° Fahr. Southerly winds pre-

dominate, and the valleys of the rivers both wide and deep. Extensive bottom lands lie along the Mississippi. In these lands are many lakes and lagoons with islands never submerged by the highest floods. In them also are many impenetrable swamps, filled with a heavy growth of cypress. The principal rivers are the Mississippi, which washes the entire eastern boundary, presenting a shore line of 470 miles, and the Missouri, forming the western boundary for nearly 200 miles, continuing thence eastward across the State in tortuous course 250 miles to the Mississippi; both rivers are navigable their entire length within the State, except when obstructed by ice. The Missouri has numerous tributaries within the State, chief of which is the Osage, navigable for small steamboats half the year; the Mississippi receives the St. Francis, White, Black, Current, Gasconade, Grand and Charitan, each of which are navigable for small boats at high water.

The forests of the State are so extensive that wild animals and game and other birds are numerous. Missouri is rich in mineral productions,

gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, nickel and cobalt exist in various parts of the State. The coal fields embrace about one-third of the whole area of the State. Vast masses of iron ores are in the southeast section. Saline, sulphurous and mineral springs are found in great number. The valleys of the rivers are very rich and productive; the prairies of the northwest are very fertile, well adapted for the raising of wheat, corn, tobacco and fruits.

INDUSTRIES.—Agriculture is the leading industry. In 1886 6,484,600 acres were planted with corn, producing 143,709,000 bushels; this was exceeded only by the States of Illinois and Iowa. At the same time the production of wheat was 21,986,000 bushels. Other products are rye, tobacco, hemp, and orchard fruits. Coal and iron mining are extensively carried on in the section south of St. Louis. The iron resources of the State exceed that of any other. The manufacturing interests are extensive and increasing, flour and iron being the most important.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—Since 1853, in which year there were only thirty-eight miles of railroad in Missouri, railroads have received much local assistance, the State having issued over \$17,000,000 bonds, and the cities, counties and towns having granted about \$30,000,000 to aid their construction. Total mileage of rail-

roads in the State in 1886, was 4,767 miles, with a capital of \$194,038,905, funded debt, \$183,404,089, and total investment \$398,475,070; earnings from all sources in 1886, \$35,316,629. Mileage 1891, 6,091.

CITIES.—*St. Louis*, population 1880, 350,522; census of 1890, 451,770; metropolis of the State, is independent of St. Louis county, situate on west bank of the Mississippi River twenty miles below its confluence with the Missouri. The city is beautifully located on rising ground, with gentle undulations. Its fortunate situation has of recent years caused an immense growth in population and general prosperity. It contains many handsome and notable public and other buildings, among which are the Courthouse, the Four Courts, the new Custom House and Postoffice, U. S. Arsenal, Chamber of Commerce, the Columbia and the Equitable Insurance buildings, Masonic temple, the several buildings of the Washington



dominate, and the State is generally healthful except in some of the lower river sections. The annual rainfall is about thirty-two inches, the greatest precipitation being in May.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Missouri is bounded on the north by Iowa, on the east by the Mississippi River, on the south by Arkansas, and the West by Kansas, Nebraska, and the Indian Territory. It is 275 miles in length from north to south, and has an average breadth of 245 miles, with a total area of 68,735 square miles. Population by decades, in 1810, was 20,845; 1820, 66,557; 1830, 140,455; 1840, 383,702; 1850, 682,044; 1860, 1,182,012; 1870, 1,721,295; 1880, 2,168,380. Males, 1,127,187. Females, 1,041,193. White, 2,022,326. Colored, 145,350. Electoral votes, 16.

That part of the State which lies north of the Missouri River is generally level or undulating, except at points where it is intersected by the smaller rivers with their outlying hills. This section has a general slope from northwest to southeast. The southern division, which is much the larger of the two, is more broken and rugged, with a number of hills ranging from 500 to 1,000 feet in height, and mountain ranges, the Iron Mountains in the southeast, and Ozark Mountains in the southwest. The uplands cover more than half this section, and west of the Ozark region



IN THE OZARK MOUNTAINS—THE SHUT-IN ON STOUTS CREEK, NEAR ARCADIA.
(On St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railroad.)

University, Mary Institute, the new High School building on Grand Avenue and the Exposition building. The public school system is at a high standard of efficiency; there are upward of 120 school buildings. The city is connected with East St. Louis, Illinois, by a magnificent and remarkable suspension bridge, 2,225 feet in length and 54 feet wide, costing nearly \$10,000,000. Its designer, lately deceased (1887), was Captain James B. Eads. This bridge is generally looked upon as one of the greatest triumphs of American engineering skill. As an industrial and commercial center, St. Louis ranks among the most important in the country. It is in direct communication with over 6,000 miles of navigable waters, and the center of twenty or more lines of railroad. Besides its many public squares, the city is noted for the number of its public parks, comprising in all about 2,500 acres; the largest of these is the Forest park, which contains 1,374 acres, mostly covered with primitive trees. Other parks are: O'Fallen park, 180 acres; Tower-Grove, 277 acres; Shaw's Garden, 109 acres; Lafayette, 30 acres; the Fair grounds, 83 acres. The latter contains a zoological garden, said to be one of the most complete in the world. Northern park contains 180 acres; Lindell, 60 acres. Many of the parks are beautifully laid out and decorated with trees, shrubbery and statuary. St. Louis has always been noted for its wealth, the culture of its inhabitants, its fine society, and the beauty of its women.

Kansas City, population in 1880, 55,785, enumerated 1890 at 132,716, situate at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, on the western border of the State. It is located on high bluffs overlooking a wide expanse of country. Its growth has been remarkable. It is extensively engaged in railroad, manufacturing, the live stock trade, grain shipping, beef and pork packing, etc. There are twelve or fifteen railroads, besides the water lines of communication, and its general traffic and river trade is extensive and constantly increasing.

St. Joseph, population in 1880, 32,431; 1890, 52,324, situate on the Missouri River on the west border of the State, in Buchanan county. It is an important railroad center, and has large industries in stock raising, packing pork, agriculture, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade.



UNION DEPOT, KANSAS CITY.

Sedalia, population in 1880, 9,561; 1890, 14,068, seat of Pettis county, has agricultural, mercantile and manufacturing industries, which are of rapid growth. There are several lines of railway, large public halls, good hotels, and fine public buildings. Car manufactories and railroad machine shops are located here.

Springfield, population in 1880, 6,522; 1890, 21,850, seat of Greene county. It is largely interested in agriculture, mercantile, trade and man-

ufacturing, and an important railroad center. The seat of Drury College for ladies and gentlemen is here. There are several large churches, fine schools, handsome residences and substantial public and private buildings.

Hannibal, population 12,857, situate on the west bank of the



SWEET SPRINGS, BROWNVILLE, MO.

Mississippi River, in Marion county. It is the center of half a dozen railroads which enter a Union depot. Its industries embrace salt, beef and pork packing, oil, lime and lumber.

Jefferson City, population in 1880, 5,271; 1890, 6,732, situate on the Missouri River. Is the capital of the State and Coles county; contains the Statehouse, a large and handsome building, the State penitentiary, Lincoln Institute, several churches, schools, banks, newspapers, etc. Its leading industries are pork packing, shipping coal and produce, manufacturing, etc.

Other important and growing towns are: Joplin, population 9,943, and Carthage, population 7,962 in Jasper county; Cape Girardeau, population 4,288, site of a normal school; Columbia, population 3,985, in Boone, seat of the State University; St. Charles, population 6,136, seat of St. Charles county; Chillicothe, population 5,699, in Livingston; Marshall, population 4,258, in Saline; Warrensburg, population 4,682, in Johnson; Mexico, population 4,789, in Audrain; Nevada, population 7,525, in Vernon; Rich Hill, population 4,007, in Pates, and Trenton, population 5,011, in Grundy.

MONTANA.

Area 145,310 Square Miles. *Population* (1890) 132,159.

Montana was formerly included in Idaho, and was constituted a Territory May 26, 1864. In 1873 it received an accession of about 2,000 square miles from Dakota. In 1875 the seat of government was removed from Virginia City to Helena. The rapid growth of the Territory dates from the opening of the gold mines in 1861. Montana has been the scene of several conflicts with the Indians, the most notable being the sanguinary battle on the banks of the Little Big Horn, on June 25, 1876, in which the Seventh United States cavalry was nearly annihilated, losing 261 officers and men, and their commanding officer, General Custer. The Indians, 5,000 strong, were under Sitting Bull, who, with his band, escaped into British territory, but finding it difficult to get food there, they gave themselves up to the United States military authorities, during the early part of 1881. On February 20, 1889, Congress created Montana a State, and ordered delegates to be elected for Constitutional Convention, May 14, to meet July 4, and vote on constitution November 3, 1889. Admitted to the Union November 8, 1889.

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Treasurer, State Auditor, and Superintendent of Public Instruction hold their offices four years. The legislative power is vested in a Senate of sixteen and a house of fifty-five

As its name implies, Montana is a land of mountains; of its 90,000,000 acres, 20,000,000 are classed as mountain lands. The belt has an average breadth of 180 miles; the peaks vary from 6,000 to 12,000 feet above sea-level. The great plains or tablelands in the east cover a large portion of the Territory. The Bitter Root Mountains branch off at the eastern extension of the Rockies, and form the western boundary of the Territory for a considerable distance. Other important ranges are the Snow Mountains in the south, and the Belt, Highwood, Judith and Little Rocky Mountains. The general elevation is much less in the north than in the south portion. Between the ranges are deep divides, and around the spurs wind beautiful streams. The plains slope gradually toward the east, having an elevation of about 4,000 feet at the base of the mountains, and of 2,000 feet at the Dakota line. The Rocky Mountains form the water shed, and give rise to the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin Rivers, which unite near Gallatin City, and form the Missouri. The latter runs north, northeast, and finally east to the Dakota line. It is navigable to Fort Benton more than 300 miles from the boundary. The Yellowstone, which has its sources in the National Park, in Wyoming, runs north and northeast through Montana, and



ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

members, elected for four and two years. Sessions held biennially, and limited to sixty days.

JUDICIARY.—The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, elected by the people. The Senate is a Court of Impeachment. There are also District Courts and Justices of the Peace.

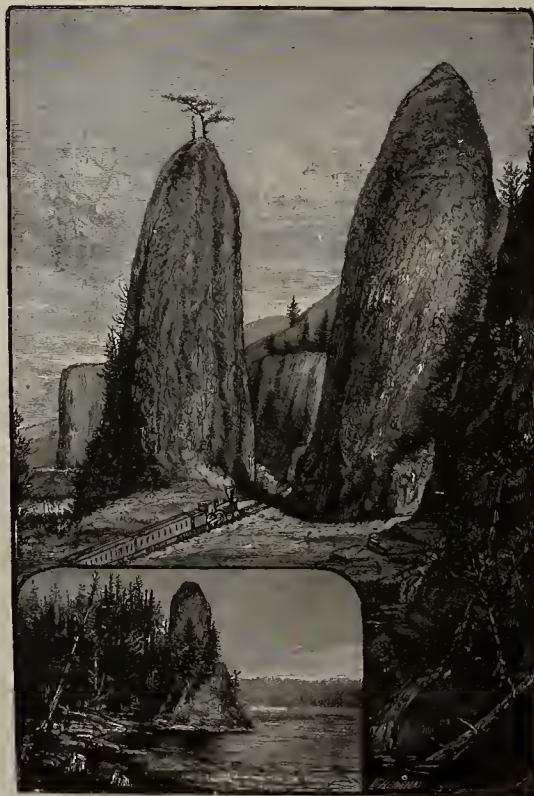
FINANCES.—Receipts for 1890, \$309,429.08; expenditures, \$165,703.66. Amount raised by taxation, 1890: State tax, \$225,648.02. Rate of tax for year 1890, 2 mills on the dollar, or 20 cents on \$100. Amount of taxable property assessed, 1890: Real, \$54,943,535; personal, \$57,880,476; total, \$112,824,011.

EDUCATION.—For a new country, Montana has made fair progress in educational interests. The important cities have graded schools. The expenditures for school purposes in 1888 was \$288,575, the total number of children of school age being 13,100. The Indians have four schools, attended by 287 children. Total number of newspapers published in 1891, sixty-four.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Montana is warmer than that of the Eastern States in the same latitude, and is very dry, the rainfall seldom exceeding twelve inches per annum. In the east the mean annual temperature varies from 41° to 49° Fahrenheit, but in the mountainous region it is lower. The snowfall is heavy in the mountains, but light in the valleys, and the climate is favorable for outdoor and agricultural occupations, and the raising of stock.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Montana is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by Dakota, on the south by Wyoming, on the west and southwest by Idaho. The length of the Territory from east to west varies from 460 to 540 miles; its average breadth is 275 miles; and its area is 145,310 square miles. Population 1870, 20,595; 1880, 39,159; Males, 28,177; Females, 10,982; Native, 27,638; Foreign, 11,521; White, 35,385; Colored, 3,774, including 1,765 Chinese, and 1,663 Indians who have no tribal relations.

Montana is divided into two sections. The eastern division embraces the great plains or rolling table lands, which cover three-fifths of the area of the Territory; the Rocky Mountains, with other ranges, occupying the west. The Rocky Mountains form the southwest boundary.



PILLARS OF HERCULES, MONTANA.

joins the Missouri near its eastern boundary. It is navigable in the spring and early summer by large steamers 300 to 400 miles above its mouth. Other important streams are the Little Missouri, Green, Flathead, Missoula, Big Blackfoot, Bitter Root and Milk Rivers. The largest body of water is Flathead Lake, which is about thirty miles long by ten miles wide, and there are several smaller lakes in the northwest. Timber is abundant on the mountain slopes, and consists of pine, cedar, fir and hemlock, estimated to cover in all over 25,000,000 acres. Cottonwood, willow and alder are found along the streams, and in this respect Montana is much better off than many of her immediate neighbors.

It is estimated that three-fifths of the surface of the Territory is suitable for agricultural purposes. The principal crops are wheat, oats, and barley; these grow abundantly wherever water can be obtained. The grazing lands in the valleys of the Yellowstone and Tongue Rivers cannot be excelled, cattle there finding sufficient food and shelter the year round. A large amount of capital is invested in the business of sheep-raising, affording handsome returns. Pine, cedar, fir, and hemlock trees grow luxuriously on the mountain slopes.

Montana has within its boundaries some of the richest mining country in the world. Gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, and other valuable minerals are found there. The first discovery of gold was made on Gold Creek in 1861. The annual production of silver and copper is large. Bituminous coal is plentiful, and lignite is found in great quantities.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—In the Rocky Mountain section, and the head waters of the rivers, the natural scenery is grand beyond description. It is grand rather than charming. In ascending the rivers numerous abandoned forts, trading posts, and Indian encampments are passed, the banks rise from 300 to 800 feet above the level of the river, the towering heights, frowning parapets, and stern dividing walls, "silences, hushes and commands attention." Above the Yellowstone the Missouri is narrow but the scenery more varied, forming itself into castles and mediaeval architecture. The Yellowstone National Park, which is partly in the Territory, contains geysers, thermal and mineral springs. This Park is more particularly described under Wyoming (q. v.)

The great falls of the Missouri River are located in the middle of Choteau county, twenty-five miles above Fort Benton, and 100 miles from Helena. The great falls have a fall of ninety-four feet, while above them, extending seven miles up the river, is a series of twelve lesser falls. The water power of these falls is marvelous, as shown by a prominent engineer, who compares them with those of St. Anthony, at the head of navigation of the Mississippi. At a low stage, Great Falls have a flow of about 3,000,000 cubic feet per minute, and nearly 2,000,000 horse power; being far greater than the Falls of St. Anthony, which have a flow of about 1,000,000 cubic feet per minute and about 135,000 horse power. Great Falls and the smaller ones above have a fall ten times greater than the fall of St. Anthony; the foundation of the former is of sandstone, and has not varied perceptibly in eighty years. The flow of Great Falls never fails in volume, while that of St. Anthony is in dry seasons very low.

INDUSTRIES.—The Territory is rich in minerals, its gold mines being extensively worked. Its mountains abound in metalliferous wealth. There are inexhaustible fields of coal, producing excellent coke. In the larger towns the manufacturing is rapidly increasing. Freight transportation, trade with the Indians and that which comes over the Canada line are the channels of commercial prosperity. On the grassy foothills cattle keep in prime condition the year round, and the range beef compares favorably with the corn fed. The bottom and valley lands yield enormous crops of oats, spring and fall wheat. Potatoes and other roots mature to perfection. The timber supply is unlimited.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The Territory is traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad from east to west, while the Utah Northern is creeping into the heart of the mining district. The Yellowstone National Park, a minor part of which lies in Montana, is accessible by a branch line from Livingstone. Total mileage of railroads, 1886, 1,050, representing a capital of \$1,856,000, with a funded debt of \$1,436,000. Total cost of equipment, \$3,329,171. Mileage 1891, 2,219.

CITIES.—*Butte City*, population 1880, 3,363; 1890, 10,723, situate on Deer Lodge River, seat of Silver Bow county, on the west side of the Rocky Mountains. Situated in the center of a rich gold mining region,

it has had the most rapid growth of any town within the Territory. Connected by branch railroad with the main line of the Northern Pacific, it enjoys fine shipping facilities, and has a constantly increasing trade.

Helena, population in 1880, 3,624; 1890, 13,834; capital of the Territory, is situated in Prickly Pear Valley, near the Rocky Mountains, fourteen miles west of the Missouri River. It is situated in the center of a mineral region un-



HELENA, MONTANA.

surpassed, either in Montana or elsewhere, for the number and richness of its gold and silver bearing lodes, there being within 25 miles over 3,000 quartz lodes which have been claimed. Helena is the commercial and financial center of the territory, where all the stage, telegraph and express routes of the country converge. There are fine churches, high and other schools, public halls, etc.

Other important and growing towns, controlling large local trade are: Miles City population 1,203, situate on the Yellowstone at the mouth of Tongue River; Anaconda, population 5,000, in Deer Lodge county; Billings, population 1,500, in Yellowstone county; Fort Benton, 1,500, in Choteau county; Deer Lodge, population 1,500, county of same name, largely engaged in gold mining, and the seat of the territorial penitentiary. The surrounding country is good farming land. Bozeman, population, 1890, 3,000, is the commercial center of Gallatin county, extensive coal, gold, and other mines are in the vicinity; Livingstone, population 1,700, in Gallatin county, is the junction of the Yellowstone Park branch; Dillon 1,000, in Beaver Head; Virginia City, population 800, seat of Madison county. The production of the mines from 1863 to 1871 were valued at \$30,000,000 gold. Missoula, population 2,500, in the county of the same name. The Northern Pacific has a hospital located here. It is also division headquarters of the Rocky Mountain Division. Hot Springs similar to those in Arkansas are located at Virginia City.



NEBRASKA.

Area 76,185 Square Miles. Population (1890) 1,058,910.

Nebraska was originally a part of the Louisiana Territory ceded to the United States by France. It successively formed a part of Louisiana,



OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Missouri and the Indian Territories, until 1854, at which time it was, with Kansas, formed into a Territory; as such it included a part of Dakota, Wyoming, Montana and Colorado, but in 1861 and 1863 it was reduced to its present limits. In 1860 the people rejected a proposition to form a State government. July 21, 1866, a Constitution was adopted, and on July 28, Congress passed a bill for its admission as a State, but this failed to receive the signature of President Johnson. In January, 1867, another bill was passed by Congress, and was promptly vetoed by the President, but was again passed by Congress on February 8 and 9, over the veto. The State at once ratified the action of Congress. A new constitution was submitted to the people in 1871, but was rejected. In 1875 another convention was called, and the work of the body was ratified by a popular vote. Nebraska derives its name from the Nebraska River, which is derived from the Indian *Ne*, water, and *bras*, shallow, and means "shallow water."

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The executive and legislative officers are elected

for two years. The qualifications of Governor, Senators and Representatives is not stated in the State Constitution, except so far as being citizens and duly qualified electors. The salary of the Governor is \$2,500 annually. The succession to the Governor is vested in: 1. Lieutenant-Governor. 2. The President of the Senate. 3. Speaker of the House. The Legislature is composed of 33 Senators, 100 Representatives. Sessions are held biennially, and limited to 40 days. Legislators are paid \$3 a day, and 10 cents mileage. Suffrage is extended to all citizens of the United States, who have resided six months in the State. Registration is required by law. Idiots, convicts and soldiers of the U. S. army are excluded from voting.

JUDICIARY.—The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court of three judges, elected by the people for a term of six years, at a salary of \$2,500 each; ten District Courts with one judge for each, elected for four years, and County Courts, each presided over by one judge, whose term of office is two years; justices of the peace and police magistrates are appointed to try minor cases.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt, Dec. 1, 1890 \$449,267.35, besides \$50,000 to relieve grasshopper sufferers. Amount in sinking fund \$195,388.39. State receipts 2 years ending Dec. 1, 1890, \$4,686,328.42. Expenditures, \$4,023,378.94. Amount raised by taxation, 2 years, \$2,441,234.95. Amount of taxable property assessed, 1890: Real and personal, \$154,617.190; railroad, \$30,153,114; total, \$184,770,304. Rate of State tax, 6 6-10 mills on the dollar or 66 cents on \$100. A poll tax of \$3 is imposed in cash or road labor, on males between 21 and 50 years of age.

EDUCATION.—The educational interests are in a healthful state, and carefully watched by able and experienced educators. Two sections in each township have been set apart for the permanent school fund, and public schools are maintained for

at least three months in each year. School statistics of 1888 show 215,889 scholars enrolled, with a daily attendance of 129,623, and a total expenditure of \$3,038,091. There are graded schools in many towns, and



A FARM SCENE IN NEBRASKA, ON UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

high schools in every town. There is at Lincoln a State University where both sexes are admitted, and a State Normal School at Peru, where free tuition is given. A normal training school at Santee Agency, and three

similar schools for Indians under the care of the Bishop of Niobrara. Among the other higher institutions are Creighton College at Omaha; Doane College at Crete; Nebraska Wesleyan University at Fullerton, and Brownell Hall, a collegiate institution for women at Omaha.

CLIMATE.—Over the wide prairies the mountain breezes sweep at will, and owing to the splendid drainage facilities the dry, exhilarating atmosphere is untainted by any malaria. The climate is mild and dry, but drouth rarely damages the crops. The annual mean temperature at Omaha is about 48° Fahr. The total snow and rainfall east of the 100th meridian is twenty-six inches, the greatest amount of rainfall being in May and June.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The State is bounded on the north by Dakota, east by Iowa and Missouri, south by Kansas and Colorado, and west by Wyoming. It is about 425 miles from east to west, and from 138 to 208 miles from north to south, and has an area of 76,185 square miles. Population by decades, in 1860, was 28,841; 1870, 122,993; 1880, 452,402. Males, 249,241. Females, 203,161. Native, 354,988. Foreign, 97,414. Electoral votes, 5.

The surface of Nebraska constitutes a vast plain, with undulating prairies of great extent, diversified by a few low hills or ridges, and without mountains of any size, except in the extreme west and northwest, where the lower slopes of the Rocky Mountains and the broken country of the Black Hills begin. From the west and northwest the land slopes gradually to the Missouri River, which forms the entire eastern boundary, and it receives within the State its two largest rivers, the Niobrara and the Platte, besides several smaller, including the Little and Great Nemaha, and Weeping Water. The entire drainage is toward the Missouri. The Niobrara River rises in Laramie county, Wyoming, and traversing almost the entire northern part of Nebraska, falls into the Missouri at Niobrara. The Platte, formed by the North and South Platte rivers, rises in Lincoln county, crosses the center of the State reaching the Missouri at Plattsmouth. The Republican and Blue Rivers drain the southern section, and join the Kansas River in that State. The Valley of the Platte, which stretches across the center of the State from west to east, and the whole southern portion of Nebraska, are extremely fertile and well watered. The western half is best adapted for grazing purposes, being a constant succession of natural pastures. About 30,000 square miles of the eastern division consist of bottom and prairie lands of exuberant fertility. Few metals or minerals have as yet been found in the State. Clay for building purposes is easily obtained. The river bottoms are fertile and well timbered.

INDUSTRIES.—Within a few years Nebraska has taken a prominent place as an agricultural and stock raising State. Wheat, corn, barley, oats, sorghum, flax, hemp and all vegetables are produced. The wheat crop of 1886 shows an acreage of 1,579,727 and a production of 17,449,000 bushels; a corn acreage of 3,879,123 and a production of 106,129,000 bushels, placing the State sixth on the list of corn producers, and eleventh as to wheat. The acreage of cultivated timber in 1880 was 58,295 acres, with over 30,000,000 growing trees. Cattle raising is one of the most important interests of the State, for which it is admirably adapted, there being 23,000,000 acres in the grazing region, which is generally well watered. The manufacturing interests, although still necessarily in embryo, are making rapid development. There are large smelting works at Omaha, where large quantities of gold and silver bearing ores are smelted. There are also car works, foundries, flouring mills, and many other manufacturing establishments in the State.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—For a comparatively new State Nebraska shows a very large railroad mileage, the total number of miles in 1886 being 2,784. The capital stock was \$65,497,000; funded debt, \$128,996,194; total investments, \$251,410,839. Mileage 1891, 5,221. The Union Pacific and its branches has 726 miles of track within the State.

CITIES.—*Omaha*, population 1880, 30,518; census of 1890, 140,452; the chief city of the State and seat of Douglas county, situate on the west bank of the Missouri River. Its site is upon a hilly plateau, from 50 to 150 feet above the river. Its growth during the past few years has been extraordinary. Its natural position, the eastern terminus of transcontinental railroads, and its connection with the great radiating system of

railways eastward, warrants the sanguine anticipations of its enthusiastic inhabitants. Its mercantile, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests are extensive and rapidly growing. It contains many fine public buildings, nearly fifty churches, a new postoffice, numerous public schools, Omaha High School and Creighton College. A fine iron rail bridge spans the Missouri River at this point, connecting with Council Bluffs.

Lincoln, population 1880, 13,003; 1890, 55,154; the capital of the State and of Lancaster county, is delightfully situated at the confluence of several branches of Salt Creek, sixty-six miles southwest from Omaha. It is an important railroad and agricultural center, contains the Statehouse, built of light-colored limestone, State Insane Asylum, State Penitentiary, State Library, the University of Nebraska and an agricultural college, over twenty churches, good schools, banks, newspapers, etc. It is surrounded by undulating prairies and fine building sites abound in the vicinity. Quarries of limestone and salt springs are near here.

Hastings, population 13,584, seat of Adams county, situate in the center of the finest agricultural district in the State. Its industries are agriculture and mercantile trade. Hastings College is here. There are two railroad lines with separate depots at this point. The town is well built, has several churches, schools, and an air of permanence and prosperity generally.

Nebraska City, population 11,494, seat of Otoe county, situate on the west bank of the Missouri River, forty-four miles south of Omaha, the center of three railroad lines; coaches are transferred by steam across the river. Its industries are manufacturing and agricultural. It contains a courthouse, public library, seat of Nebraska College, churches, schools, banks, newspapers, etc., and several flour mills, plow factories, breweries, machine shops, foundries, etc.

Plattsmouth, population 8,392, seat of Cass county, situate one and a half miles below the mouth of the Platte, on the Missouri River, twenty-two miles south of Omaha. Is an important railroad center. Its manufacturing interests are extensive, and embrace farm implements, machinery, wagons, coaches and freight cars, locomotives, etc.

Other important and rapidly growing towns are *Beatrice*, population 13,836, seat of Gage county; has large stock raising, stone quarries and manufacturing interests. *Grand Island*, population 7,632, capital of Hall county, an important railroad and agricultural center, situate on Platte River. *Fremont*, population 6,654, seat of Dodge county, in Platte Valley, forty-seven miles west of Omaha; has extensive manufacturing, mercantile and agricultural trade, and is an important railroad town. Other towns with population varying from 2,000 to 3,600, are Kearney, in Buffalo county; Columbus, in Platte; Crete, in Saline; Blair, in Washington; York, in York; Falls City, in Richardson, and Seward, in county of same name.



NEVADA.

Area 109,740 Square Miles. Population (1890) 45,761.

Originally a portion of the territory acquired from Mexico under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the Territory was organized from a part of Utah. The first settlements were made by a colony of Mormons who located in the Washoe and Carson valleys in 1848. It was organized as a Territory March 2, 1861, and admitted as a State into the Union Oct. 31, 1864, a State constitution having been adopted by the people. In 1846 the limits of the State were extended, Arizona and Utah surrendering a part of their Territory, and the boundaries remained as thus constituted. In 1859 enormous argentiferous deposits were discovered, and from this time the population rapidly increased.

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor is elected by the people for a term of four years, and receives a salary of \$5,000; he must be a citizen of the



GRAND CANYON OF THE SIERRAS. PAINTING BY THOMAS HILL.

State two years and twenty-five years old; his succession is vested in: 1. The Lieutenant-Governor. 2. The President of the Senate *pro tempore*. The Legislature is composed of twenty Senators, and forty Representatives, the former elected for four years, the latter for two years. Sessions are held biennially and limited to sixty days. Legislators receive \$7 a day and 20 cents mileage. Suffrage is extended to every adult male citizen of the United States, six months a resident of the State, and thirty days in the county. Idiots, insane and convicts are excluded from voting.

JUDICIARY.—The State Supreme Court consists of a Chief-Justice, salary \$7,000, and two Associate Justices, salary \$6,000 each; elected for a term of six years each. On and after Jan. 1, 1887, the State constitutes one Circuit District, with three judges elected for four years each, who shall have power to hold court in any county in the State. Justices' Courts are held in every township.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt Jan. 1, 1891, \$199,887.83. Assets, \$21,549.52. State receipts for year ending Jan. 1, 1891, \$321,613. Expenditures, \$539,995. Amount raised by taxation same year, \$221,129. Rate of State tax, 90 cents on \$100. Amount of taxable property as assessed 1890: Real and personal, \$24,663,384. A poll tax of \$2 is imposed on male residents from 21 to 60 years, and the Legislature may make such payment a condition of the right of voting.

EDUCATION.—The total expenditure for schools and colleges 1890 was \$169,400; permanent school fund in 1890 amounted to \$1,172,500. The public schools are under the control of a State Board of Education. All children of school age, unless otherwise instructed, are required to attend the public schools at least sixteen weeks in each year. The State University is at Elko, established in 1873. The Agricultural College in connection with it received a Congressional land grant of 90,000 acres. An Orphans' Home is located at Carson City.

CLIMATE.—The climate is very healthy, and the air invigorating. In the south and east the winters are mild and frosts rarely known. In the north, however, the thermometer registers sometimes as low as 15° below zero. The rainfall is light, occurring mostly in the spring.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Nevada is bounded on the north by Oregon and Idaho, on the east by Utah and Arizona, on the south by California and Arizona, and on the west by California. It has an extreme length north and south of 485 miles. Its greatest breadth through the center is about 320 miles. Its area is 109,740 square miles. Population by decades in 1860 was 6,857; 1870, 42,491; 1880, 62,766. White, 53,556. Colored, 8,710. The surface of Nevada is an elevated tableland, with

an average height above sea level of 4,500 feet, broken into by ranges of mountains running from north to south. The Sierra Nevada range forms a part of the western boundary, and varies from 7,000 to 13,000 feet in height.

The principal rivers are the Colorado, which forms a part of the boundary of the State, and the Humboldt, which has a course of 300 miles, and terminates in Humboldt Lake. Others are the Truckee, Walker, Carson, and Quinns Rivers. Owing to a lack of a good system of irrigation, much of the territory of the State is valueless for agricultural purposes. There are, however, millions of acres of fine grazing land in the fertile river valleys, and wherever water can be obtained agriculture is carried on with success. The great wealth of Nevada consists of the enormous quantities of precious minerals that are produced. Every mountain range in the State contains mines of gold and silver of greater or less value. The Comstock lode, of Mount Davidson, is said to contain the richest silver mines in the world. Next to this in importance are the mines in the Eureka district. Gold in small quantities occurs in many of the silver mines. Lead and copper ores of an excellent quality are found, and among other valuable minerals are cinnabar, platinum, zinc, tin, plumbago, manganese, nickel, and cobalt. Coal and iron exist to some extent. Building stones include limestone, marbles of different varieties, granite, and slate. The mountains are covered nearly everywhere from base to summit with a growth of forests, consisting of a variety of pine, spruce, and fir, which are well adapted to make superior lumber. No oak or other hard wood of any size is found on the Nevada slope of the mountains.

INDUSTRIES.—The great wealth of the State, and its leading industry, is mining and minerals. Silver bearing and gold lodes are profitably worked in twelve counties. The average production is from seven to ten million dollars annually. Agriculture has shown a remarkable growth during the past five years. Manufacturing is very light.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The railroad mileage in 1886 was 948 miles, with a capital stock of \$12,052,284. Funded debt, \$5,355,000. Total investment, \$17,610,221. Mileage 1891, 928.

CITIES.—Virginia City, population 6,337, formerly the capital of the State, the seat of Storey county, 180 miles in a direct line from San



THE PLUME, WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE P. 326.

Francisco, is situated on the east slope of Mount Davidson, about 7,827 feet above sea level. It contains the celebrated Comstock lode. In this mine is the famous Sutro Tunnel. The Big Bonanza and California mines are also located here. The city is well built, has many fine residences, a Court House, agencies of San Francisco banks, churches, schools, theaters, etc. Virginia City

was nearly destroyed by fire in 1875, 10,000 persons being left homeless. It is the center of a large mercantile, milling and mining trade.

Carson City, population 4,080, capital of the State and Ormsby county, situated in Eagle Valley, four miles from Carson River, is a flourishing town, in a picturesque region near the base of the Sierra Nevada, and only about ten miles from Lake Tahoe. It contains a branch United States mint which receives immense deposits of gold and silver

ore, a State House, several churches and schools, and many mining and manufacturing establishments. *Gold Hill*, population 2,073, in Story county, on the Truckee & Virginia Railroad, one mile south of Virginia City, is a thriving mining town. *Eureka*, population 1,609, capital of county of same name, is one of the most important places in the State, and the center of the rich silver and lead district of White Pine.

Other important towns are: Austin, population 1,125, capital of Landon county; and terminus of Nevada Central Railroad; Tuscarora, population 1,174, in Elko county; Reno, population 4,000, seat of Washoe county, and Ruby Hill, population 1,800, in Eureka county.



NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Area 9,005 Square Miles. Population (1890) 376,530.

In 1623 the first settlement within the borders of New Hampshire was made at Dover and Portsmouth, and twelve years later at Exeter. Owing to Indian hostilities, and the inability of the early settlers to defend themselves, all of the settlements of New Hampshire united in 1641 with the colony of Massachusetts. In 1679, however, it was made a separate province by Charles II. It was again re-united to Massachusetts from 1689 to 1692, which relation it continued to 1741, becoming for the third time an independent province, remaining so until it declared its independence in 1776, and a temporary government was established. For several years there was a long dispute between the State and



COURT HOUSE, CONCORD, N. H.

New York respecting their respective boundaries. A State constitution was adopted in 1784, and amended in 1792, further amended in 1851, and again amended in 1877. Ratified the constitution of the United

States on June 21, 1788. New Hampshire was the name given to the territory conveyed by the Plymouth company to Captain John Mason by patent Nov. 7, 1629, in compliment to the patentee, who



MOUNT OF THE HOLY CROSS, SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS.

was Governor of Hampshire, England. It is called the "Granite State" because granite abounded there.

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor and the chief executive officers are elected by the people, as also members of the Legislature, for a term of two years. Salary of Governor \$1,000 annually. Protestants alone are eligible to the office of Senator, Representative and Governor, though this provision of the constitution is practically obsolete, and each must be a freeholder. The succession to the Governor is vested in: 1. The President of the Senate. 2. The Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Legislature is composed of twenty-four Senators and 321 Legislators. Sessions are now held biennially, without limitation of term. Legislators are paid \$3 a day and 10 cents mileage. Suffrage is extended to every male inhabitant of twenty-one years, except paupers, and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request. Voters must have a residence of six months within the State.

JUDICIARY.—The Supreme Court consists of one Chief-Justice, salary \$2,900, and six Associate Justices, salary \$2,700 each, who receive their appointment from the Governor and Council; term of office until seventy years of age. Other courts with limited jurisdiction are probate courts, police courts, and justices of the peace.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt, June 1 1890: Funded, \$2,520,

600; unfunded debt, \$100. State receipts 1890, \$1,365,426.39. Expenditures, \$1,477,208.76. Amount raised by taxation, \$498,930. Amount of taxable property as assessed, 1890: Real, \$185,378,553; personal, \$94,125,920; corporations, \$18,207,408; total, \$289,711,881. Rate of State tax year ending April 1, 1890, 15 cents on each \$100 for State purposes. A poll tax (local) may be imposed on all males between the ages of 21 and 70.

EDUCATION.—The public school system, like that of the other New England States, is excellent, and receives great attention; public schools are supported by local taxation. Education is compulsory, and violation is punishable by heavy fine. The school age is from five to fifteen years. In 1888 there were 61,826 scholars enrolled, and 44,878 average daily attendance. Expenditures, \$686,491.

CLIMATE.—The winters are cold and long, while the summers are frequently hot. In the mountainous portion of the State snow may be found in places for eight months of the year. The range of temperature in the southern section is not so wide. The climate is healthful, and epidemics are almost unknown.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—New Hampshire is bounded on the north by the Province of Quebec, on the east by Maine and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Massachusetts, and on the west by Vermont, from which it is separated by the Connecticut River. Its length from north to south is 180 miles. Average breadth forty-five miles. It has but eighteen miles of sea coast and one harbor, Portsmouth, at the mouth of Piscataqua River. Its area is 9,005 square miles. Population by decades, in 1790 was 141,885; 1800, 183,858; 1810, 214,460; 1820, 244,022; 1830, 269,328; 1840, 284,574; 1850, 317,976; 1860, 326,073; 1870, 318,300; 1880, 346,991. Males, 170,526. Females, 176,465. Natives, 300,697. Foreign, 46,294. Electoral votes, 4.

The general surface of the State is broken, rugged, and mountainous, and is often called "The Switzerland of America." The White Mountains lie in the central portion, and cover an area of 1,270 square miles. Their highest summits are Mt. Washington, 6,285 feet, and Mt. Lafayette, 5,500 feet. The lakes and rivers of the State occupy in all about 110,000 acres. The chief lake, Winnepiseogee, is twenty-five miles long by one to ten wide, with 360 islands. Other important lakes are Lake Umbagog, the head waters of the Androscoggin and the four lakes that form the head waters of the Connecticut. The chief river is the Connecticut in the west, and the Merrimac, Androscoggin, and Piscataqua, with their tributaries in the east. The soil of the State is not generally fertile. The best lands are in the valleys of the rivers. The northern part of the State is chiefly pasture and woodland; oak, pine, hemlock, ash, spruce, beech, birch and other trees are largely exported in the shape of lumber. The native animals are nearly exterminated though wild fowl and game are abundant, and both lakes and rivers are stocked with fish.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—With the exception of Niagara Falls, the mountain and lake scenery of New Hampshire attracts more tourists than other natural objects in the United States. The White Mountains contain twenty or more bold peaks with deep narrow gorges, wild valleys, beautiful lakes, lofty cascades, and torrents, forming the "Switzerland of America," and they are becoming more and more popular as a summer resort on account of their delightful temperature, and wild and beautiful scenery. These mountains furnish the chief sources of the Connecticut, Merrimac and Androscoggin Rivers. They are easy of access by popular

railroad lines that penetrate to the very summit of the highest mountains. Mountains, lakes, and picturesque rivers make up attractions second to none on the continent. Elegant and well kept hotels, surrounded by unsurpassed scenery, dot the mountain sides. All rail conveyance is had to the Profile, Twin Mountain, Fabyan, and Crawford Houses, and also to the summit of Mount Washington. White Mountain Notch, Franconia Notch, Jefferson, Woodsville, Bethlehem, Littleton, and Warren are delightful points which should never be neglected by the visitor. The most noteworthy waterfalls among the mountains are: The Artist's Fall in North Conway. The Silver Cascade on the side of Mt. Webster. Ripley's Falls on a tributary of the Saco Silver Glade Cataract, falling 156 feet at an angle of 45° in a stream from 50 to 75 feet wide. The Falls of the Ammonoosuck which in a course of thirty miles descends over 5,000 feet. The Berlin Falls on the Androscoggin, descending over 200 feet in less than a mile. The Crystal Cascade, and Glen Ellis Falls near the Glen House. There are five "notches" or passes through the mountains. The White Mountain Notch 1,914 feet high, two miles long, and at its narrowest point only twenty-two feet wide through which the Saco River passes. The Franconia Notch 2,014 feet, which permits the passage of the Pemigewasset. The Pinkham Notch 2,018 feet, and the Grafton and

Dixville Notches, through which the Androscoggin and its tributaries flow. "The Flume," at Franconia Notch, is the most noted of the narrow waterways excavated through the solid rock, though there are others hardly inferior to it. Other objects of interest are: "The Old Man of the Mountains," on Profile Mountain, and Profile Lake at its base. The Basin, five miles below Franconia Notch, a circular, bowl like cavity, 45 feet in diameter and 28 feet in depth, filled with water. The "Pool," in the same vicinity. The summit of Mt. Washington is reached by the White Mountain Railroad, necessarily constructed upon a different plan from ordinary steam roads. A grade of no less than 1,980 feet to the mile is actually overcome. Engine and



WHITE ISLAND HEAD, ISLES OF SHOALS.

car travel upon a middle ratchet rail in which cog-wheels run. Notwithstanding this remarkable steepness, the passenger enjoys absolute safety through a number of ingenious devices. Should a breakage occur, the train would be brought to a full stop. Atmospheric brakes are so arranged that a car may be made to descend at a snail's pace, entirely disconnected from the locomotive. In ascending, the car is pushed ahead of the engine; and there are safety devices which prevent the train from slipping back a single inch. The railway is the invention of Mr. Sylvester Marsh, and has been improved in its practical workings very greatly by Mr. Walter Aiken, its efficient manager. Many thousands of persons are carried over the road annually, but not a single passenger has ever been injured. Mount Washington is 387 feet higher than the Rigi-Kulm, the famous Swiss mountain, up the slopes of which two similar roads have been built. A commodious and admirably arranged hotel crowns the summit. The sunsets and sunrises as seen from the hotel are said to be spectacles gorgeous beyond description. Near the hotel is an observatory erected by the United States Coast Survey, and upon the northwestern verge of the plateau is the observing station of the United States Signal Service. Moosilanki Mountain near Warren is 4,811 feet in altitude; it is entirely isolated, and claims to be the grandest of view points. The Pemigewasset Valley has always been a favorite haunt of artists, and the lovers of nature. The beautiful summer city of the Weirs, situated on Lake Winnepiseogee

also Center Harbor and Wolfborough on this lake, are famed summer resorts. A voyage across the lake enhances the admiration of the visitor tenfold; for there is a constant succession of charming views, in which the beautiful waters, the gracefully rounded shores, the swelling hills upon the borders of the lake, the romantic islands, and the distant mountain peaks, combine in many entrancing pictures. The lake has an area of upward of seventy-one square miles, exclusive of its 274 islands. Its shores are very irregular, and their line around the lake has an extent of no less than 182 miles. Other points of great interest are: Lancaster, Jefferson, Plymouth, North Conway, Campton Village, Woodstock, Warren, Haverhill, and Colebrook.

INDUSTRIES.—The hilly country affords poor facilities for farming, but the valleys have a fertile soil. The principal products are hay, potatoes, corn, oats, wheat, barley, and tobacco. The State contains over a million acres of woodland. The State is endowed with abundant water power, and manufacturing is carried on extensively, forming, in fact, the chief industry. The leading manufactures are cotton and woolen goods, boots and shoes, paper, furniture, machinery, and wooden ware. Large deposits of specular and magnetic iron ores are known to exist, but little effort has been made to utilize them. Graphite is mined on an extensive scale, and there are large mica quarries; oxides of tin are also found, as well as lead and zinc ores, in small quantities. New Hampshire granite is of the finest quality.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The railroads have received no aid from the State, but the mileage in 1886 amounted to 1,044 miles. The capital stock of the companies at that date was \$16,509,500, and the funded debt \$5,666,600, while the total investment for roads and equipment had been \$27,527,414. Three railroad commissioners with salaries ranging from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per year, have an oversight of the roads. By means of the Middlesex canal, and other improvements in the Merrimac River, Concord has direct inland communication with Boston and Newburyport. R. R. mileage 1891, 1,125.

CITIES.—*Manchester*, population 1880, 32,630; 1890, 44,126; seat of Hillsborough county, is the largest town in the State, and one of the chief towns of New England, situate on the Merrimac River. Its manufactures of cotton and woolen goods are extensive. Other manufactures are boots and shoes, stockings, paper, cutlery, locomotives, steam fire engines, etc. The city has an excellent supply of water from Massabeesick Lake, near by. There are several fine churches, good schools, banks, etc. Water power is afforded by the Merrimac River through canals leading from Amoskeag Falls, whose descent is fifty-four feet.

Concord, a handsome city of 17,004 inhabitants, and the capital of the State, situated on the west bank of the Merrimac River. The Statehouse is a fine granite building, situated in a pretty little park. The halls contain the battle flags borne in the late war by the New Hampshire regiments, and many historic portraits. The famous Concord coaches and stages are made here; and there are also, within the city, extensive granite quarries. It is a junction of four railways, and in the center of a large trade. The city occupies nearly the same site as the Indian town of Pennacook, an ancient capital of a powerful tribe of aborigines, over which Passaconaway held sway.

Nashua, population 19,311, situated at the falls of the river of the same name near its junction with the Merrimac, is at the intersection of six lines of railway, has extensive manufactures of carpets, cotton, iron, locks, machinery, tools, etc. The rivers above named are connected by a canal three miles long, which supplies water power for its manufactures.

Dover, population 12,790, situate at the falls of Cocheco River, about fifteen miles from the sea. The river is navigable for vessels of light draft to the falls. It is the oldest town in the State, having been first settled in 1623. It contains manufactures of boots and shoes, cotton mills, print and iron-works, etc., has valuable institutions of learning, many churches, several public halls, banks, etc.

Portsmouth, population 9,827, situate on the Piscataqua River and harbor, three miles from the sea. It is the only seaport of the State. The river never freezes at this point, and is so deep and well protected

by headlands that it furnishes an open and safe harbor through the whole year. The main entrance to the harbor is about a mile wide, and well defended by Forts Constitution and McCleary. A State arsenal, public schools, academy, and various manufactories are here.

Keene, population 7,446, on the Ashuelot River, at the junction of several railroads, is the trade center of a rich farming region.

Rochester, population 7,396, situate on the west side of Salmon Fall River, twenty-five miles northwest of Portsmouth. It is a thriving city with large manufacturing interests, and has extensive woolen factories. *Exeter*, population 4,284, on the Swanscott River, is in the midst of an extensive agricultural region, and is the seat of Phillips Academy. *Lebanon*, population 3,763, is at the Mascoma River Falls, near the Connecticut; within the town the river falls nearly 400 feet. *Guilford*, population 2,880, on Lake Winnipiseogee, is a popular resort for summer visitors and tourists. *Littleton*, population 3,365, extends for miles along the Connecticut, including a river descent familiarly known as the "Fifteen Mile Falls."

Franklin, population 4,085, the birthplace of Daniel Webster, contains the site of the Webster homestead and the State Orphans' Home.

Plymouth, population 1,852, the seat of the State Normal School, is also notable as an attractive summer resort. The *Isle of Shoals* and *Rye Beach* are frequented by many summer visitors.

Among other towns of interest and enterprise are: Somersworth and Great Falls, population 6,414; Claremont, 5,665, on Sugar River, near the Connecticut, in Sullivan county; Laconia, 6,143, on Winnipiseogee River, in Belknap; Farmington, 3,063, in Strafford; Pembroke, 3,172, in Merrimac; Lancaster, 3,378, in Coos; Newport, 2,623, in Sullivan; Milford, 3,014, and Petersborough, 2,507, in Hillsborough; New Market, 2,742, and Derry, 2,604, in Rockingham; Conway, 2,339, in Carroll; Wilton, 1,850, in Hillsborough; Pittsfield, 2,605, in Merrimac; and Hinsdale, 2,258, in Cheshire.



NEW JERSEY.

Area 7,455 Square Miles. Population (1890) 1,444,933.

New Jersey was first settled at Bergen by the Dutch in 1620, and by the Swedes on the east shore of Delaware Bay, in 1638. In 1664 it was taken by the English and ceded to the Duke of York by Charles II. The Dutch regained possession in 1673, but were compelled to surrender it the next year. In 1682 William Penn and others purchased the whole territory. Previous to this there had been two distinct governments known as East and West Jersey. The proprietary government lasted twenty years, and surrendered its powers to the crown in 1702. While retaining its separate assembly New Jersey was subject to New York until 1708, when it acquired a separate administration under Lewis Morris. Immediately after the Declaration of Independence New Jersey became the theater of war, and some of the most important contests of the Revolution occurred within its borders. It was here the battles of Fort Lee, Trenton, Princeton, Millstone, Red Bank and Monmouth were fought. New Jersey adopted a State constitution on July 2, 1776, which continued as the organic law until 1844, when another was adopted; this was materially modified and ratified by the people in 1875. The Federal constitution was adopted unanimously in December, 1787. The State was so called in 1664 from the Island of Jersey on the coast of France, the residence of Sir George Carteret, to whom the territory was granted. Nickname, Jersey Blue.

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor is elected by the people for three years, and has an annual salary of \$5,000; he must have been a resident of the United States for twenty years, and of the State seven years. His

succession is vested in: 1. The President of the Senate. 2. Speaker of the House, in event of a vacancy, or disability of the Governor. The Legislature consists of twenty-one Senators and sixty Representatives, the former elected for three years, the latter for one. Sessions are held annually, and unlimited in term. Legislators are paid \$500 a year. New Jersey extends ballot to "every male citizen" of the United States, of full age, residing one year in the State, and five months in the county, excluding all paupers, idiots, insane persons or persons convicted of crime which excludes them from being a witness. Registration required in cities of 10,000 inhabitants and over.

JUDICIARY.—The distinction between courts of law and courts of equity is still maintained in New Jersey. All judges are appointed by the governor for a term of six years, subject to confirmation by the Senate. The first, or lower courts, are the county courts of common pleas and oyer and terminer, consisting of not more than five judges; an orphan's

and rentals of the lands lying between high and low water mark, on the Jersey shore of New York harbor, the remainder of the annual expenses being provided for by taxation. There were in 1888 224,107 scholars enrolled in the public schools, with a daily attendance of 131,867. Total expenditures in 1888, \$2,665,938. The College of New Jersey, at Princeton, was originally established at Elizabethtown in 1747, and removed to Princeton ten years later; it was burned in 1802, and again in 1855, but the original plan has been maintained in its reconstruction. It is under the control of the Presbyterian Church. Other institutions of instruction are Rutgers College, at New Brunswick; the Protestant Episcopal College, at Burlington; Seton Hall, at South Orange; Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison; German Theological Seminary, at Bloomfield; Stevens Institute of Technology, at Hoboken, and the Green School of Science at Princeton. There were 316 newspapers published in the State in 1891

CLIMATE.—The temperature varies considerably in different parts of



SURF BATHING ON THE NEW JERSEY COAST.

court, and court of general quarter sessions of the peace. Next above is the supreme court, which makes the circuit of the State, and is composed of a chief-justice, salary \$7,500, and eight associates, salary \$7,000 each. A prerogative court is presided over by the chancellor alone, who receives a salary of \$10,000 annually. The court of errors and appeals in the last resort is composed of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges. The pardoning power is vested in the chancellor, six judges, and the governor; but is not exercised without the sanction of the governor.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt Nov. 1, 1890, \$1,096,300; the debt is payable \$100,000 each year. State receipts, 1890, \$1,794,698.14. Expenditures, \$1,602,933.75. Amount raised by taxation, 1890, \$1,939,235. Rate of State tax, 3½ mills on the dollar. Valuation of property, 1890, real and personal, \$1,210,613,549. \$1,225,646 in 1890 was raised from railroad and other corporations. A poll tax of \$1 for local purposes is imposed on male inhabitants of twenty-one and over.

EDUCATION.—The public school fund receives the proceeds of sales

New Jersey. The uplands are healthy, but marsh fever and ague prevail in some parts of the South. The precipitation of rain and snow ranges from forty-one inches at Cape May to fifty inches in the northern highlands.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—New Jersey lies in latitude 38° 55' 50" to 41° 20' north, and longitude 73° 53' to 75° 33' west. It is 168 miles long with a breadth which varies from 59 to 32 miles, and contains an area of 7,455 square miles. Population by decades in 1790, 184,139; 1800, 211,149; 1810, 245,562; 1820, 277,426; 1830, 320,823; 1840, 373,306; 1850, 489,555; 1860, 672,035; 1870, 906,096; 1880, 1,131,116. Males, 559,922. Females, 571,194. Native, 909,416. Foreign, 221,700. Electoral votes, 9.

The northern part of the State is hilly and mountainous; the highest elevation is found in the Blue Mountains, which attain an elevation of 1,000 to 1,750 feet. The Palisades, a wall of perpendicular trap rocks from 300 to 600 feet high, form the western bank of the Hudson River for fifteen miles. The central portion of the State is a rolling country and the southern and eastern portion a sandy plain declining to the sea. The Atlantic coast line is 120 miles long. The State possesses splendid harbor

facilities on the Delaware, New York and Newark Bays, and in the Hudson, Delaware and Raritan Rivers. Its principal rivers are the Hudson, forming a part of its eastern border, and the Delaware on its western; the Passaic, Hackensack, Raritan, Neversink and Chewisbury. Iron and copper ore, marl, plastic clay and sandstone are found in the State. There are extensive forests of pine in the southern part of the State, and many pretty lakes in the northern part.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—The Palisades of the Hudson, with their perpendicular fronts of from 300 to 600 feet; the Neversink highlands near Sandy Hook, are among the grandest features of its scenery. The Kittatiny Mountains and valley have great beauty of scenery. The Schooleys and Musconetcong Mountains are noted summer resorts. The valley of the Passaic and its falls at Paterson are worthy of the interest of all lovers of nature. Several pretty lakes add to the attractions of the State. Greenwood Lake in Passaic county lies across the northern boundary of

markets of New York and Philadelphia, farmers and fruit raisers find large profits from their labor.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The lines of railroad within the State in 1886 reached a total length of 1,885 miles, having a capital of \$122,505,794; a funded debt of \$135,867,635, with a total investment of \$271,824,774. A ship canal extends from New Brunswick on the Raritan, to Bordentown on the Delaware, forty-three miles in length, with a feeder to Trenton, twenty-two miles, built at a cost of \$19,676,435. In the north-east and north parts of the State, the cities of Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, Rockaway and Phillipsburg are united by the Morris and Essex Canal, 101 miles long; and cost originally \$14,129,985. Both canals form important commercial channels. R. R. mileage 1891, 2,034.

CITIES.—*Newark*, population 1880, 136,508; 1890, 181,130, the county seat of Essex county, a port of entry, situate on an elevated plain on the right bank of the Passaic River, four miles from Newark Bay; is an



IRON PIER AND SURF BATHING, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

the State; it is eight miles long by one and three-quarters wide; Culver's Lake, in Sussex, Hopatcong and Budds in Morris county, are charming bodies of water, as also Green Pond, situated between Green Pond and Cypress Mountains. Notwithstanding the beauty of its mountain scenery, New Jersey's chief attractions are the many seaside resorts, summer and winter. Among the most noted are Long Branch, Atlantic City, Cape May, Asbury Park, Elberon, Deal Sea Girt, Point Pleasant, Spring Lake Square, Ocean Grove, etc., all within easy access by rail or water to the cities of Philadelphia and New York. Atlantic City and Lake Wood have become popular winter resorts for invalids; the latter town is delightfully situated among the pine forests.

INDUSTRIES.—The commerce of the State is small. New Jersey is one of the leading manufacturing States of the Union. The mining of iron and copper is very large. Its shad and oyster fisheries are extensive. Most of the State has a rich soil, and agriculture and market gardening receive great attention. The State is one immense garden, the climate being such that small fruits are very productive, and being adjacent to the

extensive manufacturing center, and has large shipping, mercantile, insurance and banking interests; contains three fine parks, has four handsome cemeteries in the vicinity, and the surroundings are attractive. There are about twenty public schools, a public library of about 24,000 volumes, and upward of 100 churches. The manufactures embrace carriages, castings, clothing, harness, jewelry, leather, locomotives, machinery, saddlery, shoes, silk, etc. Near by are brown stone quarries which supply great quantities of building material for New York.

Jersey City, pop. 1880, 120,722, with present extended limits, 1890, 163,003, situated opposite to New York and Brooklyn, with which it is connected by several ferries. It is the eastern terminus of several of the trunk line railroads, and has a large and safe harbor. This is the entrepôt of various ocean steamers, and the terminus of the Morris & Essex Canal for coal transport. Its industries embrace manufactories of crucibles, glass, locomotives, machinery, watches, etc. There are breweries, foundries, sugar refineries, and large mercantile concerns.

Paterson, population 1880, 51,031; 1890, 78,347, county seat of Passaic

county, situate on the Passaic River immediately below the falls, which have a descent of fifty feet. It is noted for its extensive silk and locomotive works, and other manufactures and unexcelled railroad facilities.

Camden, population 1880, 41,659; 1890, 58,313, seat of the county of same name, situate on the Delaware River opposite Philadelphia; is a flourishing city, it is connected with Philadelphia by five ferries. It is noted for its shipyards, dry docks, marine railways, lumber trade and numerous manufactures.

Hoboken, population 1880, 30,999; 1890, 43,648, situate on the Hudson River in Hudson county, opposite New York, with which it is connected by ferry. It has large manufacturing and mercantile interests.

Trenton, population 1880, 29,910; 1886, 57,458, the capital of the State, situate on a fine acclivity from Delaware River, at the head of tide water, thirty-three miles northeast of Philadelphia. The city contains the State capitol, State Normal School, State Lunatic Asylum, with a State Industrial School for girls, and a home for soldiers' children, and the State Penitentiary. The industries embrace iron foundries and manufacturing. It is the leading crockery city of the Union. Trenton was the scene of the celebrated capture of Hessian troops by Washington in 1776.

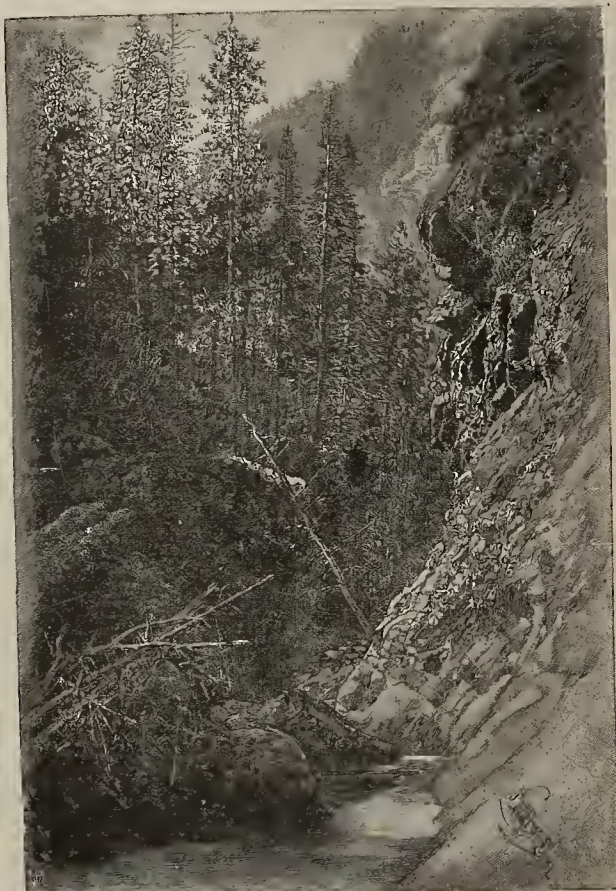
Elizabeth, population 1880, 28,229; 1890, 37,764, seat of Union county, is a beautiful city fourteen miles from New York. Its population is largely made up of New York business men who go back and forth daily. It has important manufacturing interests, and is largely interested in the shipment of coal. The extensive works of the Singer Sewing Machine Company are located here. Was once the capital of the State. The streets of the city are broad, and finely shaded.

Other important towns are: *Orange*, population 18,844, situated in a picturesque and healthful valley, thirteen miles from New York. *Bayonne City*, population 19,033, on Staten Island Sound. *Bridgeton*, population 11,424, a port of entry and seat of Cumberland county, engaged in agriculture and manufacturing. *Millville*, population 10,002, on the Maurice River, twelve miles east of Bridgeton; has large lumber mills and manufactories of cotton, glass and iron. *Passaic*, population 13,028, a beautiful suburban town, interested also in manufactures. *Plainfield*, population 11,267, in Union county, charmingly situated; has extensive mercantile and manufacturing interests. *Phillipsburg*, population 8,622, on the Delaware, opposite Easton; is a railroad center and western terminus of the Morris Canal; has extensive iron manufacturing interests. *Atlantic City*, resident population 13,055, a famous summer and winter resort; during the busy season is said to contain 75,000 persons, and is a vast city of popular hotels and cottages. *Morristown*, population 9,000, on Whifany River, in a picturesque region; is noted for its fine educational institutions and manufactures. During the War of the Revolution Washington, with his little army, was in "winter quarters" at this place during 1777-78, and 1781-82. Other thriving towns are: *Rahway*, population 7,090, in Union county; *Burlington*, population 8,222, a port of entry, situate on the Delaware River; *Perth Amboy*, population 9,512, a port of entry, on Staten Island Sound, has a fine harbor; *Harrison*, population 8,338, in Hudson county; *Bloomfield*, 7,860, in Essex; *Gloucester*, 6,563, situate on the east bank of the Delaware, 4 miles below Philadelphia; *Salem*, 5,512, county seat of Salem county; *Mount Holly*, 5,376, situate on Ancocus Creek, in Burlington; *Hackensack*, 6,000, a railroad town in Bergen; *Bordentown*, 5,045, in Burlington; *Somerville*, 3,800, on Raritan River, in Somerset; *Woodbury*, 3,867, county seat of Gloucester, 10 miles south of Philadelphia; *Red Bank*, 3,186, a railroad town in Monmouth; *Vineland*, 4,068, in Cumberland; *Keyport*, 3,063, on Raritan Bay, in Monmouth; *Washington*, 2,830, a railroad town in Warren. *Long Branch* is a fashionable watering place on the coast, a few miles south of Sandy Hook. It has large, elegant hotels and private cottages extending several miles along the beach. *Ocean Grove* and *Asbury Park* are summer resorts founded by members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have become widely and very favorably known. *Princeton* is noted as being the seat of the College of New Jersey, one of the oldest and best known institutions in the country. *New Brunswick*, population 18,603, is a fine city of rapid growth.

NEW MEXICO.

Area 122,460 Square Miles. *Population* (1890) 153,593.

This Territory was explored by Spaniards in 1537, who opened mines, established missions, and made some progress in civilizing the natives. It was formerly a State of Old Mexico. Its capital, Santa Fe, was taken by the Americans under General Kearney in 1846. At the close of the war in 1848, it was ceded to the United States by Mexico, and erected into a territory in 1850, and at the time comprised the whole of Arizona, and a portion of Colorado, and Nevada. The government and judiciary are



A MOUNTAIN NOOK, NEAR LAS VEGAS.

established upon the model of territorial governments as defined under subject of Dakota (q. v.)

FINANCES.—The average annual Territorial Receipts are \$96,121.77; Expenditures, \$120,006.49. Amount of taxable property as assessed, real and personal, 1885, \$37,500,498. Amount raised by taxation, \$94,352.97. Rate of tax 50 cents on \$100, for Territorial purposes.

EDUCATION.—In 1871 a public school system was established and in 1888, 164 schools were reported in operation, with 4,755 pupils enrolled. There were in 1888 eight academies and colleges for secondary instruction; of these four were Roman Catholic, three non-sectarian and one Presbyterian. The Mexican element of the population is the chief obstacle to progress.

CLIMATE.—There is great diversity in the temperature of different sections ranging from the mountain tops, some of which rise as high as

12,000 feet above the sea, to the low and level plains. The mean annual temperature of Santa Fe, which is nearly 7,000 feet above the sea, is 50.6 degrees.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—New Mexico is bounded on the north by Colorado, on the east by Texas, on the south by Texas and Old Mexico, on the west by Arizona; the length of its eastern boundary line is 345 miles; of the western 390 miles and the average breadth is 325 miles, and total area 122,460 square miles. The surface of the country consists of a series of high level plateaus, crossed by mountain ranges, that often rise into high peaks, with fertile valleys below. There is still a large number of Indians in the Territory. The Pueblos are protected under treaty, but there are also 11,856 Navajoes and 1,977 Apaches. The Rio Grande Del Norte is the principal river, which rising in Colorado flows south through New Mexico; its principal affluent is the Pecos. Other rivers are the Canadian in the northeast, Gila in the southwest, San Juan, and the Little Colorado. The soil is extremely fertile, but the rainfall is remarkably light, and the profitable culture of the cereals can be carried on only in the valleys, where irrigation is practicable. The plains are not so dry, however, as to prevent the growth of grass, and stockraising promises to be one of the chief industries. As early as 1880 there were 400,000 head of cattle and 5,000,000 sheep in the Territory. The chief products of the valleys are wheat, corn, barley, oats, and fruits. The soil and climate are remarkably well adapted for the culture of the grape. Pine, spruce, and fir trees are found in the mountains; elsewhere timber is scarce.

Within the last few years this Ter-

ritory has afforded great promise of becoming one of the leading mining districts of the Union. The development of the mines is, however, emphatically in its infancy, and no trustworthy statistics of the production to date is available. The copper mines promise to be the most wonderful in the world. Among the noted deposits is a solid mountain of copper at Clifton, ninety-three miles west of Silver City. Gold and silver also exist in large quantities. Rich placer mines are also known to exist, but want of water has retarded development. Coal and iron abound. A rich turquoise mine dates from before the arrival of the Spaniards. Lead, zinc, manganese, and quicksilver are known to exist.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—The Territory is rich in the picturesque. Its mountain ridges are broken, rugged, and generally covered with dense forests of pine, spruce, and fir, but its chief attraction lies in the history which has perished in the ruins of ancient cities and dried up canals, that surely tell of semi-civilized pre-historic nations. It is the land of the Pueblos, the cliff and cave dwellers. It is also the home of the Pueblos, the Navajoes and the venerable Zunis Indians.

INDUSTRIES.—Mining is the chief industry. Copper, lead, silver, gold, iron, and salt abound. Manufacturing is almost wholly confined to

flouring, quartz, and saw mills. Agricultural products are raised to a considerable extent in the valleys. Stockraising and particularly wool growing have been for many years the chief occupations of the natives. The valleys, foothills, and tablelands are covered with nutritive grasses throughout the year which, provide abundant grazing.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The gigantic Santa Fe system of railroads traverses the Territory. Entering at Ratoun Pass, in the northeastern section it crosses the entire Territory to El Paso, on the Mexican border, where connection is made with the "Sunset Line" from Texas. At Rincon a branch strikes southwest, tapping the Southern Pacific at Deming, where a spur strikes northwest into the great silver and copper districts of Silver City and vicinity. At Albuquerque a junction is made with the Atlantic and Pacific line, which reaches westward across the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona to the Pacific. There were in 1886, 1,791 miles of railroad, representing a capital of \$71,699,100; a funded debt of \$35,216,534, and an investment of \$114,957,567. Mileage 1891, 1,399.

CITIES.—*Santa Fe*, population 5,982, capital of New Mexico, and of

the county of same name, is on both sides of Santa Fe Creek. Its population is mostly of Mexican and Spanish origin. When it was visited in 1542 it was an Indian settlement, and has been the capital of New Mexico since 1642. It was a populous town in 1542, twenty-three years before the settlement of St. Augustine, Florida. Its history is one long continued strife for supremacy between the cruel and hated Spaniards and the native Pueblos. Not only is Santa Fe the oldest, but it is the oddest city in the United States. The houses are flat roofed, and



PHOENIX HOTEL, LAS VEGAS HOT SPRINGS.

mud covered, built with sun dried brick, made of straw; the streets are narrow, the walls dead. The city, like all Spanish towns, is built around a public square, called a plaza, and each house in the city is built around a little court called a placita. No house is so poor that it cannot have its placita. The yards are surrounded by adobe walls as high as the head. Santa Fe is rich in historic interest. There is the Governor's palace, built in 1581, a long one story building, with a porch along its entire front, the plaza comprising an area of 2½ acres. The Christian Brothers' College, the famous San Miguel Church, the Bishop's Cathedral, the Convent of the Sisters of Loretta, the old cemetery, old Fort Marcy, built by General Kearney in 1846, the chapel of our Lady of Guadalupe, the manufacture of filigree jewelry, and collection of Mexican pottery, etc.

Santa Fe is now, and has been for generations and centuries a great business point, controlling almost the entire trade of the Southwestern Territories, though other enterprising cities have since the advent of the railroad, been able to wrest a considerable trade from it. In the vicinity of the city there are many interesting points. The Jemez Springs of Bernalillo county, the famous Santa Rosa Lia Springs, south of Chihuahua, the hot springs of Rio Arriba county, the old Taos Cathedral, one of the

most interesting ruins in the Territory, said to be the birthplace of Montezuma, and the mines of the Crillos, and the fastnesses of the Glorietta Mountain.

Las Vegas, population 4,692, is the center of an immense sheep and wool trade. It is situated on an elevated plateau surrounded by mountains. It possesses great advantages for trade, which its inhabitants have been quick to take advantage of, and is a heavy trading point for sheep and cattle men, and for miners in the famous White Oaks and other districts. Five miles from the railroad station are the wonderful healing fountains, the Las Vegas Hot Springs. These noted and ancient springs have an altitude of 6,767 feet. The character of the waters is similar to that of the famous Hot Springs of Arkansas, as shown by chemical analysis. The Las Vegas Springs will always possess important advantages in the superior medical character of their waters, and a climate mild and agreeable in winter, and equally pleasant and bracing in summer. Fine hotels complete in all their appointments, with a commodious bathhouse having a capacity of 500 baths per day, are located here. A branch railroad from the city of Las Vegas to the Springs conveys visitors back and forth at frequent intervals during the day. The finest hunting grounds in America, are easily reached by short trips from the Springs in almost any direction.

Albuquerque, population 6,058, like many of the towns of this Territory, Arizona, and California, consists really of two towns,—the old Indian or Mexican, and the new or American portion. The latter is well laid out with wide streets, handsome public and business buildings, good schools and fine churches, it is named after the Duke of Albuquerque. It is a thriving town destined to become one of the most important in the Territory; at the junction of the Atlantic & Pacific branch with the main line of the Santa Fe road, and the contemplated meeting of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad. It is the center of an immense sheep country, and the great distributing point for stock men and miners.

Other important towns are Deming, at the junction of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe; Rincon, on the Rio Grande, the junction of the Santa Fe and its branch to Deming, population 200; San Marcial and Socorro, population 1,000, both old typical Mexican towns; Silver City, population 2,500, the center of the great silver and copper belt; Raton, population 1,600, where are located the Santa Fe shops and repair works; situate in the midst of the extensive and valuable coal fields, it is one of the busiest places in the Territory. Other places of interest and consideration are Bernalillo, population 400, in county of same name, sixteen and one half miles from Albuquerque; Las Cruces, population 2,945, county seat of Dona Ana county, forty-three miles from El Paso, Texas; Springer, population 783, county seat of Colfax county; Anton Chico, in San Miguel county; Belen and Los Lunas in Valencia, and Georgetown and Lordsburg, in Grant.



NEW YORK.

Area 49,170 Square Miles. Population (1890) 5,997,853.

It is a matter of controversy as to the first white man who landed on the soil of this State. It has been claimed that John de Verrazano landed on the coast in 1524. Others claim that Samuel Champlain, the navigator, sailed down the lake that bears his name on July 4, 1609, two months

before Henry Hudson's discovery from the sea—on Sept. 9, 1609. Hudson was in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, and sailed his little eighty-ton shallop *Half Moon*, up the Hudson River as far as Albany; all the land he discovered was claimed by the Dutch, and named New Netherlands. In 1613 a fort was built on Manhattan Island, but the settlement was broken up by the English. Other colonists arrived the following year, and were able to establish themselves and continue in possession, and during the ten years succeeding extended their explorations up the Hudson and along the shores of Long Island, building a trading post at Orange, now Albany. In 1621 eighteen families settled at Fort Orange, and thirty additional families remained at New Amsterdam. In 1626 the island of Manhattan was purchased from the Indians for the sum of \$24. The Dutch settlements constantly extending, soon conflicted with the English on the Connecticut River, and the Swedes on the Delaware. In 1655 the Dutch Governor, Stuyvesant, seized the Swedish settlement and annexed it to his government. England claimed the entire Dutch territory on the ground of anterior discoveries by Cabot, and in 1664 Charles II. granted a charter to the Duke of York which covered all the lands lying between the Delaware and Hudson Rivers, and included New Netherland as well as lands already held by prior grant in New England. A sufficient English force was at once sent to take possession, and on arriving at New Amsterdam demanded its surrender. Stuyvesant, who was powerless to prevent its enforcement, surrendered without a struggle. The



VIEW OF NEW YORK CITY AND HARBOR.

name New York was now given to the settlement and entire province, and that of Albany to Fort Orange. A subsequent recapture by the Dutch was speedily followed by its restoration to the English. During the Anglo-French war of 1754, the State suffered greatly from the incursions of French and their Indian allies. The capture of Forts Niagara, Ticonderoga and Crown Point, by the British in 1759, left the State free. New York bore an important part in the War of the Revolution, several important engagements being fought within the State, the chief of which were: The battles of Long Island, Harlem Heights, Ticonderoga, Saratoga, and Stony Point. New York City was held by the British from February, 1776, until Nov. 25, 1783. During the War of 1812-14, the border towns of the State were repeatedly attacked by the British forces, though without success. The part taken by New York in the Civil War was foremost, pouring out its wealth like water, and surrendering its sons without question, to sustain the Union cause; no less than 448,850 volunteers being sent to the front from the State. New York adopted a constitution April 20, 1777, and has since been amended in 1801, 1821, 1846, 1867 and 1874. For many years New York was engaged in disputes with the colonies of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and the Vermont settlers, regarding their boundaries, and the troubles with the latter were not brought to an end until 1791, when Vermont was admitted as a State, New York receiving \$30,000 for relinquishing its claim. The State ratified the Constitution of the United States July 26, 1778. New York is so-called in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, who received letters patent from the English Sovereign. It is called the "Empire State," also the "Excelsior State."

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor is elected by the people for a term of three years; he receives a salary of \$10,000 yearly and a house, and must be a resident of the United States for twenty years and of the State seven years. His succession in event of a vacancy, resignation or disability is vested in: 1. The Lieutenant-Governor. 2. The President of the Senate. The Legislature consists of thirty-two Senators elected for two years, and 128 Representatives elected for one year. Sessions are held annually and are unlimited in term. Legislators are paid \$1,500 annually, and ten cents mileage. Suffrage is extended to all citizens of the United States twenty-one years old, having had an actual residence of one year in the State, four months in the county and thirty days in the precinct. Registration is required in cities of 10,000 inhabitants and over.

JUDICIARY.—The New York Court of Appeals is composed of a chief judge, salary \$7,500, and six associate judges, salary of each \$7,000, elected by the people to serve fourteen years. The Supreme Court is composed of forty-six judges; has five judicial departments and eight judicial districts composing said departments. Criminal Courts are the courts of oyer and terminer, courts of sessions and police courts. There is also a superior court of the City of New York, and a city court of New York, name changed from the marine court, July 1, 1883.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt Oct. 1, 1890, \$4,964,304.87. Sinking fund, \$3,163,722.49. State receipts, year ending Oct. 1, 1891, \$18,212,399.49. Expenditures, \$17,446,854.70. Amount raised by taxation, year ending Oct. 1, 1890, \$8,619,748.17. Amount of taxable property as assessed, 1890. Real, \$3,396,718,728; personal, \$382,113,000; total, \$3,778,831,728. Rate of State tax, fiscal year 1890, 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ mills to the dollar, or 23 cents on \$100. The State tax is divided as follows: For schools, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ mills; for general purposes, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ mills. The newly imposed tax on corporations produced \$1,158,978 during the fiscal year 1890. -It is expected to yield \$2,000,000 a year when fully enforced. There is no capitation or poll tax.

EDUCATION.—The present school law of the State was passed in 1867, and is considered a model of its kind. The common schools are

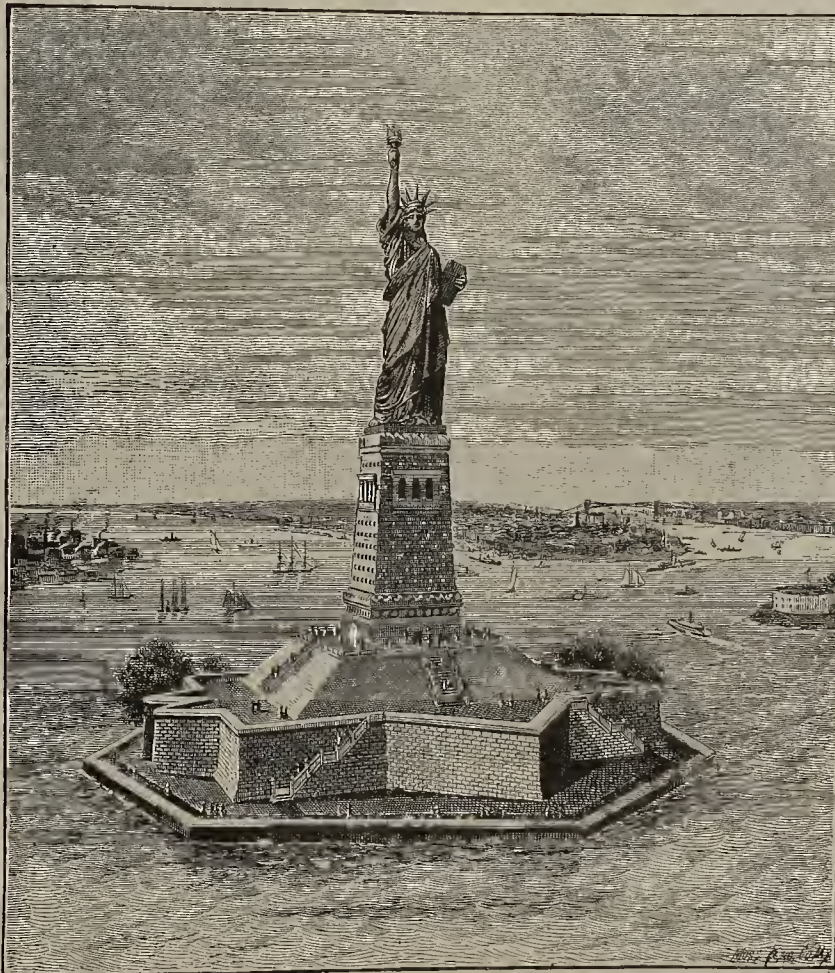
free to all from five to twenty-one years of age. All children between eight and fourteen years of age, unless prevented by physical or mental capacity, must attend a day school at least fourteen weeks each year, of which eight weeks must be consecutive. Schools are provided for the Indians, and separate schools may be established by any city or village exclusively for colored children. The school population in 1888-9 reached 1,772,958; number enrolled in the public schools, 1888-9, 1,033,269, with an average daily attendance of 630,595. Expenditures, 1888-9,

\$14,980,841. Teachers' institutes have been maintained by the State since 1847.

The University of the State of New York is a peculiar institution, its functions being advisory. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and nineteen members elected by the Legislature, constitute the Board of Regents, who visit all literary and medical colleges and academies, and report annually to the Legislature. There are thirty-four literary and fourteen medical colleges and 250 academies in the State thus visited. The university was established in 1784. There are twenty-seven colleges in the State with 549 instructors, 6,173 students, having a gross income of \$1,170,726; total value of buildings, etc., \$8,618,648.

Columbia College, located in the city of New York, antedates the Revolution, having received its charter in 1754. It numbers among its professors and alumni many distinguished names. Cornell University, at Ithaca, has united with it the State College of

Agriculture. Though chartered in 1865, it ranks high among the leading institutions of the kind in the country. The other colleges of note in the State are: Union, founded in 1795, at Schenectady; Hamilton College, at Clinton, founded in 1812; Rochester University, founded in 1850; the University of the City of New York, founded in 1831; the College of the City of New York, founded in 1866; Hobart, at Geneva, founded in 1824; Syracuse University, founded in 1871; Madison University, at Hamilton, founded in 1832, and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy. The Roman Catholics have also several institutes of high grade. One of the best institutions for the higher education of women in this



JERSEY CITY, N. J.

NEW YORK CITY IN DISTANCE.
"BARTHOLOMI'S STATUE OF LIBERTY."

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

BROOKLYN.
CASTLE WILLIAM.

Presented by the French Government to the United States, and erected on Bedloe's Island, N. Y. Harbor, Unveiled October 28, 1886.

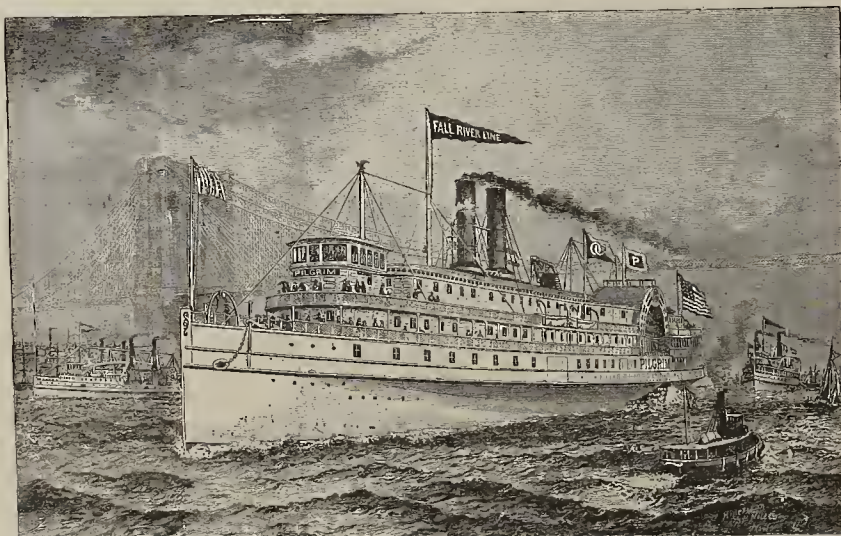
country is Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie. The United States Military Academy is at West Point on the Hudson.

CLIMATE.—No State has a greater diversity of climate than New York. The mean for the State for the year is 46.50° Fahr. The average annual precipitation is about forty-two inches, the greatest fall being in the lower Hudson valley, and the least (thirty-two inches) in the valley of the St. Lawrence.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—New York occupies an irregular triangular area from the Atlantic Ocean to the great lakes, latitude 40° 29' 40" to 45° 0' 42" north, and longitude 71° 51' to 79° 45' 23" west. The State is 412 miles from east to west, 311 from north to south. It is bounded north by Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, the River St. Lawrence and Canada; east by Lake Champlain and the States of Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and by the Atlantic Ocean; south by the ocean, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; west by Pennsylvania, the Niagara River and the lakes which makes its irregular northwestern boundary, and contains an area of 49,170 square miles, or 31,468,800 acres. Population by decades in 1790 was 340,120; 1800, 589,051; 1810, 959,049; 1820, 1,372,111; 1830, 1,918,608; 1840, 2,428,921; 1850, 3,097,394; 1860, 3,880,735; 1870, 4,382,759; 1880, 5,082,871. Males, 2,505,322. Females, 2,577,549. Native, 3,871,492. Foreign, 1,211,379. Electoral votes, 36.

New York, though resting only one corner upon the Atlantic, has its sea coast extended by Long Island, Staten Island, etc., to 246 miles; while it has a lake coast of 352 miles, and borders for 281 miles on navigable rivers. The Hudson, broad and deep, with tides flowing 150 miles, joins at Albany a system of canals, which connect New York City with the great western lakes and the River St. Lawrence. The State is also traversed by railway lines in every direction. The center is beautified by many picturesque lakes, and its northeastern portion and the banks of the Hudson, by fine mountain scenery. The Blue Ridge of the Alleghenies form the highlands, whose peaks rise 1,500 feet from the Hudson; north of these the Catskills rise to a height of 3,800 feet, with a large hotel for summer visitors at an elevation of 2,000 feet; while Mount Marcy and Mount Anthony, peaks of the Adirondacks, in the wild region west of Lake Champlain, are 5,337 and 5,000 feet high. The chief rivers, besides the Niagara and St. Lawrence, are the Hudson, its chief branch the Mohawk, the Genesee, and the sources of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Alleghany. The principal islands belonging to the State are the following: In the Niagara River, Grand, Squaw, Strawberry, Rattlesnake, Tonawanda, Beaver, Buckhorn, Cayuga and Goat; in the St. Lawrence, Carlton, Grenadier, Fox, Wells, Grindstone, a large number of the Thousand Islands and Gallup; in Lake Champlain, Valcom, Crab and Schuyler; in New York Bay, the Atlantic Ocean and Long Island Sound, Manhattan, Staten, Long, Gardiners, Shelter, Plum, Fisher, all the islands between Long Island and Connecticut to within a few rods of the Connecticut shore, Hart's, Randall's, Ward's, Blackwell's, Governor's, Bedloe's and Ellis. Its geology presents a series of older rocks, from the azoic to the lower members of the carboniferous red sandstone of the middle secondary period

is found on the borders of New Jersey; drift and boulders are found everywhere; the great silurian belt passes along the eastern line, and granite with iron occurs in the northeast. There is no coal, but rich beds of marble near New York City; productive salt springs in the center of the State, and petroleum and natural gas, enough in some cases to light large villages in the West. The northeastern part of the State is largely covered with forests, some of which still remain in their primitive beauty. The principal trees of the Adirondacks are pine, fir and poplar; elsewhere are found oak, elm, hickory, chestnut, maple, etc. The subject of the preservation of the forests, particularly those of the Adirondack region, has been much discussed of late years, as the reckless cutting by lumbermen, and the annual fires, kindled by accident or design, have, in destroying the trees, dried up the sources of many streams, and seriously threatened even the Hudson itself and its commerce. A forestry bill passed the Assembly in 1885, providing for commissioners, and under them a forest warden, with assistants and inspectors. These are to have general charge of forests and tree planting, and particularly the care of the fifteen Adirondack counties, with power to prevent and punish the destruction of timber.



LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMERS.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—The State contains some of the finest natural scenery in the world. Chief among its curiosities is Niagara Falls. A celebrated writer says of it: "This is a world's wonder that cannot be described. Its dimensions may be given—its height and breadth and volume can be told—but still much is lacking. Words cannot convey any satisfactory idea of its stupendousness—its awfulness. To look at the ceaseless rush of waters—to listen to their majestic voice—to feel the earth tremble beneath their power—makes one wish that

the Psalmist had seen it when he wrote that 'the heavens declare the glory of God, the firmament sheweth His work,' for here the earth also evidences His greatness." Every intelligent traveler must see Niagara for himself, and to each it conveys its own description. Useful as guide and hand-books may be, they are insignificant in their teachings.

The Falls of Niagara have a direct descent of 162 feet, situated at Niagara Falls, on the Niagara River, twenty-two and a half miles from Lake Erie, and thirteen and a half miles from Lake Ontario. The river of that name is, strictly speaking, a strait uniting Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. It commences by a rapid two miles north, northwest of Buffalo. It terminates at or a little below Black Rock, and assuming a placid current, a half to one and a half miles in width, the river flows from Black Rock to the head of Grand Isle, seven miles, with a course nearly northwest. Here it divides into two large branches which, encircling Grand Isle, again reunite three miles above the falls. Now upward of a mile wide, and gradually contracting in breadth and increasing in velocity, the whole mass approaches the ledge which forms the tremendous falls of Niagara.

On either side of Niagara River above the falls, the aspect of the adjacent country is that of a general level. Nothing announces an approach to the falls, except the spray and cloud of vapor which rise from

the surge below. The water is precipitated over an immense mass of limestone rock, which forms the bed of the river; the width of the river in a straight line at the falls, being three-fourths of a mile. But as its principal force is exerted in the center, the brow of the precipice has been worn in the shape of a horseshoe, and its whole winding width is not less than a mile and a half. The distance is divided by a small woody island, called Goat Island, near the American side, which divides the cataract into two. The elevation of this island above the surface of the stream is not very great, but it presents toward the northwest a bold perpendicular front of bare, solid rock, the whole height of the cataract. The width of the fall between Goat Island and the American side is about one-fifth of the whole, and that of the island itself another fifth, although the quantity of water on the British side is probably ten times as great as on the other. Table Rock is a part of the Canada bank, which is on the margin of the great sheet of water. It furnishes altogether the most interesting view of the falls. The banks of the river below the falls are on both sides



TRENTON FALLS.

perpendicular, of solid rock, and of the same height with those above the fall. They continue of this height seven miles to Queenstown. Three small islands, lying side by side, near the head of Goat Island, are known as the Three Sisters. The first of the sisterhood is called Moss Island, where is situate the Hermit's Cascade, so named from its having been the usual bathing place of Francis Abbott, the hermit of Niagara. Various points of interest at Niagara Falls, on the American side are: Bath Island, Goat Island, Three Sisters, Hog's Back, Luna's Island, Biddle's Stairs. Below the falls, Cave of the Winds, Terrapin Bridge, Prospect Tower, Horseshoe Falls, views down and up the river, Point View, American Falls, and rapids above them, Bridal Veil Fall, etc. On the Canadian side are views from various points: Table Rock, Burning Springs, Lundy's Lane Battle Ground, Brock's Monument, Suspension Bridge, Whirlpool, Views at Sunset and Views by Moonlight. The falls may be seen from below by means of a ferry, and from a more elevated position on the Suspension Bridge. Other noted falls are the Falls of the Genesee River, in Livingston county, where are three falls within a distance of two miles, which are respectively 60, 90 and 110 feet high, and another at Rochester

of 96 feet, and still another six miles from the mouth of the river, a broken fall of 84 feet. Trenton Falls, in West Canada Creek, Herkimer county, consisting of five cascades with a total fall of 200 feet in three-quarters of a mile; Taghanic Falls, Tompkins county, 230 feet; Chittenango Falls, in Chittenango Creek, Madison county, 136 feet; Lyon's Falls, in Black River, Lewis county, flowing down an inclined plane, 63 feet at an angle of 60°; Kaaterskill Falls, Greene county, consisting of two falls, 180 and 80 feet; Bash-bish Falls, Columbia county (partly in Massachusetts), a succession of falls in a deep ravine, the total fall in one mile being about 700 feet; Baker's Falls, Washington county, a succession of falls and rapids, having a total descent of 76 feet in sixty rods; Cohoes Falls, in the Mohawk, near its mouth, with a total fall including rapids, of 103 feet; Glen's Falls, Warren county, 50 feet; High Falls, in the Hudson, Warren county, 60 feet; High Falls, Ulster county, 50 feet; the Au Sable Falls, in Wilmington, Essex county, 100 feet; Enfield Falls, Tompkins county, consisting of a series of cascades with a total fall of 230 feet; Buttermilk Falls, Genesee county, 90 feet; and the falls in Fall Creek, Tompkins county, consisting of five cascades with a total descent of over 500 feet in one mile.

The Thousand Islands, situated at the head of the St. Lawrence River, form an important feature of the natural curiosities of New York. They extend from Wolf Island as far as Morristown. There are nearly 1,500 of these rocky islands and islets. The largest is Grande, or Wolf Island, about thirty miles in length. They lessen in size and increase in number as the town of Clayton is approached, on the American side. A few miles below Clayton the river appears covered with floating islands, many of which are clothed with vegetation, others bare and rugged rocks; some many acres in extent; others, measuring but a few feet; some showing a bare, bald head, a little above the level of the water, while a short distance off, a large island, or rock, crowned with a considerable growth of pine or cedar, will rise abruptly out of the water to the height of a hundred feet or more. These islands are mostly of granite or sandstone. The locality appears to have suffered, in some by-gone time, from some great convulsion of nature.

The State contains among its various important and attractive features, a large number of picturesque lakes, some of which are very beautiful and considerable in point of size. Among which are: Chautauqua Lake, a body of sparkling water, in Chautauqua county. It is rendered famous as the location of the Chautauqua University. Crooked Lake, a unique body of water, eighteen miles long, is situated partly in Steuben and partly in Yates counties. Its outlet is into Seneca Lake, which latter extends along the west boundary of Seneca county, and half way through the adjoining county of Schuyler. Seneca Lake is thirty-eight miles long, and from two to four wide. It is navigated by steamers from end to end; it receives the discharge of the lakes on either side of it, and together with the discharge of Cayuga Lake, falls into Seneca River near Montezuma. Cayuga Lake situate a little west of Auburn, and twenty-five miles south of Lake Ontario, is thirty-eight miles long, and from one to four broad. The surrounding scenery is picturesque. Oneida Lake, situate in the county of that name, is twenty miles long from east to west, with an average width of four miles. It empties into the Oswego River, the latter being formed by the outlet of Oneida Lake and Seneca River. The Oswego is thirty miles in length, and falls into Lake Ontario about eighty miles northwest from Utica. Lake George, in the northeast part of New York, south of Lake Champlain, is a picturesque and bright sheet of water, thirty-six miles in length and two broad. Its surface is studded with a large number of small islands. It was the scene of several battles during the American wars, and there are to be seen around it the remains of military works. It discharges into Lake Champlain. Lake Champlain, the beautiful lake discovered in 1609, by Samuel Champlain, and named in honor of him, extends from north to south 120 miles, separating the States of New York and Vermont. It penetrates about six miles into Lower Canada, and falls into the St. Lawrence. It contains several islands, two of which, situate toward its northern extremity, are called respectively North Hero and South Hero. Ticonderoga is situate on a tongue of land between Lake Champlain and the outlet of Lake St. George. This place

was built by the French, in 1756, taken by the English in 1759, and from them captured by Ethan Allen in 1775—the same day that Crown Point, on the west side of the lake, surrendered to the American Colonel Warner. Saratoga Lake, situate in Saratoga county, is nine miles long, and average width two. It receives the Kayadarosoras from the west, and discharges into Hudson by Fish Creek.

Watkins Glen, near the head of Seneca Lake, is a deep and narrow ravine about three miles long, having perpendicular walls in some places 200 feet high. Its annual visitors number more than 100,000. Havana Glen, three and one-half miles distant, is similar to it and fully as picturesque. Within a radius of ten miles from Ithaca are numerous ravines and waterfalls, surrounded by fine scenery. Upon Stone Bridge Creek, Warren county, is a natural bridge, forty feet high, eighty feet broad and 247 feet long. The principal mineral and medical springs are the Salt Springs of Onondaga county; Saratoga Springs; New Lebanon and Stockport, Columbia county; Massena, St. Lawrence county; Richfield, Otsego county; Avon, Livingston county; Clifton, Ontario county; Sharon, Schoharie county, near which is Howe's Cave, second to Mammoth Cave; Chittenango, Madison county, and Alabama, Genesee county. The "Lake ridge" the shore line of the ancient lake, is a beach-like ridge from four to eight miles south of Lake Ontario and rising from five to twenty feet



VIEW FROM FORT PUTNAM.

above the general surface, extending from near the Niagara River to Sodus, Wayne county; thence with many interruptions its line may be traced to the St. Lawrence, near its point of egress from the lake.

Among its chief mountain resorts are the Adirondacks, five parallel chains, comprising upward of 500 mountains, in the lake region, westward of Lake Champlain, the latter a remarkable body of water, noted for its magnificent scenery. Mount Marcy is 5,337 feet high, while Snowy, Pharaoh, Santaroni, Colden, Dix Peak, Whiteface, M'Martin, M'Intyre and Seward are 5,000 each. This region is wild and embraces a thousand lakes of various sizes. The Catskills are west of the Hudson, and south of the Mohawk. The highest is Slide Mountain, 4,205 feet; Hunter, 4,050; Round Top, 3,800; High Peak, 3,720. On a terrace of Pine Orchard Mountain, the Mountain house, twelve miles from Catskill, is 2,500 feet, and near Rondout the Overlook house is about 3,000. The Hudson Highlands, on both sides of the Hudson, between Peekskill and Cornwall are interesting objects. Beacon Hill rises to the height of 1,685 feet; Storm King, 1,529; Crow Nest, 1,428; Breakneck, 1,187; Anthony's Nose, 1,128; Sugar Loaf, 865.

West Point, situate on the south bank of Hudson River, at the lower

verge of the highlands in Orange county, is the site of the United States Military Academy, and of a fortress erected during the War of Independence. The academy is situate on level ground, 160 to 180 feet above the river, and is surrounded by mountains and river scenery of unrivaled magnificence. The beginning of the present academy was made by act of March 16, 1802, fixing the military peace establishment, and forty cadets were attached to the artillery, and ten to the corps of engineers. After the surrender of Burgoyne, the forts, etc., which had been taken by the British in 1777, were abandoned by them. General Arnold afterward failed in an attempt to betray the forts through the arrest of Major Andre.

Among the most popular resorts in the world are those of Long Island and vicinity. Coney Island, off the southwest coast of Long Island, is five miles long, and embraces the divisions of Manhattan Beach, Brighton Beach, West Brighton and West End, or Norton's. It is the most popular pleasure resort in the world. East of Coney Island is Rockaway Beach, which affords fine surf bathing. Near by are Rockaway village and Far Rockaway. Long Beach, inclosing Babylon and Islip on Great South Bay, Fire Island or Great South Beach, a long and slender stretch of land, and other resorts on the south shore are noted for surf bathing, boating and fishing. Sea Cliff, in Hempstead harbor, Roslyn, Glen Cove, Sands Point, Great Neck, Bayside, Whitestone, College Point and Flushing, North side, in the vicinity of New York, and Oyster Bay, Cold Spring, Northport, Setauket, Port Jefferson, Greenport, Orient Point, Shelter Island, are in the order named, from west to east. These are the principal watering places of Long Island.

On the Hudson, a popular pleasure resort is Fort Lee, situate on the height of the Palisades, near New York. Higher up are Yonkers, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Cruger's, Verplanck's, Peekskill, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Stony Point and Caldwell's Landing. West Point, in the Hudson highlands, is fifty-two miles from New York. The scenery is grand, and near by are Cranston's, Garrison's, Iowa Island, and Cold Spring. Cornwall Landing, the principal resort on the Hudson, is four miles north of West Point. Higher up are Newburg, Marlborough, Rondout, Catskill, Fishkill Landing, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck and Tivoli.

INDUSTRIES.—New York ranks high as an agricultural State; the products embrace corn, potatoes, oats, buckwheat, rye, barley, hay and wheat. Dairy farming is the most important branch of agriculture. There are nearly one million and a half of milch cows, the number being much larger than that of any other State. Manufacturing establishments are widely distributed. The State ranks first in the value of its manufactured articles. Its chief manufactures are sugar, starch, distilled spirits, paper, boots and shoes, hardware, furniture, machinery, leather, cotton, woolen and silk goods, agricultural implements, iron and steel. No coal is found, but iron ore abounds in the counties of Essex, Dutchess, Oneida and Clinton. Lead and copper exist near the Hudson, and limestone, sandstone, slate, granite and marble are plentiful, while salt is found in large quantities in the springs of Onondaga, Wyoming and other counties.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—In 1886 the mileage of the State was 7,320 miles. The capital stock of the companies, \$468,322,777, and the funded debt \$368,746,678, while the total investment for roads and equipment was \$903,813,419. Receipts from all sources, \$70,480,687, with net earnings of \$18,521,265. The first railroad from Albany to Schenectady, seventeen miles, was opened in 1831. Length of railroad lines, 1885, 7,320 miles; in 1891, 7,705. The canals are of the highest importance. The Erie Canal, the largest in the United States, is 363 miles long, and cost \$46,018,234. It was begun by Act of the Legislature passed 1817, and opened for navigation in 1825 amid great festivities. Its construction was chiefly due to the exertions of DeWitt Clinton. When first built it was forty feet wide at the top and four feet deep, but it has since been enlarged to seventy feet at the top, forty-two feet at the bottom, and seven feet deep. In several places, as at Lockport and Cohoes, locks of considerable "lift" are used, and in one place, known as "the long level," between Syracuse and Herkimer, there is no lock for a distance of sixty-three miles. Other canals are the Delaware and Hudson, 168 miles; Chenango, 97; Champlain, 81; Black River and feeder, 50; Oswego, 38; Cayuga

and Seneca, 23; Oneida river improvement, 20; Oneida Lake, 7, and Baldwinsville, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Genesee Valley, $124\frac{3}{4}$ miles; Chemung and feeder 39 miles and Crooked Lake, eight miles, are not now used.

CITIES.—*New York City*, population 1880, 1,206,299; 1890, 1,515,301, the most important city and seaport of the New World; situate on Manhattan Island, at the mouth of the Hudson, at its confluence with a narrow strait called East River, which opens into Long Island Sound, eighteen miles from the ocean. The island on which the greater part of the city stands is thirteen and one-half miles long, with an average width of one and three-fifths miles. The limits of the city were extended by legislative act, taking effect Jan. 1, 1874, to include the following villages of Westchester county, on the main land: Morrisania, West Farms, Kingsbridge, Mott Haven, North New York, Port Morris, Melrose, Woodstock, Highbridgeville, Claremont, Tremont, Mount Hope, Mount Eden, Fairmount, Belmont, Fordham, Williamsbridge, Spuyten Duyvel, Moshulu, Riverdale, and Mount St. Vincent. Its present boundaries are Yonkers on the north, the Bronx River and the East River on the east, the Bay on the south, and on the west the Hudson or North River. It extends sixteen miles north from the battery, is four and one-half miles wide, at its widest part, and has a total area of $41\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or 26,500 acres. In its harbor, which is considered one of the finest of the world, the united navies of all nations might lie in safety. It is defended by three large forts at the mouth of the bay. It surpasses all other cities in its costly and magnificent buildings, mercantile and private residences, shipping, trade and manufactures. It contains upward of 400 churches, 300 schools with 275,000 pupils. There are 136 piers or wharves from which steamers and sailing vessels depart to all points of the inhabited globe. A comprehensive ferry system connects the city with the cities of New Jersey and Staten Island. The Croton aqueduct supplies the city with pure soft water from forty miles distance, crossing the Harlem River at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, over a magnificent stone bridge 1,460 feet long and 116 feet high. The streets are traversed by many elevated railroads and tramways, which carry millions of passengers annually. Among its finest edifices are the City Hall, Custom House, Trinity Church, Grace Church, two universities, cathedral, Academy of Music, Cooper Institute and the numerous great hotels, several of which have accommodation for more than a thousand persons. Contains the College of the City of New York, formerly the Free Academy. Columbia College, one of the oldest in the country; the University of the City of New York, several medical colleges and theological seminaries, and many private academies. The hospitals and institutions of charity are on a liberal scale; and besides legal outdoor relief, the poor are visited and cared for by a public society, with agents in every district. Among the charities are asylums for insane, blind, deaf and dumb, magdalens, foundlings, etc. The Astor free library, founded by John Jacob Astor, has 190,000 carefully selected volumes; the mercantile library, 200,000 volumes, with a large reading-room; society library, 90,000; apprentices' library, 68,000, with rich museums of antiquities; the Cooper Institute, a present to the city by Peter Cooper, has a free reading-room, lecture-rooms, art school, etc. Annual art exhibitions are given by the National Academy of Design, Metropolitan Museum, and other galleries. The Academy of Music, or Opera House, has seats for 4,700 persons, and nineteen or twenty theaters give nightly entertainment to thousands. Its chief pleasure resort is Central Park, lying within the city limits. It contains 840 acres, of which one-half is woodland, the remainder being laid out in lawns, roads, gardens, lakes, etc. The area of the other parks in the city, is as follows: Bowling Green, 0.517 acres. Battery, 21.199; City Hall, 8.234; Washington Square, 8.115; Cooper Union, 0.224; Tompkins Square, 10.508; Union Square, 3.483; Madison Square, 6.492; Reservoir Square, 4.775; Mount Morris, 20.173; Morning-Square, 31.258; Stuyvesant Square, 4.229; Abingdon Square, 0.202. The city is connected with Brooklyn by means of the great Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, and by numerous ferries. The Brooklyn bridge is the grandest structure of its kind in the world; its length is 5,989 feet, and it cost upward of \$13,000,000. One of the colossal attractions of the metropolis is the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, erected on Bedloe's Island in full view of the great suspension bridge. This is the largest statue of modern

times. Its weight is 440,000 pounds, of which 176,000 pounds are copper, and the remainder wrought iron. It looms up 305 feet above tide water, the height of the statue being 151.2 feet, that of the granite pedestal 91 feet, and foundation 52.10 feet.

Brooklyn, population 1880, 566,663; 1890, 806,343, situate at the west end of Long Island, opposite to New York City, with which it is connected by means of ferries and the magnificent suspension bridge over East River, occupying comparatively elevated ground, and commands a complete view of the adjacent waters and their shores. It has a very large number of churches, whence it is often called the "City of Churches." Brooklyn has a very large trade in grain, and manufacturing is carried on to a considerable extent. In 1881 there were 1,289 licensed teachers, 96,077 pupils attending the 58 public schools; in addition there were 305 private schools. The city has a number of parks; its chief pleasure ground and one of the most superb in the country, is Prospect Park: the site is full of natural beauty, magnificent views, and all the charms of rural scenery. Within its limits is the noted "city of the dead," Greenwood Cemetery, where are interred over 225,000 bodies, and there are over 2,000 monuments; the ground inclosed is 413 acres, situated on Gowanus Heights. The navy yard at Brooklyn embraces forty-five acres of land, and fine docks, etc.

Buffalo, population 1880, 155,134; 1890, 255,664, standing at the mouth of Buffalo River, which enters Lake Erie within two miles of its outlet, the Niagara River. Possessing a good harbor, its commerce is large, the grain trade being the most important item in it. It is the west-

ern terminus of the Erie Canal. Among its chief industries are breweries, flour mills, ship building and iron manufactures. The city contains many handsome streets, elegant residences, large and costly public buildings, over 100 churches, many schools, a university, libraries, etc. A combination of parks and pleasure grounds has been laid out.



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT NEWBURGH.

Albany, population 1890, 94,923,

the capital of New York, is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Hudson River, 145 miles from New York City. It is in the midst of a fertile and well-cultivated country, and is one of the most enterprising cities in the State. It is a commercial center as well as the point where the united Champlain and Erie Canals join the Hudson River. One of the most important articles in its commerce is lumber. The State capitol is built of granite, in the renaissance style, is 390 feet by 290, covering more than three acres; it is one of the largest and handsomest buildings in the country. The City Hall is built of marble, and ornate with a gilded dome. The city was founded by the Dutch nearly as soon as New York, and was incorporated by Governor Dougan, in 1686, and became the capital of the State in 1797.

Rochester, population 1880, 89,366; 1890, 133,896, situate at the falls of the Genesee River, which furnish an enormous water power, largely utilized by extensive milling and manufacturing establishments. Its fruit and ornamental tree nurseries are the most extensive in the world. The country about it is one of the finest farming regions in the world.

Syracuse, population 1880, 51,792; 1890, 88,143, situate on the Erie Canal, is an important railroad and trade center. It has extensive manufactures, and is the chief seat of the salt production of the country.

Troy, population 60,956, situate on the left bank of the Hudson, six miles above Albany. Is noted for its immense water power and extensive manufactures of steel and iron, cotton and woolen cloth, paper mills, etc.

Utica, population 1880, 33,914; 1890, 44,007, situate on the south side of the Mohawk at the junction of the Erie and Chenango Canals; is the center for several railroads, having an extensive and important trade, and large manufacturing interests. It is also noted for its large cheese trade.

Oswego, population 1880, 21,116; 1890, 21,842, a port of entry on Lake Ontario. Fort Ontario, on the river bank, commands the city and harbor. A large portion of the grain and barley crop of Canada is received at this port. It has fine water power and a large lumber and coal trade. Its principal manufactures are flour and starch.

Binghamton, population 1880, 17,317; 1890, 35,005, situate in Broome county at the junction of the Unadilla and Chenango Rivers, 145 miles southwest from Albany. It has extensive manufactures, and an important mercantile trade.

Auburn, population 1890, 25,858, seat of Cayuga county, is a pleasant and flourishing city, and it contains the Auburn theological seminary, a State prison, etc. Its manufactures include carpets, machines, tools, cotton and woolen goods, flour, etc.

Elmira, population 1890, 29,708, situated in a fertile region on both sides of the Chemung River, has large iron and steel works and rolling mills. It is the seat of the Elmira Female College.

Other important cities and towns are: *Poughkeepsie*, population 22,206, seat of Dutchess county, contains Vassar Female College, and has large mercantile and manufacturing industries. *Cohoes*, population 22,500, in Albany county, at the falls of the Mohawk, has abundant water power and extensive factories producing knit goods, cotton and woolen fabrics, also several foundries and machine shops. *Yonkers*, population 32,033, beautifully located on the east bank of the Hudson opposite the Palisades, has many handsome residences, and is engaged largely in manufacture of cloths, sewing silk and hats. *Kingston*, population 21,261, seat of Ulster county on Hudson River at eastern terminus of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, has a large trade in coal, building, and other stone, bricks, ice, lime and lumber, and contains the largest manufactory of cement in the Union. *Newburgh*, population 23,263, delightfully situated on the west bank of the Hudson, has an important river and railroad shipping trade and manufactures. It is noted as being the point where Washington disbanded his army in 1783. *Long Island City*, population 30,506, on Long Island opposite New York City, is noted for its extensive lumber yards, oil refineries, granite works, large manufacturing interests, and as a great depot for the storage and shipment of petroleum. *Schenectady*, population 19,902, contains Union College and has locomotive, and car works; agricultural implements, stoves, knit goods, etc., form the chief manufactures. *Lockport*, population 16,038, an enterprising city in Niagara county, receives its name from the falls in the Erie Canal of sixty feet, passed by five double locks. The city has extensive manufacturing, mercantile and boat building interests.

Among the other important towns are: New Brighton on Staten Island, the site of Sailors Snug harbor, Rome in Oneida county, an important railroad and manufacturing town. Peekskill, noted for iron works and stoves, and picturesque situation. Sing Sing, the location of one of

the State prisons, has numerous manufactures. West Point, seat of the United States military academy, and a place of much historic interest; Hudson, in Columbia county, at the head of ship navigation; West Troy contains the Watervliet National arsenal and has important manufactures; Watertown in Jefferson county, has large manufacturing industries; Glen Falls, noted for marble quarries as well as its falls and water power; Gloversville and Johnstown for manufacturing gloves and mittens; Hornellsville and Port Jarvis are principally railroad towns; and Lansingburg and Amsterdam, noted for a variety of manufactures; Little Falls is the principal cheese market in the United States; Ilion is noted for its manufactories of sewing machines, typewriters, and firearms; Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, has a fine harbor protected by a breakwater, and the western terminus of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway; has several large locomotive and stationary engine manufactories. Batavia, Canandaigua, Catskill, Corning, Cortland, Flushing, Geneva, Green Island, Hoosic Falls, Ithaca, Jamestown, Lansingburg, Ogdensburg, Oswego, Saratoga, Seneca Falls and Whitehall are flourishing towns having considerable manufacturing, agricultural, and mercantile interests.



LAKE MOHONK



NORTH CAROLINA.

Area 48,580 Square Miles. Population 1890, 1,617,947.

In the year 1584 Sir Walter Raleigh discovered what is known as North Carolina, and explored the coast for some distance, and the following year a settlement was effected on Roanoke Island. In 1663 Charles II made a grant of the province to Lord Clarendon and others. Soon after colonies of French, German and Swiss Protestants settled within its borders. In 1729 the province was divided into North and South Carolina, and separate governments were organized. In 1712 North and South Carolina united to put down the Tuscaroras, and in 1713 this dangerous and powerful tribe emigrated to

the Northwest. North Carolina claims to have taken the initiative in renouncing allegiance to the English crown, in the declaration of independence made at Mecklenburg, May, 1775, which is more particularly noted in the political history of the United States on page 92. In December, 1776, a State constitution was adopted, which continued in force until 1835. It ratified the constitution of the United States in 1789. An ordinance of secession was adopted May 21, 1861. After many attempts, reconstruction was finally consummated in 1868, and the amendments to the Constitution of the United States were all adopted by 1869. The present constitution was adopted in 1868. The State derives its name from the original charter of Charles II to the "Lord Proprietors of the Province of Carolina." It is also claimed that it was named in honor of Charles IX of France, by John Ribault, who built a fort on an island in the harbor of Port Royal in 1562, vacating it in a short time. It is often called the Old North State, The Tar State, and The Turpentine State, and the inhabitants are frequently dubbed "Tarheels."

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor is elected for four years, and receives an annual salary of \$3,000. He must be a citizen of the United

States residing in the States five years, a freeholder, and thirty years of age. His succession is vested: 1. In the Lieutenant-Governor. 2. In the President of the Senate. The Legislature is composed of 50 Senators and 120 Representatives, each elected for two years. Sessions are held biennially, and limited to sixty days. Legislators are paid \$4 per day, and ten cents mileage. The right of suffrage is extended to a citizen of the United States of adult age living twelve months in the State and ninety days in the county. Registration is required by the constitution. A freeholder may vote. Convicts are excluded from voting.

JUDICIARY.—The Supreme Court consists of a Chief-Justice and two Associates elected by the people for a term of eight years. Salary \$2,500 each. A Superior Court with one Judge in each of the twelve judicial districts into which the State is divided, and justices' courts. Inferior courts may be established for the trial of petty offenses, which must be presided over by three justices.

FINANCES.—By the funding law of 1879, the sum of \$12,627,045 of the State debt was recognized as valid, and ante-war bonds funded at 40 per cent. of face values, while new railroad bonds were scaled at 25 per cent. of their face, and funding bonds of 1866 and 1868 at 15 per cent. of face value. All the new consolidated bonds run thirty years, at 4 per cent. the first coupon of 2 per cent. having been paid Jan. 1, 1881. The sum total of new funding bonds authorized is \$12,627,045, and the amount issued up to Dec. 1, 1890, is \$11,051,045, cancelling an equal amount of the old bonds. Old bonds still outstanding, \$1,576,000. Other bonds of the State, amounting to about \$13,000,000, were unprovided for in this compromise. State Receipts for year ending Dec. 1, 1890, 755,237.74. Expenditures \$638,300.26. Amount raised by taxation, \$529,488.07. Amount of taxable property: Real, \$138,724,544; personal, \$73,972,743; railroads, \$13,674,106; total, \$226,371,393. Rate of State tax, 1890, 2½ mills on the dollar, or 23 cents on \$100. A capitation tax of 84 cents is imposed on each male between twenty-one and fifty years for the support of schools and of the poor.

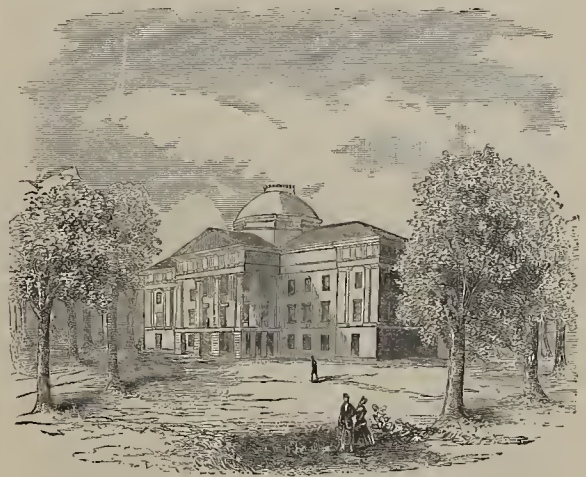
EDUCATION.—The common school fund was lost during the Civil War. At present free schools are provided for all children of school age. There are separate schools for white and colored children; number of pupils enrolled in 1888-9 was 337,382, with an average daily attendance of 208,657. Total expenditures, \$700,000. There are ten colleges in the State having ninety-four professors and 1,358 students. There is a colored Normal school at Fayetteville, which is a branch of the University of North Carolina, located at Chapel Hill, which was chartered in 1789. Other colleges are Trinity, Davidson, North Carolina, Wake Forest, and Rutherford. There were in 1886 162 newspapers published in the State. More than one-third of the population over ten years of age cannot read or write.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the State is varied. In the low country it is warm and moist, while on the mountains it is cool and dry. The mean annual temperature at Asheville is 55° Fahrenheit. Frosts are light, and seldom occur before November, while wheat is harvested in June, and corn in the early part of September. The annual rainfall averages about forty-six inches.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—North Carolina lies just north of South Carolina between latitude 33° 53' and 36° 33' north, and longitude 75° 25' and 84° 30' west, with an extreme length from east to west of 490 miles, and an extreme breadth of 185 miles. Area, 52,250 square miles. Population by decades, in 1790, 393,751; 1800, 478,103; 1810, 555,500; 1820, 638,929; 1830, 735,987; 1840, 753,419; 1850, 869,039; 1860, 992,662; 1870, 1,071,361; 1880, 1,399,750. Males, 687,908. Females, 711,842. White, 867,242. Colored, 531,277. Electoral votes, 11.

The west is mountainous, the center hilly, and the coast lands low and swampy. The latter abounds in valuable timber, and includes the turpentine region. That part of the Allegheny range which separates this State from Tennessee, has a number of local names. The several ridges inclose an extensive plateau, having a general elevation of from 3,500 to 4,000 feet. This is the highest plateau of the same extent east of the Rocky Mountains. The Black Mountains in the northwest contain Clingman's Peak, 6,940 feet, and Mount Mitchell, 6,711 feet. In the

Blue Ridge are Sugar Mountain, 5,312 feet, and Grandfather Mountain, 5,897 feet. The coast line extends over 400 miles, and along its whole length are sandy, barren islands from one half to two miles wide. From these islands shoals extend far out into the sea, rendering the navigation of the coast extremely dangerous. Cape Hatteras forms the headland of the dangerous triangular island beach which separates Pamlico Sound from the ocean. In the northeastern part of the State, above Cape Lookout, are two extensive sounds, Pamlico and Albemarle, and a smaller one, Currituck, which are cut off from the ocean by the islands or sandbanks before referred to. The coast proper is deeply indented, and contains spacious harbors at Wilmington, Beaufort, Edenton and New Berne. The Great Dismal Swamp extends north from Albemarle Sound into Virginia, and covers an area of about 150,000 acres. Between Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds is the Little Dismal Swamp, which is nearly as large as the other. The rivers of the State are numerous, but have shifting sandbars at their mouths, and rapids in their descent from the hilly regions. The principal are the Cape Fear (300 miles long) formed by the Ham and Deep Rivers. The Roanoke (250 miles long) formed by the Dan and Staunton; the Neuse, the Tar, and the Chowan. These all flow into



STATE HOUSE, RALEIGH.

the Atlantic. The Yadkin and the Catawba become in South Carolina, the Great Pee Dee and the Santee. From the western slope of the Blue Ridge flow New River, the Little Tennessee, and several other streams, the waters of which, breaking through the Iron or Smoky Mountains, join those of the Ohio and Mississippi.

The soil of North Carolina is of every variety, from the sands and marshes of the coast to the rich alluvians of the river bottoms. In the coast regions the swamps when drained are fertile, and rice grows well. The pine region is barren for the most part, while farther inland the soil improves. The forest trees of the upland are oak, hickory, ash, walnut, and lime, and in the low country pine. In the swamps cedar, cypress, maple, oak and poplar, with undergrowth of vines. Large deposits of iron and bituminous coal abound; black lead, copper, copperas, corundum, lead, mica, zinc and other minerals abound. Gold and silver have been mined in small quantities for many years, and recently a tin mine has been discovered.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—The mountain region presents much beautiful scenery, and is unsurpassed by anything east of the Mississippi. The region consists of an elevated tableland 250 miles long and about fifty broad, encircled by two great mountain chains, the Blue Ridge on the east, and the Great Smoky on the west, with spurs and cross chains that lead off in all directions. Between each lies a region of valleys, formed by the noble rivers and their minor tributaries, where a healthy atmosphere and picturesque surroundings are combined with a soil of sin-

gular fertility. The key to this grand mountain region is Asheville, situated in the lovely valley of the French Broad River, surrounded by an amphitheater of hills, and commanding one of the finest mountain views of America. A delightful mountain resort is at Morgantown, situate on the slopes of the Blue Ridge. The Linnville Gorge, Hickory Nut Gap, Flat Rock, Cæsar's Head, Whiteside Mountain, Cashier's Valley, Mounts Mitchell, Pisgah, Clingman's, Grandfather, Balsam and Roan, are of surpassing grandeur, abounding in enchanting and picturesque scenery.

INDUSTRIES.—Agriculture is the leading industry, the chief articles being corn, wheat, tobacco, sweet potatoes, oats, rice and cotton. Among the fruits are apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes and strawberries. Grapes are especially abundant in the east regions. Cranberries are produced in abundance, and exported. The leading manufactures are the sawing of lumber and the production of resin, pitch, tar, turpentine, oil, cotton seed oil, tobacco, flour and the smelting of ore. The vast pine forests furnish three times as much pitch, tar and resin as all the other States together. Valuable iron, coal, and other minerals are extensively mined. The coast traffic is extensive, and the fisheries are important.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The State has given considerable aid to railroads, and thereby become heavily and seriously involved financially. In 1886, there were 1,938 miles of railroad in operation, capital stock,



ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVER, N. C.

\$25,272,931; funded debt \$19,763,425, and total investment for railroad and equipment \$48,823,011. Mileage 1891, 2,955.

CITIES.—*Wilmington*, population 20,056, seat of New Hanover county, is the metropolis and chief seaport of the State, and the most important market for naval stores in the world. Situate on the northeast branch of the Cape Fear River, it has a commodious harbor with extensive internal navigation and railway connections, and large exports of turpentine, tar, pitch, rosin, lumber, rice and cotton. Manufacturing is carried on extensively. There are four banks, twenty-five churches, seven newspapers, several academies and schools, large warehouses and business blocks, and elegant residences. During the civil war it was one of the chief ports of the Confederacy, and was frequented by blockade runners until it surrendered to General Terry in 1865.

Raleigh, population 12,678, the capital of the State since 1794, and seat of Wake county; called the "city of the oaks," is delightfully situated, and well laid out with a park of six acres, in the center of the city, from which diverge four streets dividing the city into four parts. The State Capitol, built of granite after the model of the Parthenon, and costing nearly a million of dollars, stands in the park. Numerous public and other buildings of great beauty, including several fine churches,

adorn the city. It is a considerable railroad, trade and manufacturing center. Several State educational institutions supported by the different denominations, are located here.

Other important towns are: *Fayetteville*, population, 4,220, at the head of navigation on the Cape Fear River; *Charlotte*, population 11,557, seat of Mecklenburg county, on Sugar Creek, an important railroad center; *Asheville*, population 10,235, in the Blue Ridge region; *New Berne*, population 8,000, on the Neuse River, seat of Craven county, has large railroad and shipping interests. *Beaufort*, population 1,998, has the finest harbor in the State; *Durham*, population 8,000, has large tobacco interests; *Elizabeth City*, population 3,249; *Goldsborough*, population 3,286; *Greensborough*, population 4,325, noted as being the place where Johnson surrendered to Sherman in 1864; *Kingston*, population 2,101; *Salisbury*, population 4,436; *Washington*, population 3,534, and *Winston*, population 7,988.



NORTH DAKOTA.

Area 74,312 Square Miles. Population (1890) 182,719.

The Dakotas originally formed a part of the Louisiana purchase of 1803, and later of the Territory of Minnesota. As late as 1845 it was known as the Mandan region, from the Mandan Indians, who had been masters of the soil for centuries, but the Dakotah or Sioux tribe of Indians drove them out and established themselves there. In 1858 a portion of this tribe ceded to the United States 25,000 square miles in the southeastern corner, where settlements were founded the following year. As early as 1812 Lord Selkirk founded a settlement at Pembina in the northeast portion, thinking that the region was a part of Canada. In 1861 a territorial government was formed, and the first legislature was held at Yankton, which continued the seat of government until removed to Bismarck, in 1883, which remained the territorial capital until its division in 1889, and is the present capital of the State. Indian wars and ravages of grasshoppers retarded the development of the Territory. The discovery of gold in the Black Hills in 1874, and a period of agricultural prosperity drew thousands of speculators and adventurers within its borders. The census of 1880 showed a population of 135,177, yet in the two States there were in 1890 a population of 511,627. On February 20, 1889, Congress passed a bill creating the States of North and South Dakota, the division line running due east and west on the seventh parallel. An election for delegates to a State constitutional convention was held May 14 and assembled July 4, the constitution adopted was submitted to and ratified by the people on October 1, 1889. The State was admitted into the Union by proclamation of the President on November 3, 1889. The Territory name was jealously claimed by both sides of the parallel 46 deg., as the worth of "Dakota wheat" had a world-wide reputation. A compromise was the introduction of the prefixes North and South. Its inhabitants are nick-named Flickertails.

OFFICIALS.—The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State-Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Commissioner of Insurance, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, and Commissioner of Railroads comprise the State officers. The governor and legislators are elected for two years. The chief executive must be a citizen of the United States and a resident of Dakota five years, and thirty years of age. The salary of the governor is \$3,000. The legislature is composed of 31 Senators and 62 Representatives. Legislators must be citizens of the State one year and twenty-five years of age. Sessions are

bi-ennial. Electoral vote, 3. Suffrage is extended to every citizen of the United States twenty-one years of age, and a resident of the State one year, and in the town six months, lunatics and criminals excepted. Succession to the governor the same as in South Dakota.

THE JUDICIARY.—The Supreme Court of North Dakota is composed of one Chief Justice and two associate Justices elected by the people for a term of six years each. Three sessions are held annually. Salaries \$3,000 each.

FINANCES.—The State debt on Oct. 31, 1890, was \$689,807.46; of this \$113,000 consists of bonds issued to refund another portion and the exchange is not yet completed. The State receipts for the year ending Oct. 31, 1890, were \$609,511.83. The disbursements for the same period \$504,720.32. Balance in the treasury \$104,791.51.

EDUCATION.—Education is amply provided for. Every town and city has an excellent system of schools. A public university will be established at Grand Forks with able instructors in the preparatory and classical departments. It has also an agricultural college and a normal school. The school age is from 7 to 20 years. The average duration of school is 101 days in the year.

The Eleventh census shows changes in population and in public school enrollment over that of 1880 a gain of 395.05 per cent. in population and 722.77 in school enrollment.

and Dry Lakes. Rosa Lake, in Cavalier County, is a beautiful sheet of water, as are also the Twin Lakes in the adjoining county of Rolette. Long Lake, near Bismarck, and Horse Lake in Kidder County are prominent objects of interest. Many of these lakes are fine summer resorts, famous for the fishing and hunting in and around their waters. Along the water courses there is a considerable growth of walnut, oak, poplar, elm, maple, ash, willow and cottonwood. Wild game is fast disappearing, the great herd of buffalos that formerly roamed its prairies have entirely disappeared, and with them largely the elk, deer, antelope, wolf and bear.

INDUSTRIES.—North Dakota is pre-eminently an agricultural State, its chief element of wealth being its wheat crop. The soil is a rich, dark loam and possesses great fertility, excepting, perhaps, the western part, which is drier and better suited for grazing purposes; no better and more luxuriant grass for stock raising is found within the borders of this country, but, owing to the severe and long winters, heavy snows, and the great expense of sheltering and feeding the animals, this industry is as yet held in check and not fully developed, though the great advantages notwithstanding these drawbacks must, in the end, prove one of the greatest and most profitable of its industries, and the business of stockraising steadily increase. Other



VIEW OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA.

CLIMATE.—North Dakota has a dry and salubrious climate. The winters are cold with heavy snowfalls and usually prolonged, though not as severe as in the same latitudes in Minnesota. Consumption is almost wholly unknown. The range of temperature is from 20 degrees below to 100 degrees above, Fahrenheit.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—North Dakota is bounded on the North by Canada, on the East by Minnesota, on the South by South Dakota and on the West by Montana. Its length from North to South is about 210 miles and an average breadth of 360 miles, and contains 74,312 square miles. It is divided into 33 counties. The population is almost entirely confined to the eastern half of the State.

The greater portion of North Dakota is a rolling prairie in which are many streams and lakes, but no swamps or marshes. In the northeast portion there is a slight elevated region. There are no mountains within the State, and the greater portion of it is well adapted to agricultural and pastoral pursuits. The Missouri is its chief river. It runs diagonally across the western half of the State and is navigable throughout its entire length. It has many tributaries, the only navigable one being the Yellowstone, which enters North Dakota on the extreme Northwest. The Owl, the Dakota or James river, rising near Devil's Lake, the Heart and the Little Missouri are the other chief tributaries. The Red river of the North flows north into Manitoba and separates the State from Minnesota. It has eight large affluents from the west. Its valley produces a yield of wheat, which finds no parallel in any other portion of this country or the world. There are a number of deep and beautiful lakes. The largest, the Minnickraken or Devil's Lake, in Ramsey County, is a large body of salt water, 50 by 14 miles. Nearby are Sweetwater, Stump, Ellis

cereals than wheat yield plentifully, oats, barley, rye and potatoes being the most important. No minerals of any great value have as yet been discovered in the state, although small quantities of coal have been found in the Missouri valley. Quarries of slate and an excellent limestone adapted for building purposes abound in the valley of the Dakota.



THE CITY OF FARGO, NIGHT SCENE.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—In no part of the Union has railroad building increased as rapidly as in the Dakotas during the last decade. Two large trunk lines are reaching out for trade, creating a network of roads that reach every important part of the State. At Bismarck the Northern Pacific crosses the Missouri on a magnificent bridge.

There were on January 1, 1891, 2,116 miles of railroad in operation, exclusive of sidings and double track.

CITIES.—*Bismarck*, population, 1890, 2,260, the capital of the Territory and of Burleigh county, is situated on the east bank of the upper Missouri opposite Fort Abraham Lincoln. It is an important river and railroad town, having a considerable and rapidly increasing local trade. The magnificent bridge of the Northern Pacific railroad spans the Missouri river at this point. The State house, a fine structure costing \$500,000, is built here.

Fargo, population, 1890, 5,613; the chief city of the Territory, and seat of Cass county, is pleasantly situated in the Red River Valley on the extreme eastern boundary of the Territory. It is a well built town, its massive brick blocks, elegant churches and fine school buildings, national banks, water-works and manufactories point to the activity and progress of its inhabitants. It has railroad connection with the country in all directions and also controls the Upper Red river trade, having regular steamboat connection with all points north.

Grand Forks, population, 1890, 4,963; situated on Red River in the richest wheat-growing region of the Northwest, is a thriving town with a large shipping railroad and local trade; which is constantly increasing as the natural resources of its environments are



OHIO.

Area 40,760 Square Miles. Population 1890, 3,672,316.

Ohio was first explored by La Salle in 1679. The French claimed the country, and repelled by force of arms the counter claim of the English settlers, who held grants from the English King. In 1763 the dispute was settled by the Treaty of Paris. After the Revolution the State of Virginia claimed, not only Ohio, but the entire Northwest while New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts claimed possession of a portion of the country under old charters granted by the British crown. The difficulties were finally adjusted in 1784-'86. Virginia and Connecticut retained reservations amounting to about 8,000,000 acres, which they subsequently disposed of, and from which Connecticut derived a school fund that at present amounts to over \$2,000,000. Settlements were made on the Muskingum by Moravian missionaries

between 1762 and 1780. In 1781 the Moravians were forcibly removed to Sandusky by the British. In 1774 occurred the "Dunmore war" and battle on the Sciota between Gen. Lewis and "Cornstalk's" warriors, in which the latter were defeated with great loss. A successful expedition under Col. Clarke, of Kentucky, in 1782, was made against the Indians along the Miami River. In 1790 and 1791 the Indians defeated Generals Harmer and Butler with great loss. On Aug. 2, 1794, occurred Gen. Wayne's great victory over the Miamis, and the treaty of Greenville the following year put an end to the Indian war within the borders of the State. Ohio was included in the "Northwest Territory" until May 7, 1800, when it was erected into a separate Territory, and April 30, 1802, it became a State, adopting a State Constitution, Nov. 1, 1802, which remained in force until revised in 1851, and further amended in 1875. Marietta was founded in 1788, and Cincinnati in 1789. The State and river derive their names from an Indian word signifying the

"beautiful river." The Iroquois called the river *Oheo*, beautiful. The inhabitants are called "Buckeyes," and the State the "Buckeye State." The name is derived from the Buckeye trees (*Æsculus glabra*) that abounds, the nut of which bears a resemblance to a buck's eye.

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor is elected by the people for a term of two years, and receives an annual salary of \$4,000. He must be a citizen of the United States twelve years, and of the State four years, and thirty-five years of age. His succession lies: 1. In the Lieutenant-Governor. 2. The President of the Senate. 3. In the Speaker of the House. The Legislature is composed of 37 Senators and 110 Representatives, each house elected for two years. Sessions are biennial, though the Legislature may hold "adjourned sessions," which practically amounts to annual meetings. The sessions are unlimited in term. Legislators receive \$600 per year and twelve cents mileage. The State extends the ballot to every male of full age, a citizen of the United States who has re-



NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BRIDGE, OVER MISSOURI RIVER, AT BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA.

developed. It also has connection by steamer with Pembina on the north and Fargo on the south. A United States Land Office is located here.

Jamestown, population, 1890, 2,310; situated on the Dakota river, the county seat of Stutsman, is a rapidly growing commercial town, the center of a fine agricultural section, and the junction of the Chicago & North-Western railroad with the Northern Pacific.

Other important towns all enjoying considerable local and other trade and rapidly increasing in population are, with population in 1890, Lisbon (1,600), county seat of Ransom; Devil's Lake (1,500), situated on the north shore of Devil's Lake in Ramsey county; Grafton (1,562), the seat of Walsh; Mandan (1,500), on the west fork of the Missouri in Morton; Valley City (1,200), in Barnes; Dickinson (1,100), in Stark; and Pembina (1,000), in Pembina county.

sided one year in the State, thirty days in the county, and twenty days in the district. No registration required. Those excluded from voting are idiots and insane.

JUDICIARY.—The Supreme Court consists of a Chief-Justice, and four Associate Justices who are elected by the people for a term of five years. Salary of each \$3,500. The salary of Judges has been increased to \$5,000, but is not to take effect during the term of the present incumbents. A Supreme Court Commission, organized in 1883 and continued until 1885. A Circuit Court was established in 1884 to supersede the District Court then existing; it consists of seven judicial circuits, each having its separate circuit court consisting of three judges who are elected by the people for a term of six years each, receiving a salary of \$4,000 yearly. The State is divided into ten common pleas districts, and each of them except Hamilton county, into at least three sub-divisions. In Cincinnati a superior court has been established, having, with few exceptions, the same general jurisdiction of courts of common pleas. Probate courts are established in every county, and justices' courts in all townships and wards.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt funded Nov. 15, 1890, \$2,796,665; Canal Loan, not now bearing interest, \$1,665; irreducible bearing 4 per cent interest, 2,333,649. Sinking fund, Jan. 1, 1891, \$2,450.40. State receipts for year 1890, \$5,853,677. Expenditures, \$5,832,751. Amount raised by taxation in 1890, \$5,223,112. Amount of taxable property as assessed, 1890: Real, \$1,232,305,312; personal, \$545,833,165; total, \$1,778,138,477. Rate of State tax, 27 cents on \$100, or 2.7 mills to the dollar. The levying of a poll tax for State or county purposes is forbidden by the constitution.

EDUCATION.—Ohio ranks third in its school population, and amount expended for public schools. Education is compulsory, but the law is not strictly enforced. The school age is from six to twenty-one years, and the school population between six and sixteen is reported at 810,028. The number enrolled in the public schools in 1888-9 was 777,032. The average daily attendance, 529,719. Total expenditures for public schools in 1888-9, \$9,914,624. There are in the State thirty-three colleges and universities having 462 instructors, and 6,384 students, ten schools of medicine, and two of law; Cincinnati University, and a number of denominational colleges at Cincinnati; Kenyon College at Gambier; Antioch College at Yellow Springs; Oberlin College at Oberlin; the State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Columbus, and Ohio University at Athens. There are Normal schools at Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Columbus and Steubenville. Nearly all the universities and colleges have scientific departments.

CLIMATE.—The mean annual temperature is from 50° to 54° Fahrenheit, the warmest section being the southwest near the Ohio River. The climate is, generally speaking, mild and healthful, though the changes of temperature are often sudden. The mean annual precipitation of rain and melted snow varies from thirty-six inches on the Lake Erie shore to forty-seven inches in the extreme south.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Ohio is bounded on the south by the Ohio River which is navigable its entire length, by Indiana on the west, Michigan and Lake Erie, on the north, and Pennsylvania on the east. The greatest length of Ohio east and west is 225 miles; greatest breadth, 200 miles; area, 40,760 square miles. Kelley's Island and the Bass Islands in Lake Erie, north of Sandusky, belong to Ohio. Population by decades, in 1800, 45,365; 1810, 230,760; 1820, 381,295; 1830, 937,903; 1840,

1,519,467; 1850, 1,980,428; 1860, 2,339,511; 1870, 2,665,260; 1880, 3,198,062. Males, 1,613,936. Females, 1,584,126. Native, 2,803,119. Foreign, 394,943. Electoral votes, 23.

Ohio has no mountains, but the interior has an elevation of about 1,200 feet above the sea level. From this the surface slopes to Lake Erie on the north 565 feet above the sea, and the Ohio River on the south 430 feet above sea level; the great divide which forms the watershed, passes diagonally across the State from Trumbull county in the northeast, to Mercer and Darke counties in the west. The State is well watered. The Ohio is the principal river, and has a course of 436 miles. It flows through a charming valley, with wooded hills rising from it to a height of 500 to 600 feet, and is one of the most beautiful of American streams. The Muskingum, Scioto, Hockhocking, Mahoning, and Great and Little Miami are the next in importance, and all flow south into the Ohio. On the north there are smaller streams, such as the Cuyahoga, Vermillion, Huron, Chagrin, Rocky, Black, Portage, Sandusky and Maumee, which drain into Lake Erie. Extensive forests of hard woods abound. Quantities of coal, iron, quarries of fine building stone and numerous salt springs and oil wells lie in the eastern, northeastern and southern part of



VIEW OF CINCINNATI.

the State. The soil is fertile.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—There are few especially striking natural features in the State, but the river valleys present some beautiful scenery. At Clifton in Greene county, the Little Miami River enters a chasm in the rocks from thirty to seventy feet in depth and from twenty to fifty wide. The height of the falls at this point is about fifty feet. At Cuyahoga Falls City are the great falls in Cuyahoga River, about 240 feet, which afford an immense water power. The flourishing city of Zanesville is situated at the falls in Muskingum River. The Black River Falls at Elyria are decidedly picturesque, and afford extensive water power to that enterprising and beautiful city.

Ohio was undoubtedly at one time the home of the Mound-builders. In the interior of the State there are vast mounds which attest the presence in a buried past of a people possessing some real civilization. The city of Chillicothe stands on the ground once occupied as the home of a remarkable people; mounds or tumuli still remain around the mansions of civilization, one of which stood where houses now stand. Among the new creations of the great central valley, there are few indeed which present more deep interest. At Marietta are ancient earthworks which cover an area of about three-quarters of a mile long, and half a mile broad; but

the most intricate and perhaps most extensive are those of the Licking Valley, near Newark, extending over an area of two square miles. Another is in the Miami Valley, laid out in the form of a huge serpent. Many of these mounds have been found to contain skeletons, and the appearance of the bones has led some to believe that these remains point to an antiquity of 2,000 or more years. A number of the works were evidently designed as works of defense, others as burial places for dead, and



ART INSTITUTE, CINCINNATI.

others again seem to have been constructed as temples or places of worship and sacrifice. Among the remains have also been found numerous implements and ornaments, usually composed of stone, sometimes of copper (always in its native state), and occasionally shell and bone. Curious pottery has been found, often coarse and rude, but sometimes graceful and highly ornamental. The remains of the Mound-builders are most numerous in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Texas, but are found in the western part of New York, and in Michigan and Iowa.

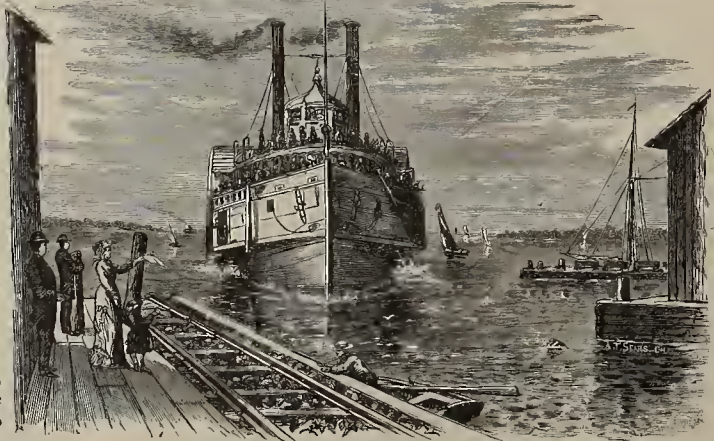
INDUSTRIES.—Ohio ranks high as an agricultural State; its farms are highly improved, and the yield of corn, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes is large. Butter and cheese are produced in very great quantities. Fruit trees are abundant, and of excellent growth. In some parts of the State the grape is under a high state of cultivation. The manufacturing interests are large and varied. The production of pig iron is greater than in any other State, except Pennsylvania, but only a part of the ore is obtained from the State. There are numerous rolling mills and other manufactories of iron. A large amount of pork is packed each year, and an extensive business is done in the distillation of spirits. Coal is the most important mineral of the State. The coal measures of Southeastern Ohio have an aggregate thickness of 1,100 to 1,400 feet. The coal is bituminous, and of good quality. Building and limestone of superior quality are abundant.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The State is well supplied with railroad facilities, there being, in addition to several trunk lines, numerous shorter lines that supply the place of feeders to the main roads and afford quick and convenient communication to all sections. The first railroad was built in 1841, and the mileage in 1886 amounted to 7,385 miles. The capital stock of the companies at the same date was \$380,752,088; and the funded debt, \$339,044,959. The total investment had been \$767,153,007. R. R. mileage 1891, 8,033. The Ohio Canal, 323 miles long, from Cleveland to Portsmouth, unites the waters of the Ohio with Lake Erie, and by means of the lake and the Erie Canal, a water communication is opened with the city of New York, and also with the Northwest. The Miami and Erie Canal, 284 miles long, with its branch and feeders, connects the

cities of Cincinnati and Toledo, together with intermediate points. Other canals are Walhonding branch, connecting Rochester, Ohio, and Roscoe, and Hocking Canal, Carroll and Nelsonville.

CITIES.—*Cincinnati*, population in 1880, 255,139; census of 1890, 296,908, the commercial capital of the State, situated on the right bank of the Ohio River, opposite the mouth of Licking River and the cities of Newport and Covington, in Kentucky. The natural facilities of Cincinnati for commerce are great, and they have been increased artificially by the Miami Canal, which unites it with Lake Erie. Twelve lines of railway branch off from the city as a center in several directions, and the Ohio River gives facility for the carrying on of a large portion of the commerce. Cincinnati has a large variety of manufacturing; extensively engaged in pork packing, and noted for its great breweries. The district in which the city is situated pays to the general government a larger internal revenue than any district in the country. It is substantially and handsomely built. Its ecclesiastical, literary and commercial edifices are as numerous as befits the acknowledged "Queen of the West." The city occupies chiefly two terraces, which are elevated respectively 50 feet and 108 above the level of the river. For the supply of the inhabitants, the water of the Ohio has been lifted up into an immense reservoir, at an expense of about \$800,000. A large suspension bridge, 100 feet above low water, connects the city with Covington in Kentucky. Education flourishes, and there are numerous free schools. One part of the city, called "Over the Rhine," which lies between the canal and the hills, contains over 50,000 Germans, and is famous for its concerts and beer gardens. Its public buildings are distinguished for their architectural beauty and size. The most memorable event in its recent history is the riot of 1884, March 28-31—the direct result of a series of shameful miscarriages of justice, against which the people at length rose in indignant revolt. An armed mob assaulted and broke into the jail with the intention of lynching the murderers who had escaped the full penalties of their crime, but their purposes being frustrated, they burned the courthouse and other buildings. The State militia was called out to suppress the tumult, and forty-five persons were killed and 138 wounded, before order could be restored.

Cleveland, population 1880, 160,146; 1890, 261,353, seat of Cuyahoga



KELLY'S ISLAND LANDING, SANDUSKY.

county, and the second city in importance in the State; is situated at the mouth of Cuyahoga River on Lake Erie; its elevated position commands a most expansive prospect over Lake Erie. The harbor, formed by the mouth of the Cuyahoga, is one of the best on the lakes. By means of its important position and canal and railroad facilities, the city has become a great commercial center. A thoroughfare that has acquired a national reputation for its fine residences and clean, ornate grounds, is Euclid av-

enue. Many of the dwellings are embowered with luxuriant vines, and shaded with trees. There are public squares or parks, beautifully adorned with shrubbery, flowers, and shaded by forest trees.

Columbus, population 1880, 51,647; 1890, 88,150, the capital of the State and seat of Franklin county, situate on both sides of the Scioto River. It occupies a charming position just below the confluence of Whetstone River with the Scioto, and is noted for the number and beauty of its buildings. The capitol is a fine Doric structure of gray limestone. The city contains about forty-five churches, two Roman Catholic seminaries, the Starling Medical College, Capitol University, the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, and three large public halls. There is also a large United States and State Arsenal, a penitentiary, the Central Lunatic Asylum, an asylum for the blind, deaf and dumb, and another for idiots. The city has excellent railroad facilities, and is united with Portsmouth and the Ohio River by means of a branch of the Ohio Canal. There are large coal, iron, mercantile and manufacturing interests.

Toledo, population 1890, 81,434, seat of Lucas county, and a port of entry, situate on the right bank of the Maumee River, near its entrance into Lake Erie, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, and is the northern terminus of the Miami and Erie Canal. The chief interests are grain, lumber, fishing and shipping, besides manufacturing. This city possesses natural advantages for carrying on a large trade, and is yearly growing in importance.

Dayton, population 1880, 38,678; 1890, 61,220, capital of Montgomery county, situate on the left bank of the Miami below the mouth of Mad River, and on the Miami and Erie Canal. It has large agricultural, mercantile and manufacturing interests. Six railroads enter here beside the canal, which passes directly through the city. There is abundant water power, and the canal is lined with factories of various kinds. The first brick house here was built in 1805. It enjoys the distinction of being one of the healthiest cities in the United States.

Springfield, population 1880, 20,730; 1890, 31,895, seat of Clarke county, situate on Mad River, at the mouth of Lagonda Creek, forty-three miles west from Columbus. It is an important railroad and commercial center; contains the courthouse and other county buildings, many fine churches and handsome private residences. There are manufactories of agricultural implements, turbine wheels, etc.

Sandusky, population 1880, 15,838; 1890, 18,471, seat of Erie county, 130 miles north of Columbus, situate on the south shore of Sandusky Bay on Lake Erie. The bay is twenty by twenty-four miles in extent. There are large agricultural, commercial and manufacturing industries, including extensive iron and steel works.

Zanesville, population 1890, 21,009, seat of Muskingum county, situate on the Muskingum River, immediately adjoining the falls, which are passed by the Ohio Canal and locks, on the dam of which are erected numerous mills. Other industries are manufacturing iron, flour, machinery, agricultural implements, cotton and woolen fabrics, fruit canning, pork packing, etc.

Canton, population 1880, 12,258; 1890, 26,189, seat of Stark county, situate on Nimishillen Creek, the center of a rich grain-growing region, and is important for its coal mining and manufacturing interests. Saint Vincent College is located here.

Akron, population 1890, 27,601, seat of Summit county, thirty-two miles south, southeast of Cleveland, on the Ohio Canal, at its highest elevation. It is about 500 feet above the Ohio River at Portsmouth, and 406 above Lake Erie. This is a flourishing manufacturing, commercial and railroad center, with abundant water power. In the neighborhood there is bituminous coal.

Youngstown, population 1890, 33,220, seat of Mahoning county, situate on the Mahoning River. It is a thriving railroad, mercantile and manufacturing city. There are large coal mining and iron manufacturing interests.

Hamilton, population 1890, 17,565, capital of Butler county, situate on Miami River and Miami and Erie Canal. Has large and rapidly



Bird's Eye View of Cleveland Harbor, as seen from the decks of Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company's Steamers.

increasing mercantile and agricultural industries. The city contains iron works, tanneries, woolen factories, etc.

Portsmouth, population 1880, 11,321; 1890, 12,394, county seat of Scioto county, situate on the left bank of Scioto River, at its junction with the Ohio, also on the Ohio and Erie Canal. The city contains about fifteen churches, numerous good schools, several distilleries, iron foundries, machine shops, etc.

Other important cities are: **Chillicothe**, population 11,288, on Scioto River, and seat of Ross county, is a handsome town with important manufactures and other industries. **Mansfield**, population 13,473, is a flourishing railroad, trade and manufacturing center, in Richland county. **Steubenville**, population 13,394, on the Ohio River, and seat of Jefferson county, has large railroad and manufacturing interests; a fine bridge spans the river at this point. **Newark**, population 14,270, capital of Licking county, has a delightful situation with extensive interests in manufactures and agriculture. **Ironton**, population 10,939, situated on the Ohio River in Lawrence county; has an extensive iron, stone, coal and limestone interest. **Fremont**, population 7,140, seat of Sandusky county, on the Sandusky River; has fine railroad facilities and large agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests. **Lima**, population 1880 9,000, and

census of 1890, 15,987, is the center of the newly discovered oil and gas region of Ohio and Indiana. It is situated on Ottawa River, and the seat of Allen county.

Other thriving towns, largely engaged in manufacture and commerce, are: Massillon, population 10,092, on Tuscarawas River, in Stark county; Xenia, population 8,145, seat of Green, and location of Wilberforce University, the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, a female college and a theological seminary; Bellaire, population 9,934, on the Ohio River, in Belmont county; Tiffin, population 10,801, on Sandusky River, capital of Seneca, and seat of Heidelberg College. Other towns have largely increased in population and trade since 1890, among which are Urbana, Circleville, Delaware, pop. 1890 8,224, Lancaster, Piqua, Defiance, Norwalk, Galion, Pomeroy, Mount Vernon, Elyria, Middletown and Ashtabula.



OKLAHOMA.

Area, 61,834 Square Miles. Population 1890, 61,834.*

SETTLEMENT.—This latest organized Territory consists of a considerable tract in the western portion of what has been known as the Indian Territory. The fertility of the soil and the genial climate, with the beautiful river valleys, had attracted general attention for several years, and various expeditions had been formed to secure homesteads there. The officers of the government, however, dispersed them, as they were bound to do under the treaties with the Indians. But negotiations were opened for extinguishing the Indian title. The Seminoles received \$1,912,942.02, and the Creeks \$2,280,857.10. The proclamation of the President, opening 39,030 square miles of land for settlement, was issued March 23, 1889, and designated the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, of the 22d day of April following. The report of the Secretary of the Interior says: "It may be said without exaggeration that between that hour of noon and the setting of the sun on that same day, there were established in this domain towns and cities, each of several thousand inhabitants, and that a great part of the whole territory was claimed and settled upon." The opening of the settlement was marked by an immediate entrance of 50,000 emigrants. The government opened two land offices in the District. In October, 1890, a Territorial government was organized by an act of Congress, with Guthrie as the capital.

On September 21, 1891, the President, by proclamation, threw open the western part of the Territory to public settlement; at noon, September 22, the most important parts of the document—"declare and make known that all of the lands acquired from the Sac and Fox nation of Indians, the Iowa tribe of Indians, the citizen band of Pottawatomie Indians and the absentee Shawnee Indians, saving and excepting the lands allotted to the said Indians by agreement by Acts of Congress, will be opened to settlement under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, reservations and restrictions contained in the statutes specified and the laws of the United States applicable thereto."

It has been duly ordered that the lands in the Territory of Oklahoma mentioned and included in this proclamation be, and the same are attached to the eastern and Oklahoma districts in said Territory, severally, as follows:

"First. All that portion of the Territory of Oklahoma commencing at the southwest corner of township 14 north, range 1 east, then east on the town line between townships 13 and 14 to the west

*Including Cherokee County and No Man's Land.

boundary of the Creek country, thence north on said boundary line to the middle of main channel of the Cimarron River; thence up the Cimarron River, following the main channel thereof to the Indian meridian; thence south on said meridian line to the place of beginning.

"Second. All that portion of said Territory commencing at the northwest corner of township 13 north, range 1 east, thence south on Indian meridian to the north fork of the Canadian River; thence west up said river to the west boundary of the Pottawatomie Indian Reservation according to Morrill's survey; thence south following the line as run by O. T. Morrill, under his contract of September 3, 1872, to the middle of the main channel of the Canadian River; thence east down the main channel of said river to the west boundary of the Seminole Indian Reservation; thence north with said west boundary to the north fork of the Canadian River; thence east down said north fork to the west boundary of the Creek nation; thence north with said west boundary to its intersection with the line between townships 13 and 14 north of the Indian base; thence west on town line between townships 13 and 14 north to the place of beginning. The Territory thus opened embraced nearly one and one-half millions of acres in the following named reservations. The Iowas, 228,418; the Kickapoos, 206,466; the Pottawatomies, 575,877; the Sac and Fox, 479,667 acres. Oklahoma contains more square miles of area than any state east of the Missouri River, and more than New York and Massachusetts combined.

Oklahoma is a Choctaw word signifying "red people," *Okla*, people, *homa*, red. The name of its chief river, Cimarron, is of Spanish origin, meaning "wild" (not domesticated), the word applied to runaway negro slaves, the application to the stream through the wilderness of its waters.

It is authoritatively stated that the current report that every portion of this Territory is occupied is not true; but that a considerable percentage of the "new-comers" were speculators and boomers, who are ready to sell to any body for a profitable consideration. "No Man's Land" was acquired with Texas, and it remains to determine whether it is a portion of the new territory, or of Texas. The rapid development of this Territory, the progressive spirit and intelligence of its people, warrant it in making an early application for statehood.

OFFICIALS.—The Governor and chief officers are appointed for four years by the President. The comptroller and superintendent of instruction are elected by the people. The Senate consists of 13 members and the House of Representatives of 26 members, each chosen for two years, sessions biennial meeting in December, and limited to 60 days. Salaries of Legislators \$4 per day and 20 cents mileage. The first legislature met August 30, 1890, and a full Territorial government was organized October 20, 1890.

JUDICIARY.—By the law opening the territory for settlement, a U. S. court was established, composed of two judges, an attorney and a marshal. Government land offices are now located at Guthrie and Oklahoma City.

CLIMATE AND INDUSTRIES.—The climate of the Territory is very equable and healthful, the average temperature being 60 degrees Fahrenheit. The summers are long and warm, while the winters are short and mild. The location seems specially happy for the development of a vigorous industrial population; both climate and soil unite in their adaptability for the production of cotton, grain and fruits of all descriptions. Stock raising will, no doubt, ever be one of the main industries, as the Western prairies are covered with luxuriant grass. Iron and coal abound, the latter is now being profitably developed.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The lands which were for so long a time coveted by settlers have a general slope from the northwest to the southeast. The greater portion of the Territory is a rich arable land, a gentle rolling prairie interspersed with river bottoms. A small part of it is

rocky, and there are tracts of considerable timber with a number of sandy spots. The extreme western part is well covered with grass, but the water supply is not sufficiently uniform to sustain a dense population, hence stock raising is the chief reliance. The eastern portion is more suitable for farming purposes. The Territory is generally well watered by rivers and creeks. The principal streams are the Cimarron, the Canadian and the North Fork of the Canadian; the course of these streams is from northwest to southeast. The Cimarron, the most northerly, is several hundred miles in length, with headwaters in the Rocky Mountains; the North Canadian has its source also in the Rocky Mountains, and is a large stream of perpetually running water. It enters the main or Canadian River 400 miles below its entrance into Oklahoma. The source of the main body of the Canadian River is also in the Rocky Mountains, so that there is always running water even during the driest weather. Its water surface exceeds 300 squares miles. A small part of the country is rocky, and there are tracts of considerable timber, consisting of oak, walnut, pecan and cottonwood. Large sections are covered with coal deposits which promise enormous yields, but little is known of other minerals, although there are indications of abundant iron ore.

EDUCATION.—Oklahoma, being largely settled by people from the more thickly and intelligent portions of the country, at once made liberal provision for its schools. No less than twenty-nine schools were immediately opened within thirty days from the first opening of the district for settlement, and 38 churches and 22 newspapers, since which time all have been greatly increased.

CITIES.—*Guthrie*, population 1890, 5,357, is the Capital of Oklahoma and of Lincoln County, situated on the Cottonwood River a few miles from its entrance into the Cimarron. As the chief city and capital it is the natural center of political and commercial activity. It to-day presents the appearance of prosperity and permanency, having handsome stores and public buildings of brick and stone, and many tasty private residences. Complete system of waterworks, electric light plant, fine schools and churches.

Oklahoma City, population, 1890, 4,178, the seat of the county of the same name, is delightfully situated on a big bend of the North Canadian, which here forms a horseshoe around three sides of the city. The business portion occupies the high river flats, the residences are on upland ground. Large and attractive blocks built of native sandstone and limestone, with handsome residences, churches and public buildings bespeak the wealth and progressiveness of its business men. Oklahoma City has a canal furnishing 2,000 horse-power. Each horse-power's annual rental being but \$5.00.

Other promising and attractive towns, each possessing natural advantages, whose wide-awake business men are ever on the alert to add to their influence and prosperity, together with population as given by the U. S. census of 1890—since greatly increased—are: Kingfisher, 1,133, county seat of Kingfisher; Norman, 854, in Norman; Stillwater, 600, in Payne; El Reno, 360, in Canadian; Edmond, 350; Reno City, 300; Hennessy, 223; Union City, 241; Frisco, 219; Mulhall, 188; Lexington, 184; and Beaver, 150.



OREGON.

Area 94,560 Square Miles. *Population* (1890) 313,716.

Spanish navigators claim to have discovered the coast of Oregon in the sixteenth century. In 1792 Capt. Gray sailed up the Columbia. The

first settlement of the Territory was made in 1811 at Astoria, which was then established as a trading post. The Canadians formed the greater part of the white population until between the years 1833 and 1850, when there was a considerable immigration from the United States. By the cession of this part of the country by Spain in 1819, and as a part of the Louisiana purchase of 1803, the United States laid claim to the region now known as Oregon and Washington. This claim was disputed by Great Britain, and the northern portion was occupied by both powers until 1846, when the dividing line was fixed as at 49° North latitude, Great Britain to retain the island of Vancouver. In 1845 a Provisional Government was formed, and in 1848 it was given a Territorial Government. Four years later it was divided, and what is now known as Washington Territory was separated from it. In 1857 a State Constitution was formed, and ratified by the people. Oregon, with its present boundaries was admitted as a State into the Union in February, 1859. At intervals, between the years 1844 and 1876, there was trouble with the Indians. The Rogue River War and the Modoc War, in 1873, were the severest contests. Oregon derives its name from an Indian word signifying "River of the West," referring to the Columbia.

The development of the state has been rapid. Situated upon the Pacific coast its commerce is of considerable magnitude and for the accommodation of this it has large and convenient harbors. The many desirable features of the country have attracted from the Central and Eastern States emigrants of the very best classes, and they have given a vigorous and enterprising character to the civil, educational and religious institutions of Oregon.

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor is elected by the people for four years and has an annual salary of \$1,500; he must be a citizen of the United States, thirty years of age, and three years a resident of the State. His succession is vested: 1. In the Secretary of the State. 2. In the President of the Senate. The Legislature consists of thirty Senators and sixty Representatives, elected for four and two years respectively. Legislators must be twenty-one years of age, citizens of the United States, and residents of their several districts for one year preceding their election. Sessions biennially, limited to forty days. Legislators receive \$3 a day and 15 cents mileage. Suffrage is extended to every male citizen of full age, six months a resident in the State, and every white male alien, of full age, resident in the State six months. Idiots, insane, convicts, Chinese and the United States army are denied the right of suffrage.

JUDICIARY.—The Supreme Court consists of one Chief-Justice and two Associates, elected by the people for a term of six years, and receive a salary of \$2,000 each. There are seven judicial circuit court districts, each district presided over by a judge elected for the term of six years, except that the fourth district has two judges. There are county courts with one judge, elected for a term of four years, and justices' courts in every township.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt, \$42,972.31. State receipts, two years, \$994,126.44. Expenditures, \$958,858.19. Amount raised by taxation, 1890, \$574,750.17. Amount of taxable property as assessed, 1890: Real and personal, \$114,077,788. Rate of State tax, 1890, 4 mills on the dollar, or 40 cents on \$100. A poll tax is levied on male inhabitants between the ages of twenty-one and fifty, one dollar each.

EDUCATION.—The school system of the State was reorganized in 1872, and a State Board of Education provided. The school fund is derived from the product of the sale of public lands set apart for that purpose. It amounts to more than \$600,000, with nearly 3,000,000 acres of land yet unsold. The University of Oregon is at Eugene City, and the State Agricultural College at Corvallis. Other schools of importance are the Pacific University, Philomath College, Willamette University, McMinnville College, and Corvallis College.

CLIMATE.—The climate is generally mild and healthful. The mercury falls sometimes quite low, though infrequent, and of short duration. Among the mountains the climate is subject to sudden changes. Snow seldom falls to any great depth, except in the mountains, and only re-

mains on the ground a few days at a time, below the timber line. No excessively hot weather prevails at any time during the year. The summers of the eastern half are dry, there being little rain and less dew, but the crops do not suffer from drouth. The mean temperature at The Dalles is, in summer, 70.5°; and in winter, 35.5° Fahrenheit; and the



PORTLAND, OREGON.

rainfall does not exceed eighteen or twenty inches annually. In Western Oregon the annual rainfall at Astoria is sixty inches. Snow and ice are here unknown. The mean annual temperature at Astoria is 52° Fahrenheit.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Oregon is bounded on the north by Washington, east by Idaho, south by Nevada and California, and west by the Pacific Ocean. The State has an average length east and west of about 360 miles, a breadth of 260 miles, and an area of 94,560 square miles. Population by decades, in 1850, 13,294; 1860, 52,405; 1870, 90,923; 1880, 174,768. Males, 103,381. Females, 71,387. Native, 144,265. Foreign, 30,503. Electoral votes, 3.

The Cascade Mountains, varying in height from 4,000 to 11,000 feet, and running from north to south, separate the State into two unequal parts, known as Eastern and Western Oregon. The Cascades are a continuation of the Sierra Nevada range, the highest peaks of which are Mount Hood 11,225 feet high, Mount Jefferson 10,200 feet, Mount McLaughlin 11,000 feet, and the Three Sisters and Diamond Peak, each 9,420 feet. The coast range runs parallel with the Cascades, and between them and the ocean, the general altitude varies from 1,000 to 4,000 feet. Each of the great ranges throw out spurs, and the eastern division is broken by the Blue Mountains, which run northeast and southwest, and have an average altitude of 5,000 to 7,000 feet. The valleys are deep and irregular, and in many places the rivers cut their way through romantic cañons of great depth. The principal accessible harbors are the mouths of the Columbia and Rogue Rivers, and Tillamook Bay and Port Orford. The State has many streams, especially in the western half, but few of them are navigable. The Columbia, 1,300 miles long, rises in the Rocky Mountains, in latitude 50° 20', and is navigable with two interruptions for 396 miles. It is a rapid stream and receives nearly all the waters of the State, and forms the State boundary for about 300 miles. Its numerous cascades, cañons, narrows, and rapids enhance the beauty of the scenery along its banks. The Snake River, or great south branch of the Columbia, rises in the Rocky Mountains, and forms the upper half of the eastern boundary of the State. It joins the Columbia

above the north border, in Walla Walla county, Wyoming Territory. The leading tributaries of Snake River, beginning at the north, are Powder, Burnt, Malheur and Owyhee, each of which has numerous large and small tributaries. The Columbia receives the Willamette, its chief tributary, a little over 100 miles from the sea. Rising in the Cascade Mountains, it flows north through the central portion of the famous Willamette Valley. It is navigable for ocean steamers to Portland, 115 miles from the ocean, and for river steamers, by means of locks at Oregon City, to Eugene City, 150 miles from its mouth. Its chief tributaries are the Clackamas, Tualatin, Yamhill, Santiam, Luckiamute, Calapooia, Mary and Long Tom. The Rogue River, in Southern Oregon, and the Umpqua, which flows through the valley of the same name, both take their rise in the Cascade Mountains and empty into the Pacific. Most of the lakes, of which there are a large number, are situated in the southern central portion. In Lake county are Upper Klamath Lake, Summer Lake, Albert Lake, and part of Goose Lake. In the adjoining counties are other large lakes, chief of which are Silver, Harney, Malheur, Fish, Warner, Wapota, Devil's, Loon, Diamond, Crater, Crescent and Odell. Oregon has a coast line of 300 miles.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—Oregon, in her mountainous and lake region and along the banks of her great rivers has elements of grandeur, beauty and picturesqueness which place her foremost among the States. One of the most sublime exhibitions of nature is found in the cascades of the Columbia. The river here is rapid; its banks are high and often rocky and precipitous. The rugged sides of the Cascade Range rise higher and higher, seeming to close up again the rock-bound passage they have been forced to yield. Vast ledges and columns of bare basaltic rock detached by some mighty force, rise hundreds of feet with perpendicular walls above the beholder. Mountain walls of adamantine rock roasted, seamed and blackened by volcanic fire, narrow the turbu-



MT. HOOD AND THE HEAD OF THE DALLES, ON NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

lent river. Surmounting these far above upon successive terraces by the hundred and the thousand feet up to the very summits 5,000 feet, rise high basaltic castles, cathedrals, domes and towers, which dwarf to comparative insignificance all of the creations or conceptions of man. One hundred and ten miles from Portland are The Dalles of the Columbia, where are high, precipitous bluffs, the most important city of Eastern

Oregon, The Dalles, being picturesquely situated upon the eastern sloping foothills of the Cascade Range. At Oregon City are the falls of the Willamette, forty feet in height. The falls are surmounted by means of five



FALLS ON THE COLUMBIA.

locks, each one raising the boat eight feet. In Union and Unatilla are the Blue and Eagle Creek Mountains. These mountains give the county a greatly diversified character. Lofty rugged peaks, with crowns of perpetual snow; beautiful little lakes hidden in the depths of the forests; sparkling streams of cold mountain water, and numerous valleys, dotted with thriving towns and villages, all combine to make this section interesting, both from a picturesque and industrial point of view. The Grande Ronde Valley presents magnificent scenery. In the southern part of the valley many springs abound, consisting of warm mineral waters, often used for medicinal purposes. The largest of these springs has been named the Hot Lake, for the reason that the water rises from the ground in quite a large stream and then spreads out, forming a small lake, covering about three acres. The water where it rises from the ground is at boiling heat. Other chief mineral springs are the Payton, situated in the beautiful valley of Youcolla, 166 miles from Portland. The Soda Springs at Sodaville, Lynn county, eighteen miles southeast of Albany. The Aurora at Au-

rona, twenty-seven miles south of Portland, and the popular Wilhoit in Clackamas county.

INDUSTRIES.—Oregon is noted as an agricultural and wood growing State. Wheat is the great staple; hay, oats, and potatoes are also cultivated. The soil and climate of the eastern and western sections differ so widely that the general productions include those of the temperate and semi-tropic zones. On the western slope of the Cascades are forests of firs, pines, cedars, and spruces. The spruce and balsam trees often attain a great height. The abundant pasturage, well watered, affords admirable facilities for grazing, which is entered into largely. There are large manufacturing establishments at Salem, Portland, and Oregon City. Lumber, flouring mill products, woolen goods, and pig iron are the chief manufactured articles. There are a number of paper mills, oil mills and linen factories in operation.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The principal railroad is the Oregon & California, which received from Congress a land grant estimated to contain 3,500,000 acres. The construction of railroads in Oregon has been limited. The railroad mileage, 1886, was 1,165 miles. The companies had a capital stock of \$47,089,000, and a funded debt of \$27,249,000; the total investment on account of roads and equipment had been \$82,465,811. R. R. mileage 1891, 1,503.

CITIES.—*Portland*, population 1880, 17,577, 1890, 46,385; a port of entry and metropolis of the State and seat of Multnomah county, situate on west bank of the Willamette River, twelve miles from its mouth, 110 miles from the Pacific and 640 miles by water from San Francisco. It is handsomely laid out, with broad streets, lighted with gas and electric light and traversed by street cars on its principal thoroughfares; an abundant supply of excellent water is distributed by iron pipes throughout the city. Its business center is adorned with large substantial blocks of iron, stone and brick. The chief interests are manufacturing, trade and export of grain, lumber, wool, etc. Steamships run to San Francisco, Puget Sound, Sitka, Alaska and European ports, and sailing ships to all parts of the world. Educational and religious institutions are well sustained. A library association is in a flourishing condition. There are numerous periodicals, several hotels, theater and halls. The city commands a fine view of Mt. Hood, thirty miles distant.

Salem, population 1890, 10,422; the capital of the State and seat of Marion county, fifty miles from Portland; situate on the east bank of the Willamette River. In high water, and for about eight months of the year, steamers can ascend the river to Salem; contains some fine public



THE CITY OF ASTORIA, OREGON.

and private buildings, and is the site of the Willamette University, the State Library, the State Penitentiary, Deaf Mute School, and Institute for

the Blind. There are several fine churches, foundries, lumber mills, machine shops, and various manufacturing concerns. The Santiam River here affords immense water power which is improved by its manufacturers.

Astoria, population 1880, 2803, 1890, 7,071. A port of entry, and seat of Clatsop county. Situate on the left bank of Columbia River, twelve miles from its mouth. It is connected with San Francisco, 632 miles by steamers. Astoria formed one of the main points to the American claim to the Oregon Territory. It is the most important salmon fishery and canning point of the world. The surrounding country is mostly covered with forests of cedar, spruce, hemlock, white and yellow fir, the area adapted to agriculture being quite limited. The rainfall is some-



CAPE HORN, COLUMBIA RIVER.

what excessive, but the climate equable and beautiful. Public and private schools and churches are well sustained. Coal is found at the base of Saddle Mountain, ten miles distant.

East Portland, population 10,532, situate on the east bank of the Willamette opposite Portland. It is the center of a large and increasing trade.

Other important towns are: The Dalles, population 3,015, the county seat of Wasco county, is picturesquely situated on the high, precipitous bluffs of the Columbia, and is the chief city of Eastern Oregon.

Albany, the county seat of Linn, is a thriving town of 6,872 souls, situate on the east bank of the Willamette, 103 miles from Portland, in the center of a very rich wheat growing district, with unlimited water power from the Santiam River. Eugene City, on the Willamette, 172 miles from Portland, and Pendleton, county seat of Umatilla county, are rapidly growing and influential towns, with a population of about 3,500 each. Oregon City, twelve miles from Portland, on the east bank of the Willamette, at the falls of the same, is a thriving and picturesquely situated town of 5,000 or more inhabitants. Its magnificent water power is being rapidly utilized by its thrifty people in the manufacture of woolens, flour, plows and paper. Corvallis, the head of navigation on the Willamette, and junction of west side division Oregon and California with the Oregon Pacific Railway, is pleasantly located on the west bank, and has a population of 1,200; the State Agricultural College is located here. Ashland, in Jackson county, population 2,500, the southern terminus of Oregon and California Railway. Baker City, county seat of Baker county, population 2,742. Independence, in Polk county, population 1,000. Jacksonville, county seat of Jackson county, population 800. McMinnville, population 3,250, a railroad town in Yam Hill county. Roseburg, population 2,500, county seat of Douglas county; and Union, population 1,107, county seat of county of same name.



PENNSYLVANIA.

Area 44,985 Square Miles. Population (1890) 5,258,014.

The Swedes were the first to establish a colony in Pennsylvania, at what is now Chester, in 1638; subsequently the Dutch sent out an armed force and captured the Swedish forts and settlements and annexed their country to the New Netherlands, in 1655. In 1664 the English conquered the territory and held it until 1672, when the Dutch retook it, but retained possession for a few months only. The State proper dates from the grant of Charles II to William Penn, in 1681, which embraced all the territory west of the Delaware River. Penn, by the industry of his followers, by cultivating peace with the Indians and encouraging emigration with freedom of religious views, founded a rich and flourishing colony. The State was the scene of Braddock's defeat, in the French War, and in the War of the Revolution the battles of the Brandywine and Germantown were fought on her soil. During the Civil War, the Confederates made three invasions into the State, the second culminating in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. It was at Philadelphia that the first Continental Congress assembled, in 1774, and here the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution met, in 1787. At this time this city was the chief city and capital of the federation. A State Constitution was formed Sept. 28, 1776, amended in 1790, and again amended in the years of 1838, 1850, 1857, 1864 and 1874. Philadelphia was founded in 1682, Lancaster in



INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, 1776.

1729, York in 1741, Reading in 1747, and Carlisle in 1750. In 1756 stage coaches were established from Philadelphia to New York and Baltimore. The State derives its name from the surname of William Penn, and sylvan woods, and means literally Penn's woods. At the epoch when the name was imposed, no term could be more appropriate. Few, if any regions of equal extent, ever bore in a state of nature a more dense forest. Its *nickname* is the Keystone State.

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor is elected by the people for a term of four years, and receives an annual salary of \$10,000. He must be a citizen of the State seven years, and thirty years of age. His succession rests with: 1. The Lieutenant-Governor. 2. The President of the Senate *pro tempore*. The Legislature consists of 50 Senators elected for four years, and 201 Representatives elected for two years. Sessions are held biennially, and unlimited in term. Legislators receive an annual salary of \$1,500 and five cents mileage. The Constitution of 1857 gives a vote to every free man of full age, who has resided one year in the State, and

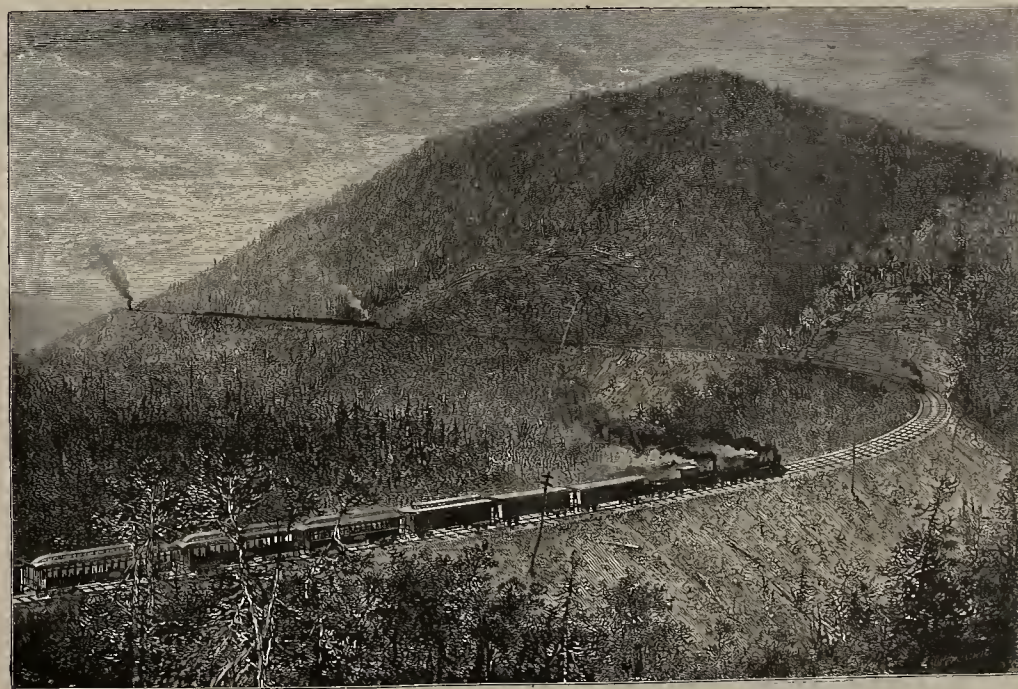
rated companies, \$497,454.62; in sinking fund, \$3,474,801; net public debt over and above assets, \$10,448,573.60. State receipts for year ending Dec. 1, 1890, \$8,625,919.10 (exclusive of loans). Expenditures, \$8,168,861.18 (exclusive of sinking fund). Amount raised by taxation, \$6,863,385.04 for State purposes. Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real estate (not taxed by the state), \$1,697,202,153; personal property, \$546,965,902. Rate of State tax, 30 cents on \$100. No tax is levied in Pennsylvania on real estate for State purposes. The tax on personal property, at the very low valuation current, produced only \$923,938 in 1890, out of total tax receipts of over \$6,000,000. Most of the large revenues of the State are derived from taxes on corporations, as follows: Corporations, \$1,935,396; gross receipts, \$561,140; bank stock, \$413,368; commutation of tonnage (Penn. R. R. Co.) \$865,654; collateral inheritance, \$670,371; licenses, \$1,447,679; net income, \$100,393; loans, \$696,441; on writs, wills, deeds, charters, etc., \$152,269; foreign insurance companies, \$354,023.96. A State or county tax must have been paid by each elector within two

years, but there is no State or poll tax.

EDUCATION.—The present school system was adopted in 1834. The annual State appropriation is constitutionally not less than one million dollars. The school age is from six to twenty-one. The following are the official statistics for 1888: Number of pupils enrolled in public schools, 941,625; average daily attendance, 674,179; average duration of school, days, 155. Total expenditure, \$11,012,991. There is a State appropriation for the normal schools of \$1,000,000, and the income is about \$400,000. There are 27 colleges having 408 instructors, and 4,368 students, with value of grounds, etc., \$5,110,449. Teachers' institutes are held in each county, and there are

ten State normal schools. Girard College for orphans, established by Stephen Girard, with an endowment fund of over \$6,000,000, is at Philadelphia. The University of Pennsylvania, now over 100 years old, is at West Philadelphia; it has connected with it a law school, medical school, and a school of sciences. The Polytechnic College, the Wagner Free Institute, the Franklin Institute and the Athenæum are in Philadelphia. Lehigh University, a young but very wealthy institution, is at Bethlehem; others are, Haverford, Dickinson, Lafayette, Swarthmore, Alleghany, Washington and Jefferson Colleges. Pennsylvania had in 1891, 1,281 newspapers and magazines.

CLIMATE.—The temperature of the southern and eastern divisions of the State differs considerably from that of the north, and of the portion west of the mountains. In the Alleghany, central and northern uplands, the winters are severe and protracted, with heavy falls of snow. The eastern is marked by irregular alternations of the seasons. The valleys of the Susquehanna and Juniata have a climate closely resembling that of the valley of the Rhine, the summer heat being prolonged far into October. West of the mountains the summers' fluctuations are more abrupt



THE HORSE SHOE BEND, ON PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

two months in the election district. Non-taxpayers and political bribers are excluded from voting.

JUDICIARY.—The judiciary embraces a Supreme Court, consisting of seven judges, elected by the people for twenty-one years, ineligible for re-election, with the judge having the shortest term of office as chief justice; salary of each \$8,000 yearly. Court of common pleas and orphans' court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, of quarter sessions of the peace, magistrates' and orphans' courts. Judges of the supreme court and those of the common pleas, are justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery in the respective counties; the latter discharge also the functions of judge of quarter sessions of the peace and of orphans' courts in districts where special provision for them has not been made. Criminal matters of the respective districts belong likewise to their cognizance. There are forty-nine judicial districts in the State, in each of which the people elect one or more common pleas judges for ten years.

FINANCES.—State debt Dec. 1, 1890: Funded, \$12,215,700; unfunded, \$134,220.28. The State held Dec. 1, 1890, in stocks of incorpo-

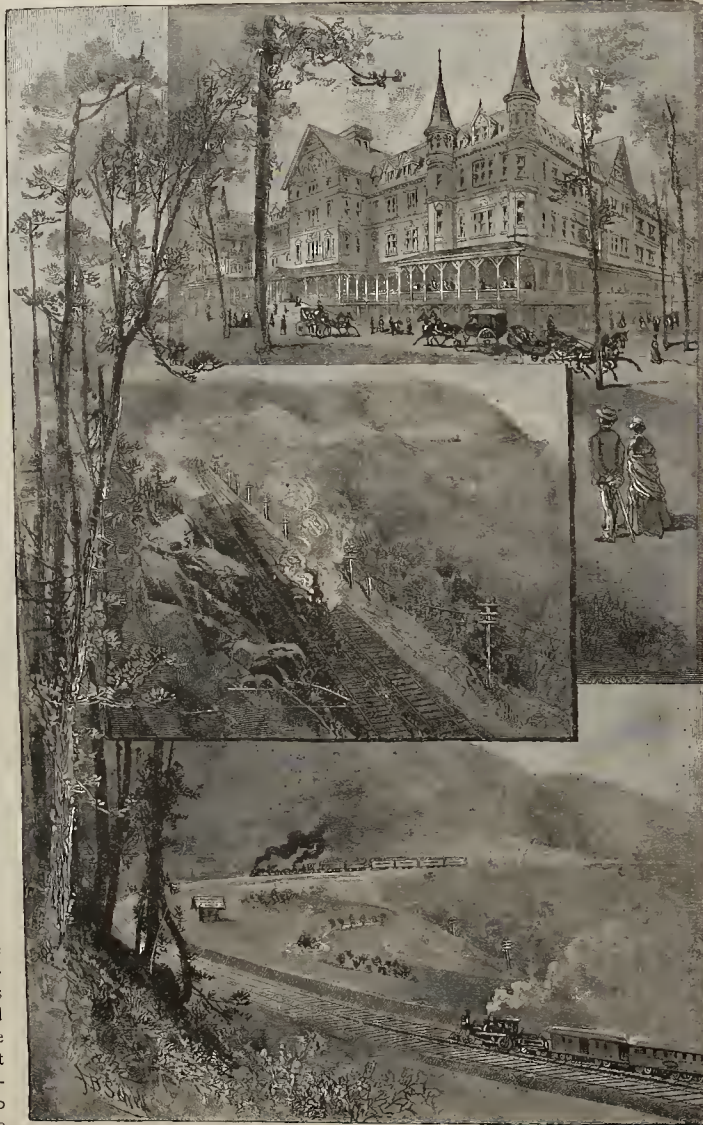
and heat and cold more excessive. The average fall of rain and snow is from thirty-six to forty-five inches, varying in different parts of the State. The climate is decidedly healthful, although malaria lingers in the river valleys and swampy regions.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Pennsylvania is bounded on the north by Lake Erie and the State of New York, east by the Delaware River, south by Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, west by the State of Ohio. Its extreme dimensions are 315 miles east and west, and 160 miles north and south, and contains an area of 44,985 square miles. Population by decades, in 1790 was 434,373; 1800, 602,365; 1810, 819,091; 1820, 1,047,507; 1830, 1,348,233; 1840, 1,724,933; 1850, 2,311,786; 1860, 2,906,215; 1870, 3,521,951; 1880, 4,282,891. Males, 2,136,655. Females, 2,146,236. Native, 3,695,062. Foreign, 587,829. Electoral votes, 30.

The State is hilly and mountainous in the center, rolling in the west, level in the southeast. A number of parallel ridges, with a maximum height of 2,500 feet, cross it from northeast to southwest; they are all members of the Appalachian system and cover about one-fourth of the entire area of the State. Next west of the South Mountain on the Delaware below Easton, is the Kittatinny or Blue Mountains; then the Broad Mountains, south of the north branch of the Susquehanna; the Tincora west of that river; the Sidling Hills south of the Juniata; the Alleghany Mountains; the Chestnut and Laurel Hill ridges. The breadth of the entire mountain system of the State exceeds 200 miles; it forms numerous beautiful and fertile valleys, and incloses the richest coal fields and iron deposits in the Union; valleys mostly conform to the general trend of the mountains; the rivers follow similar lines, but often traverse the valleys obliquely. The Delaware, 300 miles long, enters the State about lat. 42°, and continues from that point throughout its course to Marcus Hook, as the boundary between Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. At Easton it receives the Lehigh, ninety miles long, a beautiful, rapid and romantic stream, rising in the coal region. Sixty miles south of Easton the Delaware, with a fall of about 160 feet, reaches tide water at Trenton; thirty-five miles further southwest it passes Philadelphia, below which city it receives the Schuylkill, 120 miles long, rising in the coal regions, peculiarly rich in tributaries. The Susquehanna, though its northeast branch rises in New

York, is emphatically the river of Pennsylvania; besides this branch it consists of the west branch and the Juniata, and drains about 22,000 square miles. The northeast branch, after flowing 250 miles from its rise in Otsego Lake, and receiving the Chemung or Tioga and the Lackawanna through the beautiful Wyoming Valley, unites below Northumberland with the great west branch (175 miles long from its rise in

Cambria county), pursues its course south until it receives the Juniata (150 miles long from its rise in the eastern slopes of the Alleghany Mountains), and then turning southeast empties, after an entire course of 500 miles, into the Chesapeake Bay. This river and its tributaries pass through the richest and most fertile regions of the State. The two great rivers west of the Alleghany Mountains, whose junction forms the Ohio, are the Alleghany and Monongahela; the former rising in Potter county flows fifty miles northwest into New York, and turning southwest re-enters Pennsylvania, in Warren county, receives the Clarion River, Red Bank Creek, the Kiskiminetas or Conemaugh on the left, and French and Conewango Creeks on the right, all very important streams; the Alleghany, from the point at which it re-enters the State, to that of its junction with the Monongahela at Pittsburgh, is 180 miles long. The Monongahela is formed by two branches, the Monongahela proper and the Cheat River, both of which rise and flow north in Virginia for a distance of 100 miles; these branches unite in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and the river then flows north eighty miles; at McKeesport it receives the Youghiogheny from the southeast, about 100 miles long, and in a northwest course of eighteen miles forms by the confluence with the Alleghany, which meets it from the north, the Ohio River at Pittsburgh. The Ohio flows twenty-five miles northwest to the mouth of the Big Beaver, and then turning southwest leaves the State in Beaver



SCENES AROUND CRESSON, ON PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

county. Almost all the rivers break through the mountain chains, and give natural access to its mineral and agricultural wealth. The Delaware is navigable for vessels of largest size to Philadelphia; for steamboats to Trenton; for smaller crafts to Easton. The Susquehanna is not navigable in the State for steamboats, but both the Alleghany and Monongahela are navigable for sixty miles from their confluence, while the Ohio is one of the great water ways to the Mississippi. There are no great lakes in Pennsylvania, but it borders Lake Erie for forty-five miles, and has an excellent

harbor at Erie. The geological formations range from the Eozoic, through the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous, to the Triassic, while the glacial drift is spread over the northern and western sections, and stretches in long tongues of gravel down the valleys nearly to the southern boundary. The middle and eastern sections present numerous fertile limestone valleys, and near Philadelphia white marble is found. In Lehigh and York counties are valuable slate quarries. Iron ore is found in great abundance and in close proximity to the coal fields. Nearly one-half of the iron produced in the United States is the production of Pennsylvania. Fire-clay is always found beneath the coal beds. Building stone of every variety and in inexhaustible quantities exists in the State. The first mention of iron made in Pennsylvania is contained in "A Short Description of Pennsylvania," published in 1692. The first successful attempt to establish iron works was made in 1716. In 1617 a forge was established on French Creek. After the Revolution the manufacture of iron received a fresh impulse, and was extended farther into the interior. The first iron man-

and Mine Hill field, with an area of 146 square miles; second, the Shamokin, Mahanoy and Lehigh basins, with an area of 128 square miles; third, the Lackawanna and Wyoming field, with an area of 193 square miles. The bituminous coal fields are in the western and southwestern part of the State; they cover about 12,000 square miles. Block coal is found in Mercer county. The coal oil or petroleum field is in the western and northwestern part of the State, and the product of the wells is enormous. In 1845 a bore for a salt well on Oil Creek, developed two oil springs that yielded a barrel in twenty-four hours. In 1854 a company was organized, land purchased, and experiments made in refining the oil. In 1859 a New Haven company put down a well at Titusville, which, by pumping, produced 1,000 gallons of oil per day. As other wells were sunk, some were found that flowed 3,000 barrels per day from a depth of 500 to 700 feet. An intense excitement overran the whole country. The few fortunate landowners found themselves suddenly become millionaires. The oil brought immense prices, and well after well was put down till, at the end of 1860, more than 2,000 had been sunk in the vicinity of Oil Creek. The business has now assumed a stable character, through the basis of extensive speculations. The crude oil is now transported eastward largely by the means of "pipe lines." Pipes of large bore are laid near the surface of the ground, and pumping stations are located at intervals to pump the oil through pipes.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—The natural beauty of the mountain system of the State is generally well known. No portion of the country combines in a greater degree scenic beauty, striking wonders, salubrious atmosphere and pure water. Added to these attractions are the perfect facilities of access to all parts of the State



VIEW OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

ufactured west of the Alleghany Mountains was made in 1790, at Haydensville. Until about 1840 nearly all the iron manufactured was made with charcoal fuel. Anthracite coal had been used as early as 1815, but proved a failure owing to the blast used being cold. In December, 1831, a hot air blast was first applied to anthracite coal in the manufacture of iron, and was the commencement of a new era in iron manufacture. Furnaces and other iron establishments were quite numerous by 1835, and many additions were made during the next fifteen or twenty years. The first rolling mill in the United States to puddle iron and roll iron bars was built on the Redstone Creek in 1816-17. At present the iron interests of the State are enormous. Extensive mills, producing iron of almost every known description, are located at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh—the chief iron manufacturing cities. Nearly all of the anthracite coal in the United States, and more than half of the bituminous coal mined are taken from the Pennsylvania mines. The anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania cover an area of only 472 square miles, but the veins are very thick. It is found in long, narrow basins, disposed mainly in three fields: First, the Schuylkill

by the great Pennsylvania Railroad and its network of branches. The valleys of the rivers are justly famed for great beauty. In a State possessing so many natural attractions it would seem almost impossible to mention a few without injustice to the many. Water Gap is the name given to that point in the course of the Delaware River where it forces its way through the Kittatinny, or Blue Ridge range of the Alleghany Mountains. Mounts Minsi and Tammany form the "Gap," their almost precipitous sides, rising to the height of a thousand feet, approaching each other closely as if in determination to bar the river's course. The attractions of the Delaware River, which, above Trenton is one of the most picturesquely beautiful streams in the United States, culminate at the Water Gap and form a location equaled by few in the country in its adaptation to the purposes of health and pleasure. At the foot of Mount Pisgah, which rises in almost perpendicular ascent to a height of fifteen hundred feet above tide, is the town of Mauch Chunk—the great center of anthracite coal operations. Crowded in among mountains, where the Lehigh River forces a passage with many curves and bends, and where almost the only

relief to precipices are ravines; the enterprise and ingenuity of man had here to encounter nature in its most forbidding aspect, but the mineral wealth hidden in the region was sufficient incentive to the herculean task, and now railroads and canals intersect it in all directions, and industry has reaped a rich reward for its labors in their construction. The "Switch-back Railroad" over Mount Pisgah, Glen Onoko, and many other wonderful attractions, exist in the region, rendering it an interesting and pleasant resort.

Altoona, 1,200 feet above sea level, is the summit city of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was, in fact, created by the company, and chosen as the location of the principal offices of its main line, the business connected with which stimulated the town into rapid growth and prosperity. In the variety and extent of its surrounding attractions, and the number of interesting objective points for short trips by rail or carriage, it is unsurpassed. The scenery in the locality is of the most varied description, and represents within a radius of a few miles a gradual transition from the graceful and picturesque to the rugged and sublime. A short distance west is the famous "Horseshoe Curve." The valley here separates into two chasms, but by a grand curve, the sides of which are for some distance parallel with each other, the railroad crosses both ravines on a high embankment, cuts away the point of the mountain dividing them, and sweeps around and up the stupendous western wall. At Allegrippus, where the majesty of the mountain seems to culminate, the vast hills in successive ranges roll away



GIRARD AVENUE BRIDGE, PHILADELPHIA.

in billowy swells to the far horizon, the prospect being only bounded by the power of vision. Twice each day during the summer, open "observation cars" make the round trip between Cresson and Altoona, enabling passengers to see with ease and pleasure the unsurpassed scenery of the Alleghenies. North of Altoona is Wopsononoc Mountain, easily accessible to carriages, from whose summit is spread before the eye a panoramic view which is, in the opinion of experienced travelers, unsurpassed upon either continent in all those features which delight and inspire. It comprises the entire valley of the "Blue Juniata," and hills, which gradually fade away in the azure of the distant horizon. The celebrated "Sinking Spring Valley," with its subterranean streams and immense caverns, lies to the eastward of Altoona, while on the southeast the summit of the mountains is reached by the Bell's Gap Railroad. The views in this locality are less extended and open. The valleys become huge ravines, from which the hills rise on either side almost precipitously. The grade of the road rises one hundred and fifty feet to the mile, and as the diminutive trains creep up and along the sides of the vast amphitheater of living green, the scene is such as to defy the power of pen description.

Cresson Springs, situated on the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, twenty-three hundred feet above the level of the sea, has an established reputation as one of the most delightful of summer resorts. Doubling Gap, White Sulphur Springs, takes its name from a gap formed by the doub-

ling of the Kittatinny Mountains, about thirty miles southwest of Harrisburg and seven miles from Newville, in the great Cumberland valley. The waters, which flow from two springs—one sulphurous and the other chalybeate—contain valuable remedial properties, recommended by medical authorities for various diseases. Located on the verge of one of the most extensive and beautiful valleys in the United States, where the air is remarkably pure and the adjacent mountains unsurpassed for picturesque attractiveness, they present many charms aside from their healing and rejuvenating waters. This entire region is one of great natural beauty and historic interest.

Warm Springs are located amid the Alleghany Mountains, about five miles northeast of the town of Huntingdon, with which they are connected by stages. The mountains in this region rise to an altitude of fully two thousand feet, and are broken into numerous ranges, making the general aspect of the country rugged and picturesque. Huntingdon occupies the site of an Indian town called Standing Stone, which, in the time of the aborigines, appears to have been a point of considerable importance with them, possessing some peculiar traditional interest for the tribes comprising the Six Nations. It was also the site of a frontier fort during the colonial period.

Bedford is an old town, and has an interesting history. It was the site of an important fort in colonial times, and some of the most illustrious names in American annals are associated with events occurring here toward the close of the eighteenth and in the early years of the nineteenth centuries. The adjacent country is picturesque—fertile valleys and rugged mountains, holding rich deposits of iron ore, abounding in all directions. Springs exist in the neighborhood, said to possess remedial properties of a high order. Bellefonte is situated in the vicinity of some splendid mountain scenery, surrounding it with the poetry of nature, and the country immediately adjacent is very beautiful and highly improved. The town takes its name from a magnificent spring which supplies it with water. Mineral springs exist in the neighborhood, said to possess remedial properties of a high order. The great attractions of the place, however, are its picturesque locality and its health-giving atmosphere.

Renovo is delightfully situated in a little oval valley, formed by a separation of mountain ranges rising around it to a height of more than a thousand feet, through which the west branch of the Susquehanna River glides in a placid and pellucid current. The scenery in the vicinity is charmingly picturesque—in some localities rising to sublimity and grandeur. It may be said to lie almost in the heart of the great pine forests of Pennsylvania, and the depth of those mysterious woods, where the sportsman will find ample uses both for the gun and the rod. The Gettysburg Mineral Springs are receiving much attention. It was near these springs that "the battle of Gettysburg—equal in magnitude, in gallantry and desperation of the combatants, in human slaughter, and in the vast interests which hung upon the issue to any recorded in history—has brought the name of Gettysburg from rural obscurity to world-wide celebrity." The battlefield embraces the town and the surrounding country—the infantry operations covering about twenty-five square miles, the cavalry fighting being outside these limits. This area is generally open and the surface rolling, though deep forests, high hills, and rocky ravines are not infrequent. All the principal scenes of the battle are well known and defined, so that the visitor has but little difficulty in reaching them and studying out the details of the terrible contest. The point of greatest attraction is the Soldiers' National Cemetery, consecrated on the 19th of November, 1863, when President Lincoln, standing where the national monument now stands, delivered his immortal speech. The monument is a beautiful work of art, erected by the several States to commemorate the memory of the men who died in the nation's defense, and tells its story with effective simplicity. A statue of Major-General John F. Reynolds, who was killed in the battle, is the first object that meets the eye on entering the cemetery.

INDUSTRIES.—Pennsylvania ranks second in wealth, population and manufactures of the States of the Union, and outranks all other States in

the production of coal and iron. The people are extensively engaged in agriculture, mining and manufactures; wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, rye, orchard fruits, potatoes, butter and wool are the chief products. The farms are generally large, and well conducted. The manufactures are very extensive, and comprise a great variety of articles; iron, cotton and woolen goods of every description being the leading articles. Its mineral productions are coal, iron, petroleum and fine building stone. In the production of lumber the State is second only to Michigan, and now stands third among the tobacco producing States.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The first railroads built in the State were from Columbia to Philadelphia, and the Alleghany Portage Railroad, in 1833-34. In 1838 a line was completed from Philadelphia to Harrisburg. In the beginning of the railroad history the State spent over \$40,000,000; but, while facilities for communication were invaluable to the State, the result, financially, to the State Treasury was disastrous, and in 1857 the State disposed of all its interests in public works. The State ranks second in the mileage of its railroads. In 1886 the total was 7,567 miles, representing a capital stock of \$406,996,236; a funded debt, \$426,579,204; an investment of \$940,670,443. R. R. Mileage 1891, 8,-489.

The canals are Delaware & Hudson, 108 miles long, Delaware Division 25 miles, Lehigh 48 miles, Monongahela 83 to 85 miles, Muncy three-quarters of a mile, Pennsylvania 333 miles, Schuylkill 108.23 miles, Susquehanna 30 miles, and Union 84 miles; showing a cost of construction of \$37,706,645; freight traffic, 6,957,935 tons, gross income \$1,562,018; total expenditures, \$588,024. These canals are now generally used for the transportation of iron, coal and lumber, and are largely owned by the railroad and mining corporations.

CITIES.—*Philadelphia*, population 1880, 847,140; 1890, enumerated 1,046,964, the chief city and seaport of Pennsylvania, and the second city in population and importance in America, is situated on the west bank of the Delaware River at the mouth of the Schuylkill, on a plain two to four miles wide between the two rivers; latitude $39^{\circ} 57' 10''$ north, longitude $75^{\circ} 9' 54''$ west; 125 miles northeast of Washington, eighty-seven miles southwest of New York. Its greatest length is twenty-three miles, its breadth is from five to ten miles, and its area $129\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The city is neatly but plainly built of red bricks and marble, with fine squares laid out as parks. The picturesque eminence of Fairmount, with its reservoirs of water raised from the Schuylkill, and the Laurel Hill and other ornamental cemeteries, are favorite public resorts. Among the finest edifices are the Girard (formerly United States) bank, customhouse, mint, the *Public Ledger*, the *Times* and the *Record* buildings, the new City Hall, one of the largest and most magnificent buildings of the kind in the world, erected at a cost of \$12,000,000; and the buildings of the Girard College, most of them built of white marble, the last, in the Corinthian

style, having cost \$2,000,000. The most noted building is Independence Hall, occupied in the Revolution of 1776 by the Continental Congress, in which was voted and signed the Declaration of Independence. The Philadelphia Library, founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1731, contains 130,000 volumes, and the Mercantile Library, founded in 1821, has 140,211. The city possesses some of the most valuable libraries in the United States. The Academy of Fine Arts has, in connection with it, a gallery exhibiting upward of 1,000 pictures. For the Centennial Exhibition, held here in 1876, a main building of stone, and fireproof, 1,876 feet long, with numerous and extensive supplementary halls and galleries, was erected in Fairmount Park, at a cost of about \$4,500,000. The city is noted for its fine educational institutions, and its several medical schools. It contains about 600 religious congregations, many of whom have churches of great architectural beauty. The Schuylkill River is spanned by thirteen bridges, seven of which are built in solid material, and are feats of fine engineering skill. The Pennsylvania railroad station is a magnificent structure in the heart of the city, directly opposite the new city buildings.



BRIDGE OVER THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The city was founded by William Penn in 1682. No city in the United States is so well supplied with excellent water. The vicinity affords water power of great magnitude, and there is an abundance of coal, so that steam can be applied as a motive power in connection with the machinery of its varied and important manufactures. One of the most picturesque resorts in the world is Fairmount Park in Philadelphia. It contains 2,740 acres, and is traversed by Schuylkill River and Wissahickon Creek, the latter being noted for its wild scenery at this point.

Pittsburgh, population 1890, 238,617, situate at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers at the head of the Ohio. It occupies the site of Fort Pitt and the older French fort Duquesne. Near this point General Braddock was defeated in 1755 by an allied French and Indian force. It is situated among one of the richest deposits of bituminous coal and iron in America. Its chief industries are the production of iron, coal, and glass. It is a place of large domestic and foreign commerce, and is connected by railway with all the important parts of the country, by canals with Philadelphia and Cleveland, and by steamboats with the whole Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. The city contains about

200 churches, several public libraries, academies, many fine public buildings, etc. The distance from Pittsburgh to New Orleans by course of river or rivers is calculated at about 2,000 miles. Pittsburgh was incorporated in 1816, and was nearly destroyed by fire in 1845.

Allegheny, population 105,287, one of the chief manufacturing centers of the State. Situate on the west bank of the Allegheny River opposite to Pittsburgh. It contains the Western penitentiary, a large structure completed in 1827; several theological seminaries, a college, a school of engineering, the Allegheny observatory, etc., and is a favorite place of residence for the business men of Pittsburgh. Its chief manufacturing industries include rolling mills, cotton mills, foundries, machine shops, breweries, furnaces and extensive locomotive works.

Seranton, population 75,215, seat of Lackawanna county, situated in a valley where the Roaring Brook empties into the Lackawanna River, in the anthracite coal region. It is an important railroad and trade center. It has upward of thirty churches, a dozen banks, extensive breweries, rolling mills, and steel works and manufactories of tools, stoves, iron, boilers, carriages, locomotives and gunpowder. The trade in mining supplies and outfits is important, and its shipments are immense.

Reading, population 58,661, seat of Berks county, situate on the left bank of Schuylkill River, 58 miles northwest of Philadelphia. It is an important railroad center, and the junction of the Schuylkill and Union canals, and controls a large internal commerce, being the entrepôt of large quantities of grain and lumber; it has extensive foundries, rolling mills, blast furnaces, manufactories of nails, woolens, cottons, steam engines and machinery, and other important industries.

Harrisburg, population 1890, 39,385, the capital, handsomely situated in the midst of a picturesque and fruitful region, on the east bank of the Susquehanna River, which is here over a mile wide; 96 miles west of Philadelphia. The State capitol is a fine structure 180 by 80 feet, erected on the highest part of the hill on which part of the town stands. From the dome of the Statehouse a splendid view can be obtained of one of the finest inland landscapes in Pennsylvania, embracing a wide extent of country, swelling hills, the meanders of the river, and the adjacent mountain. The town was settled in 1726 by John Harris, an Englishman, was laid out in 1785, and in 1812 it was selected as the State capital.

Erie, population 1890, 40,634, seat of Erie county, situate on a bay of Lake Erie, nearly midway between Buffalo and Cleveland. It stands upon an elevated bluff seventy feet above the water and has an excellent harbor for small vessels, which is protected by the Island of Presque Isle, and by a breakwater. It has an extensive trade, and large shipping and manufacturing interests. The fleet with which Commodore Perry defeated the British in the naval battle of Lake Erie in the war 1812-15, was built and equipped here.

Lancaster, population 1890, 32,011, seat of the county of the same name, on the Conestoga River, which is here made navigable by canals and locks, 61 miles west of Philadelphia. The trade, commerce and manufactures of Lancaster are large and flourishing. The county is an important leaf tobacco district, and the city manufactures many millions of cigars annually. It is the seat of Franklin and Marshall College.

Altoona, population 30,337, situate in Blair county, at the east base of the Allegheny Mountains, 244 miles west of Philadelphia. The immense carworks of the Pennsylvania Railroad are located here, and there are also several iron works, planing and rolling mills. The surrounding scenery is beautiful, for a description of which see Natural Curiosities of the State.

Wilkes-Barre, population 1890, 37,718, seat of Luzerne county, situate upon a level plain on the left bank of the north branch of the Susquehanna. It is near the center of the famous Wyoming Valley, and the beautiful scenery around it attracts many visitors annually. The great deposits of anthracite coal around Wilkes-Barre have built it up. It contains twenty-two churches, eight newspapers, etc. Its manufacturing industries are rope, castings, tools, carriages, machinery and locomotives. It has a high school, a female seminary, a fine opera house, a large courthouse, etc., and is the home of a cultivated society.

Bradford, population 10,514, in McKean county, an important rail-

road, oil, and lumber center. Has large glass, and furniture factories, immense oil interests and extensive general mercantile trade.

Williamsport, population 1890, 27,132, seat of Lycoming county, on the west branch of the Susquehanna, 160 miles northwest of Philadelphia; an important railroad and canal town, and enjoys the distinction of being the third largest lumber mart of the Union. It is charmingly situated, and is surrounded by high hills, and picturesque scenery. Its chief industry is manufactured lumber.

Allentown, population 1890, 25,228, capital of Lehigh county, on the point above the confluence between Lehigh River and Little Lehigh Creek, 55 miles northwest from Philadelphia. It is an important center of railway and canal communication; has an elevated and pleasant site. Its manufactures of pig iron, and of forged and railroad iron are extensive. The valuable commodities in this region are slate, limestone, coal and iron. Muhlenberg College is located here.

Chester, population 20,226, in Delaware county, on Delaware River, 15 miles southwest from Philadelphia. This is the oldest town in the State, having been settled by the Swedes in 1638, and was the seat of the first Legislature after the arrival of William Penn. It contains several educational institutions, and many handsome residences.

York, population 20,793, seat of York county, situate on both sides of Codorus Creek, 28 miles south, southeast from Harrisburg. It is at the intersection of several railways; contains a spacious granite courthouse, numerous churches and handsome residences, foundries, car shops, planing mills, tool factories, shoe shops, etc.

Pottsville, population 14,117, situate on the Schuylkill River at the entrance of Norwegian Creek, 93 miles northwest of Philadelphia. It is in the midst of a rich anthracite coal and iron region. Its industries embrace woodwork, iron safes, sashes, iron and brass foundries.

Norristown, population 19,791, capital of Montgomery county, on the north bank of the Schuylkill River, 17 miles above Philadelphia, contains cotton and woolen factories, iron rolling mills and foundries, machine shops, etc. There are several churches and many valuable educational institutions.

Easton, population 14,481, seat of Northampton county, on the Delaware, 60 miles from Philadelphia. It stands in the fork between the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers. It is an important railroad center, and the terminus of three canals which penetrate into the great coal regions of the State, and lead across the country to Jersey City. Iron ore, and limestone abound in the immediate vicinity. Its water power is unlimited, and the town possesses a large trade, and extensive manufacturing interests.

Other important and prosperous towns are: Shenandoah (pop. 15,944), important in its rich anthracite mines. Titusville (pop. 8,073), Oil City (pop. 10,932), centers of extensive oil trade. Ashland (pop. 7,370), Bethlehem (pop. 6,750), Bristol (pop. 6,537), Carbondale (pop. 10,833), Chambersburg (pop. 8,036), Columbia (pop. 10,599), Corry (pop. 5,277), Danville (pop. 9,073), Hazelton (pop. 11,872), Johnstown (pop. 21,805), Lebanon (pop. 14,664), Lock Haven (pop. 7,350), McKeesport (pop. 20,741), Mahanoy (pop. 11,286), Meadville (9,520), New Castle (pop. 11,600), Phoenixville (pop. 8,514), Pittston (pop. 10,302), Plymouth (pop. 9,344), Pottstown (pop. 13,281), Shamokin (pop. 14,403), Sharon (pop. 7,447), Tamaqua (pop. 6,054), West Chester (pop. 8,028).



RHODE ISLAND

Area 1,085 Square Miles. Population 1890, 343,506.

The State was first settled at Providence in 1636, by a colony led by Roger Williams. In 1638 William Coddington and others purchased the

island of Aquidneck (now Rhode Island) from the Indians, and founded the towns of Newport and Portsmouth. A patent was obtained from the Crown in 1643, which provided for a union of the settlements, but which was not accepted by them until 1647. The charter granted by Charles II in 1663 served as the organic law of the State until 1843, when a new constitution, after much rebellion in regard to the State government and constitution, was adopted and is still in force. The colony suffered greatly during the Indian war with King Philip in 1675-76, Providence itself being burnt during the conflict. In 1687 Sir Edmund Andros deprived the province of its right of self-government, but when that official fell from power on the success of the great English revolution of 1688, the colony recovered its liberties. In 1709 nearly all the lands of the Narragansett Indians were acquired by purchase. Rhode Island was taken in the War of Independence by the British, Dec. 8, 1776, and evacuated by them in 1779. This State, although one of the original thirteen, was not represented in the framing of the Constitution of the United States in 1787, and was the last to ratify that instrument, May 29, 1790. The State was so called in 1664, in reference to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean. It is nicknamed "Little Rhody;" it being the smallest in size of the existing forty-four States—yet in wealth and historical interest is one of the most important.

OFFICIALS, ETC.—

The Governor is elected by the people for a term of one year, and receives an annual salary of \$1,000. The State Constitution does not specify the qualifications for Governor, Senator or Representative, only to the extent that they must make oath to support the State and Federal Constitutions. The Legislature consists of 36 Senators, and 72 Representatives, elected for one year. Legislature meets annually at Newport, and an adjourned session is held annually at Providence; no limit of term. Legislators are paid \$1 per day and eight cents mileage. Rhode Island gives the right of suffrage: 1. To every male citizen of full age, one year in the State, six months in the town, owning real estate worth \$134, or renting for \$7 per annum. 2. To every native male citizen of full age, one year in the State, six months in a town, duly registered, having paid \$1 tax, or having done militia service during the year. This was somewhat modified in 1886.

JUDICIARY.—The Supreme Court consists of a Chief-Justice, salary \$4,500, and four associates, salary \$4,000 each; they hold office until place is declared vacant by resolution of the General Assembly. A Court of Common Pleas, presided over by one of the supreme court justices. Town councils are courts of probate, though a judge of probate may be elected in any town or city at an election of town or municipal officers. The State is divided into twelve judicial district courts, the judges of these courts holding office for three years.

FINANCES.—State debt, Jan. 1, 1891: Funded, \$1,283,000; sinking fund, \$941,703.95. State receipts for year ending Jan. 1, 1891, \$1,075,

963.65. Expenditures, \$1,169,602.81. Amount raised by taxation in 1890, \$591,354.91. Amount of taxable property as assessed: State valuation: Real, \$243,111,296; personal, \$78,683,207; total, \$321,794,503. Rate of State tax, 18 cents on each \$100 of State valuation. Electors must pay a registry poll tax of \$1 before voting, unless paying a property tax.

EDUCATION.—Rhode Island has no law compelling all children to attend school, but those employed in factories under fifteen years of age must go to school at least three months in each year. The school age is from five to sixteen. The total number of pupils enrolled in 1888 was 52,722; average daily attendance, 33,583; expenditures, \$825,072, being a sum larger than that expended by either Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Vermont, or West Virginia. Brown University, which is the only college in the State, was founded in 1764, and is located at Providence, where there is also a State normal school.

CLIMATE.—Owing to its nearness to the sea the climate is mild and

very pleasant in the summer season. The mean annual temperature is 49° to 51° Fahr. Owing to its mild and equable temperature, Newport has become one of the leading watering places of the country.

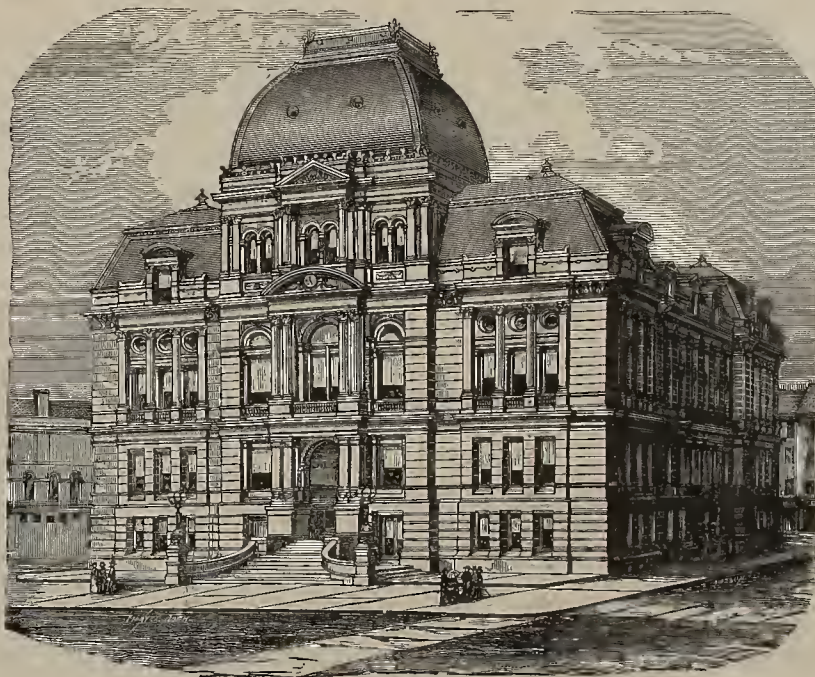
PHYSICAL FEATURES.—

It is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the south and south-east, Connecticut west, and Massachusetts north and east, and has an extreme length north and south of forty-seven miles, an extreme width of forty miles, and an area of 1,085 square miles, and has a water frontage of 350 miles, owing to Narragansett Bay. Population by decades, in 1790 was 68,825; 1880, 69,122; 1810, 76,931; 1820, 83,015; 1830, 97,199; 1840, 108,830; 1850, 147,

545; 1860, 174,620; 1870, 217,353; 1880, 276,351. Males, 133,030. Females, 143,501. Native, 202,538. Foreign, 73,993. Electoral votes, 4.

The surface of the country is broken and hilly without being mountainous. The State is composed of three sections: That part west of Narragansett Bay bordering on Connecticut, the islands of Rhode Island, Conanicut, Prudence and a few of lesser note, and two slips on the east side of Narragansett Bay. The soil of this State is as various as are the features of its geography, thin and rocky to the northwest, level, and in part marshy southeast; but in the islands and in many of the capes jutting into Narragansett Bay, exuberantly fertile. The principal rivers are the Pawtucket, or Blackstone, an affluent of the Providence, noted for its falls and great water power; the Pawtuxet, a beautiful stream rising in the northern part of the State, entering Narragansett Bay, five miles below Providence, and the Pawcatuck, a small river that forms the western boundary for about ten miles, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean.

Narragansett Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, opens between Point Judith on the west and Warren's Point on the east, and extending from south to north twenty-eight miles to Bullock's Point, six miles from



CITY HALL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Providence. It varies in width from one to fifteen miles, and is checkered by several beautiful islands. One of its minor bays receives Taunton River from Massachusetts. The north part is called Providence Bay. The shores are bold, without being very elevated, and the adjacent country picturesque and thickly peopled.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—The islands of Narragansett Bay abound in picturesque and romantic scenery, and the shores have fine beaches and afford excellent facilities for surf bathing. Narragansett Pier, on the mainland, is the site of an excellent and safe beach with fine scenery in the neighborhood. The Island of Rhode Island, on which Newport (q. v.) is situated, has become one of the most liberally patronized and exclusive summer resorts in the country. There are numerous lakes, reservoirs and ponds in all portions of the State. The principal ponds near the ocean are Quonochontaug, Pawawget and Point Judith. The Pascoag, Stillwater, Waterman and Westconnaug reservoirs are in the northern portion. The Moswansicut and Carr ponds are among the largest in the north and central parts respectively.

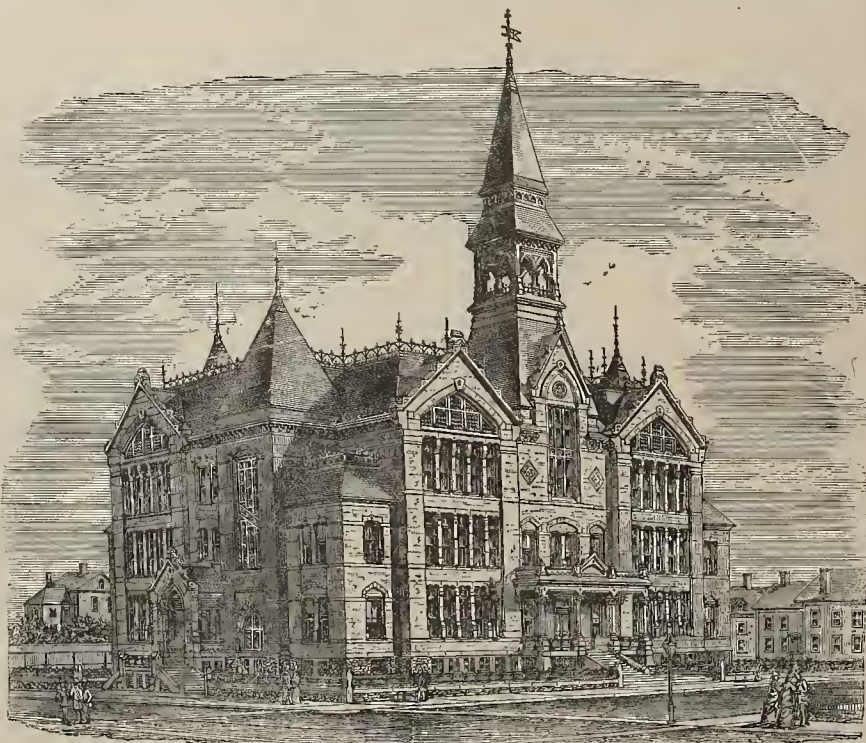
INDUSTRIES.—The State surpasses all others in the value of its manufactures compared to its population, the chief productions being cotton and woolen goods and other textile fabrics. It has considerable coastwise commerce. But little attention is paid to agriculture except farming. The most valuable products of the soil are hay and potatoes.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Mileage of railroad lines in the State in 1886 was 211, representing a capital stock \$4,548,630; a funded debt \$2,154,575; a total investment \$7,857,445. Mileage 1891, 220.

CITIES.—*Providence*, population 1880, 104,857, taken in 1890, 132,146, the metropolis, a port of entry and one of the capitals of the State, and seat of Providence county, situate near the head of navigation on an arm of Narragansett Bay, forty-three miles south, southwest from Boston, and 160 miles northeast of New York. It is the second city in New England. The harbor is safe and commodious. It is a city of large commerce, great wealth, and the center of a large manufacturing district. There are upward of seventy-five churches, one of which, the oldest Baptist Church in the United States, was established by Roger Williams in 1638. It is the seat of Brown University, originally founded at Warren in 1764, and removed to Providence in 1770; contains also a liberally endowed college of the Society of Friends, a Roman Catholic institute, Franklin Lyceum, with a library of upward of 35,000 volumes, four grades of schools, forty-five banks, twenty insurance companies, several lines of steamboats, fifty cotton factories, twenty-five woolen, numerous iron works, several bleaching and calendering mills, screw mills, and manufactories of gold and silver-ware and jewelry.

Pawtucket, population 1880, 19,030; 1890, 27,633, situate at the falls of Pawtucket River, four miles northeast from Providence. A fall of fifty feet on the river and its proximity to the sea, caused it to be selected by Samuel Slater, and this site in 1790, as the site of the first cotton factory in the United States. It now contains upward of a dozen cotton mills, besides a variety of manufactures. The city contains also eighteen churches, three banks, and extensive steamboat and railroad connections. Its natural advantages have been extensively improved, and it is one of the finest manufacturing centers in the country.

Newport, population 19,457. This "Queen of American watering-places," and semi-capital of the State of Rhode Island, in the language of a recent guide-book, is on the southwest shore of the island from which the State is named, and fronts across its harbor on Narragansett Bay. Its older portion, lying near the wharves, has many narrow streets, bordered with the residences of the permanent inhabitants, many of which are mansions of olden time. New Newport almost surrounds the old town, and stretches away to the south with a great number of handsome villas and cottages. The bathing and boating at Newport are fine, the drives over the "Isle of Peace" are varied and pleasant; but the chief charm of the place is its balmy and equable climate, due, according to most opinions, to a divergence in this direction of the waters of the Gulf Stream. Fogs are of frequent occurrence, but of short duration. The feature of private cottages is largely developed here, and hotel life is quite subordinate to it. Newport is the favorite summer resort of foreign residents in America, and



NEW HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

several of the ambassadors from Europe have cottages here. It is also a resort of the *literati*, as well as of many of the most influential business men of New York and Boston. During the height of the season, the grand drive on Bellevue avenue rivals, in the number of its equipages, Hyde Park and the Bois de Boulogne. In and around the city are many interesting and beautiful localities. Buildings erected long before the Revolutionary War, and occupied during the period of the struggle by Washington, Rochambeau, and others of distinction, are still standing. Scores of natural and artificial curiosities contribute to the charm of the place.

Other important towns are: Central Falls, in Lincoln township, population 9,000, lying above Providence City, and west of Blackstone River; Woonsocket, population 20,830, on the Blackstone, a city having numerous cotton mills, woolen mills, foundries, etc.; Warwick, population 17,761, in Kent county; Olneyville, population 5,500, one mile west of Providence; Westerly, population 6,813; Bristol, population 5,478, on

Narragansett Bay, a port of entry and county seat of Bristol; Burrillville, population 4,205, in Providence county, northwest corner of the State; Coventry, population 4,520, in Kent county, and Warren, population 4,489 in Bristol county.



SOUTH CAROLINA.

Area 30,170 Square Miles. Population 1890, 1,151,149.

The early history of this State is generally carried along with that of North Carolina until 1729, at which time the province was divided into North and South Carolina.

During the Revolution several of the most hotly contested battles of the war occurred within the limits of the State. The British held the colony during 1780-81, but Gen. Morgan defeated Col. Tarleton at the Cowpens, and on Sept. 8, 1781, the battle of Eutaw Springs was fought, which resulted in the withdrawal of the invaders to Charleston, which they held until the close of the war. Among those Carolinians whose names are closely connected with the struggles of the Revolution, are Marion and Sumter. A State constitution was adopted on March 26, 1776, and the constitution of the United States was ratified on May 23, 1788.

On Nov. 19, 1832, a convention was held at Charleston and unanimously adopted the "nullification ordinance;" this was denounced as trea-



SCENE NEAR NEWPORT, R. I.

son by President Jackson, and the trouble was finally settled by the passage of a compromise tariff law. South Carolina was the first to pass an ordinance of secession, adopted Dec. 20, 1860. In 1865 the ordinance of secession was repealed and in 1868, upon a new constitution being adopted, the State was readmitted to the Union. It derives its name in the same manner as North Carolina (q. v.) The nickname is the "Palmetto State."

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor is elected for two years, and receives a salary of \$3,500 yearly. He must be a citizen of the State ten years, a freeholder, and thirty years of age. His succession is vested in: 1. The Lieutenant-Governor. 2. The Legislature must provide what officer shall act as Governor, in case of a double vacancy.

The Legislature consists of 35 Senators, elected for four years, 124 Representatives, elected for two years. Legislative sessions are held annually without limit of term. Legislators are paid \$5 a day and ten

cents mileage. The constitution of 1865 gives the right of voting to every person having the following qualifications: He shall be a free white man, who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and is not a pauper, nor a non-commissioned officer or private soldier of the army, nor a seaman or a marine of the navy of the United States. He shall for two years preceding the election have been a citizen of the State, or, for the same period, an immigrant from Europe, who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. He shall have resided in the State at least one year preceding the election, and for the last sixty days in the district. The adoption of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments placed the colored people on the same equality, politically, as white persons.

JUDICIARY.—The Supreme Court of the State consists of a chief-justice, salary \$4,000, and two associates, salary \$3,500 each, elected by the Legislature for a term of six years each. A court of general sessions composed of eight judicial districts, courts of common pleas and probate courts in every county, and justice courts in every township.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt, Nov. 1, 1890: funded, \$6,603,490.27; unfunded, \$389,429.22; sinking fund, \$38,337.40. By exchange of the old bonds of the State for new ones, by funding act of 1873, on the basis of scaling the debt at 50 cents on the dollar, there had been converted, up to Nov. 1, 1882, the sum of \$5,449,768, at the new valuation. State receipts for year ending Nov. 1, 1890, 1,129,893.41. Expenditures, \$1,112,092.30. Amount raised by taxation, \$744,638.48. Amount of taxable property as assessed in 1890: Real, \$87,726,776; personal, 44,069,185; railroad property, \$179,059.14. Total, \$149,701,875. Rate of State tax $5\frac{1}{2}$ mills on \$1.00. There is a State tax on polls of \$1.00.

CLIMATE.—The State is considered generally very healthy except on the seacoast, the summers being comparatively cool and the winters mild. Persons troubled with pulmonary diseases have found great relief in the higher altitudes, especially in the vicinity of Aiken. Frost is almost unknown. The mean annual temperature at Augusta is about 63° Fahrenheit. The rainfall is over sixty inches.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Bounded north and northeast by North Carolina, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest and west by Georgia. The extreme length of the State north and south is 320 miles. Extreme width 254 miles, with an area of 30,170 square miles. Population by decades, in 1790 was 249,073; 1800, 345,591; 1810, 415,115; 1820, 502,741; 1830, 581,185; 1840, 594,398; 1850, 668,507; 1860, 703,708; 1870, 705,606; 1880, 995,577. Males, 490,408; females, 505,169. White, 391,105; colored, 604,332. Electoral votes, 9.

The surface of the State is quite diversified. The Blue Ridge Mountains are in the northwestern part, the highest peak (Table Mountain) being about 4,000 feet high. The land descends from the west toward the coast, which is low, flat and sandy. In the southwest corner is the Okefinokee swamp, a series of marshes having a circuit of 150 miles. The coast line extends a distance of about 200 miles. Charleston harbor and Port Royal entrance are the only first-class harbors. Charleston, Beaufort and Georgetown are the ports of entry. Inside the sea-islands the sounds afford a safe passage for river steamers. There are many islands on the coast which are famous for their "sea-island" cotton. The Savannah River forms the southwestern boundary. The Santee River is the largest wholly within the State; its tributaries are the Wateree, Congaree, Broad and Saluda. There are also the Great and Little Pedee, Blackburn, Edisto, Cooper, Ashley, Ashpoo and the Combahee Rivers. There are also many smaller rivers, and the State is well supplied with water.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—The mountain region contains much grand and picturesque scenery. Table Mountain and the Falls of Saluda are among the most noticeable natural features of the State. Greenville, 271 miles from Charleston, lies at the threshold of the chief beauties of the mountain region, and is beautifully situated on Reed River, at the foot of the Saluda Mountains. There are many prominent, and well patronized winter resorts within the State; Charleston, with its healthful winter climate, historic interest, and nearness to fine watering places, is much frequented by invalids and tourists. Aiken, one of the most frequented winter resorts in America, is 120 miles from Charleston. It lies upon an elevated sandy plateau, some 600 or 700 feet above the level of the sea.

Vast forests of the great Southern pine encircle the town on all sides. Spartansburg, 223 miles from Charleston, is delightfully situated in the midst of a region famous for its gold and iron, and is much resorted to by people from Charleston and the lowlands. Near by is the memorable battlefield of the Cowpens. The Glenn and the Limestone Springs said to possess valuable tonic qualities are in this vicinity. Chicks Springs, on the Ennoree River, in Greenville county, just below the mountain, is quite a popular resort, as are the Williamston Springs, near the railway, between Anderson and Greenville.

INDUSTRIES.—Agriculture is the leading industry; South Carolina ranks first in the production of rice among the States. "Sea Island cotton" of the finest quality, and superior to all others, is raised on several of the islands along the coast of this State as also of Georgia. The chief products are: Corn, oats, wheat, sweet potatoes and tobacco, and all kinds of fruits and vegetables. Rice and cotton form the chief exports. But few manufactures are as yet established in the State, though considerable attention is being given to them. Fertilizers from the phosphates are manufactured to a considerable extent.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Mileage of railroad lines in the State in 1886, was 1,563. The total capital stock \$16,562,835. Funded debt \$29,267,470. Total investment, \$47,434,359. Gross earnings from all sources \$5,012,528. Mileage 1891, 2,317.

CITIES.—*Charleston*, population 54,955, and chief city of the State, and the most important seaport on the South Atlantic coast, is situated at the junction of Cooper and Ashley Rivers, in the district of the same



FORT SUMTER IN 1860.

name. The harbor has two channels of entrance, the deepest of which is sixteen feet at ebb, and twenty-two at flood. The entrance to the city is defended by Forts Sumter, Moultrie, and Pinckney. At the beginning of the civil war of 1861–5, the Confederates forced the Federal garrison at Fort Sumter to surrender, which they held until 1865. The harbor was blockaded in 1861, and several vessels loaded with stones were sunk to close the passage against all commercial ships. The blockade was severely tested by British experts, who often run their craft into this port in spite of these precautions. In 1863 a Federal fleet made an unsuccessful attack on the city. After a long siege the city surrendered Feb. 17, 1865. Charleston is the principal rice market of the country, and its cotton exports are extensive. The city contains about forty churches, the State Medical College, an orphan asylum, schools, several large public halls, etc. White Point Garden and Magnolia Cemetery are among the chief places of interest in the vicinity. On Aug. 31, 1886, and at several times subsequently, the city was visited by a destructive earthquake, causing loss of life, and immense damage to improved property.

Columbia, population 15,353, capital of the State, situate on Congaree River, at the head of navigation. It is the county seat of Richland

county, the seat of South Carolina University established in 1804, a Methodist Episcopal Female College, and a Presbyterian Theological Seminary. It has a beautiful situation, numerous public buildings, churches, schools, libraries, etc. It was captured by General Sherman in February, 1865.

Greenville, population, census 1890, 8,607, seat of the county of same name, an enterprising and important railroad town, situate on the Reedy River. Contains Furman University, a free institution, and the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, besides a female college. Its industries are agricultural, manufacturing and mercantile.

Other important towns, which are also county seats, are: Beaufort, population 3,587, a port of entry in Beaufort county, having a good harbor, and a large trade in cotton, lumber and phosphates; Spartansburg, 5,544, in county same name, an important railroad center, and seat of Woffard College. Camden, 3,533 in Kershaw, the scene of two battles during the war of the Revolution, at one of which Baron DeKalb lost his life. Winnsboro 1,743, in Fairfield; Chester 2,703, in Chester; Anderson 3,500, in Anderson; Sumter 3,865, in Sumter; Aiken 2,362, in Aiken, noted for its fine climate, and as a resort for invalids. Georgetown 2,892, a port of entry in Georgetown. Newberry 3,002, in Newberry; Yorkville 1,553, in York; Orangeburg 2,953, in Orangeburg, seat of the State Agricultural College and of Claflin University; and Cheraw 976, in Chesterfield county, used as a depot of supplies for the Confederate army of 1861–65.



SOUTH DAKOTA.

Area, 76,620 square miles. Population, 1890, 328,808.

South Dakota's history previous to its admission to the Union as a State is that of her twin sister, North Dakota (q. v.). It having been formed from the great territory of Dakota. On February 22, 1889, an act was passed by Congress admitting the States of North and South Dakota. Admission took effect by proclamation on November 3, 1889, the State having adopted a constitution on October 1st preceding. Which of the two States was first admitted to the Union will never be known. It is stated, in explanation of this, that when the President received the two proclamations for signature, somebody raised the question of priority; and the President, being unable to decide which to sign first, gave instruction that the documents, which were exactly alike, should be covered down to the blank left for his signature; then they were turned face downward and rapidly changed about until it was impossible for any one to tell "which was which." After this they were turned over and the signature of the President affixed. The ink used was allowed to thoroughly dry, and the papers were again turned face downward, again shuffled about. Then they were taken up and the coverings removed. While one of them came into the Union ahead of the other only the length of time that it took the President to write his name, that particular one will never receive the credit nor ever be known.

OFFICIALS.—The executive officers of the State consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, superintendent of instruction, superintendent of public hands, an attorney general, a commissioner of labor and a public examiner, each elected by the people for a term of two years. The salary of the governor is \$2,500—he must be a citizen of the United States, a resident of the State five years, and thirty years of age. The legislature is composed of forty-five senators, and the assembly of 124 members. The qualifications of legislators, session of legislature and right of suffrage are the same as that of North Dakota; electoral vote, 4. The succession to the governor is vested, first, the lieutenant governor;

second, the president of the Senate, pro. tem.; third, the Speaker of the House.

JUDICIARY.—The Supreme Court of Dakota consists of a Chief Justice and four associate Justices, who are elected by the people for a term of four years each. Two sessions of the court are held annually. Salaries, \$3,000 each.

FINANCES.—The State debt, on November 1, 1890, was \$860,200; the receipts for the year ending October 31, 1890, were \$671,320; expenditures same time, \$661,268; balance in the treasury, \$10,052.

EDUCATION.—South Dakota has made ample and most liberal provisions to secure a permanent income for a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the State for the equal benefit



CHAMBERLAIN, SOUTH DAKOTA, ON THE C. M. & ST. P. RY.

of all of its people. The last report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education is dated for the years 1888-89, and published in 1891 and includes both North and South Dakota. No school statistics for the separate states are as yet published. There were at the date named 93,826 scholars enrolled with a daily attendance of 53,211; average duration of school, 106 days. Total public school expenses \$1,790,968, a very large amount for states recently settled. The State University is located at Vermillion, an Agricultural College at Brookings, and normal schools at Madison and Spearfish, Yankton College is at Yankton. The School age is from 7 to 20 years.

CLIMATE.—The climate is healthful and salubrious. The springs are much earlier than in the Eastern States, and the annual rainfall is at a time most propitious for agriculture, averaging about 20 inches annually.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—South Dakota is bounded on the north by North Dakota, on the east by Minnesota and Iowa, on the south by Nebraska and on the west by Montana and Wyoming and contains an area of 76,620 square miles, with a population, 1890, of 328,808. The State is divided into 47 counties. South Dakota, like that of its northern neighbor, is largely a rolling prairie, interspersed with many water courses. In the southwestern portion there is an important elevation known as the Black Hills; these hills extend into Wyoming, covering about 6,000 square miles, and their bases are nearly 3,000 feet above tide level; the highest peaks are less than 7,000 feet. In this region there are extensive pine and other useful timber and about the richest gold and silver mines in the world.

Between the rivers Big Cheyenne and White, there is a large tract called the "Bad Lands," entirely barren and furrowed into countless forms by the action of the water and weather upon the blue clay formation. In many sections of the State west of the Missouri are scattered isolated buttes from 500 to 1,500 feet high. The Missouri river divides the State into nearly two equal parts, and for nearly 100 miles forms its southern boundary. During its sinuous course it receives the waters of the Big Knife, Grand, Moreau, Big Earth, Cheyenne, White, Niobrara, Beaver, Little Cheyenne, Dakota, Vermillion and Big Sioux. None of these are navigable, the head waters of the Minnesota an affluent of the Mississippi and the Red River of the North, and their tributaries rise within the State. Big Stone, Traverse, Long and Wood

are the principal lakes, though the State is thickly studded with many beautiful bodies of water, varying in size from an area of a few acres to that of five to ten square miles. These lakes give especial facilities to the farmers for water for stock in sections where there are few running streams. Less than a century ago this region was the resort of fur traders, trappers and hunters, and the business of fur hunting is still important. Elk, deer, moose, bears, lynxes, badgers, wolverine, foxes, and the smaller wild animals are found. Game birds are abundant in a great variety of species, and the waters are well supplied with fish. The Indian reservation takes up no small portion of the land west of the Missouri river, the Sioux tribes being the most important. It is stated that no portion of our country has as extensive areas of fertile agricultural land still unsettled and no other offers superior advantages for settlement by farmers and stock-raisers. The State will support, without overcrowding, a population of three million. Railroads

are built ready to distribute its incoming population and to carry to market the products of the soil; others no doubt will be built as the present unsettled districts are occupied.

INDUSTRIES.—The discovery of the mineral wealth of the Black Hills was no doubt the immediate cause of the rapid growth of the Dakotas in population; the adaptability of the greater portion of its soil to agricultural and pastoral pursuit induced a large number attracted by the gold fever to remain and engage as farmers and herdsmen. Its rich soil and mild climate is peculiarly adapted to all kinds of grain and small fruits, while the luxuriant growth of grass, where cultivated, offers the finest grazing in the United States. The figures given show its truly wonderful growth and is without a parallel. In 1850 there were in the then territory of Minnesota, now the "hard wheat belt," 6,077 souls; its agricultural operations were conducted on 157 farms, by 430 span of horses, fourteen mules, and 325 yokes of oxen, producing 1,401 bushels of wheat. In 1891 this belt produced 150,000,000 bushels. The State auditor reports that there were 239,884 horses, 619,317 cattle, 6,815 mules, 245,277 sheep, 243,710 swine. On January 1, 1892, owned within the State, 4,108,458 acres under cultivation; yield of crops in bushels 105,780,811, with an estimated value of \$48,361,306. In 1860 the Dakotas produced 900 bushels of wheat; in 1891, 90,000,000. In 1880 the Dakotas produced only one-third as much wheat as Maryland, but in 1891 North Dakota, single-handed, produced more wheat than the entire Southern States. A new industry is now being developed and experimented with, that of flax raising; its champions claim that the latest improvements in flax machinery will revolutionize the linen industry. Manufacturers are

still in their infancy, consisting largely of flouring mills, but the superior waterpower must invite and facilitate more extensive interests. The mineral wealth of the Black Hills will ever prove one of South Dakota's great industries, and increase its material wealth. The gold is found in gulches, placers and in the quartz rock; the placer diggings are rich, but are far surpassed by the quartz mines. Iron, salt, tin, lead, coal and petroleum are also found in different parts of the State. Government land offices are located at Mitchell, Aberdeen and Chamberlain.



A DAKOTA INDIAN DANCE.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—The wonderful riches of the Black Hills region early proved an incentive for the great trunk lines of railroad to penetrate that section. Hence railroad building in Dakota received an immense impetus, and three lines with their many feeders gave to Dakota the credit of exceeding any other district in railroad building. In the more thickly settled portions of the State nearly every county is crossed and recrossed by the "iron belt," and to this fact lies the secret of the rapid development of the agricultural portions of Dakota. On Jan. 1, 1891, there were 2,610 miles of railroad in operation, independent of double and side tracks, and the projected lines.

CITIES.—*Sioux Falls*, Population 1890, 10,154, county seat of Minnehaha County, situated on the Big Sioux River at the head of the Falls, is the chief town and an important railroad center with large manufacturing and agricultural interests; it is also noted for its granite quarries. The State penitentiary and the Deaf Mute school are located here. Its fine streets and business blocks, large public buildings and churches indicate thrift, progress and permanency.

Yankton, Population 3,958, the former capital of Dakota, situated on the Missouri River, with fine railroad facilities, is largely engaged in agricultural and commercial pursuits. Yankton College is located here.

Deadwood, Population 2,366, county seat of Lawrence county, and the center of the Black Hills mining region, 175 miles west of Pierre. The Sioux City & Pacific railroad are the first to reach this distant section; there are several lines of railroad now pushing forward to this point, which when reached will give Deadwood an impetus for development second to no town in the State. In this same county is *Lead City*, Population 3,500, and near by, in Meade County, *Fort Meade*, Population 1,500. Each the center of immense mining interests and commercial trade.

Aberdeen, Population 3,182, situated in Brown County, is the most important railroad and commercial town in the northern part of the State and the center of its finest grain section. Its people are fully alive to its natural advantages and influence.

HURON.—Population 3,938; the county seat of Beadle County, and chief town of central South Dakota, is delightfully situated on the west bank of the Dakota, about midway between the northern and southern boundaries of the State. It is the center of a large trade, the junction of several railroad lines, and its location within the great grain belt gives it superior advantages which its wide-awake inhabitants have not failed to secure.

PIERRE.—Population 1890, 3,200; the capital of the new State and seat of Hughes County is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Missouri river, near the center of the State. The completion of the Chicago & North-Western railroad to this point, the opening up the large Indian reservation directly west in 1889, and its natural advantage as the nearest point on the Missouri river to the Black Hills region, 175 miles distant, warrant its progressive population in predicting for their city an era of prosperity and rapid growth unequalled by that of any other on the upper Missouri.

Other important railroad and rapidly growing towns noted for their business activity and permanent prosperity, are: *Madison*, population, 2,500, in Lake; *Watertown*, 2,672, in Codington; *Rapid City*, 2,345 in Pennington; *Mitchell*, 2,205, in Davison; *Elkpoint*, 2,000, in Union; *Sturgis*, 2,000, in Meade; *Vermillion*, 1,700 in Clay; *Chamberlain*, 1,600, in Brule; *Brookings*, 1,501, in Brookings; *Canton*, 1,265, in Lincoln; *Millbank*, 1,350, in Davison County.



TENNESSEE.

Area 41,750 Square Miles. Population 1890, 1,767,518.

The first permanent settlement made in the State was at Fort London by the English in 1756. In 1761 an Indian war occurred; armed forces were sent from Virginia and North Carolina to aid the new settlers, and the Indians were compelled to surrender. After this settlements were rapidly made until the beginning of the Revolutionary War. The first name given to the district was the "Watanga Association;" for some years it was a part of North Carolina; in 1785, however, it was called the "State of Franklin," which did not exist long, the inhabitants resuming their allegiance to North Carolina in 1790. In 1794 Tennessee became a Territory of the United States, and in 1796 was admitted as a State into the Union, having adopted a constitution Feb. 6, 1796, which was amended in 1834, and a new constitution adopted in 1866. An ordinance of secession was passed on May 6, 1861; readmitted into the Union July, 1866. The inhabitants of Eastern Tennessee bitterly opposed the ordinance, and remained loyal to the Union during the war. Several active campaigns took place within the State. In February, 1862, the Federals captured Forts Henry and Donelson, and took possession of Nashville. Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Fort Randolph, Memphis, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge were the scenes of more or less severe engagements. Tennessee is derived from the Indian words signifying "river of the big bend." It is nicknamed the Big Bend State.

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor is elected for a term of two years, and receives an annual salary of \$4,000. He must be a citizen of the United States and of the State seven years, and thirty years of age. His succession rests: 1. The Speaker of the Senate. 2. The Speaker of the House. No provision for the case of disability. The Legislature is composed of 33 Senators and 99 Representatives, elected for a term of two years. Sessions are held biennially and limited to seventy-five days. Legislators receive \$4 per day and 10 cents mileage. Elective franchise is given to every male of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of the United States, resident of the county one year.

JUDICIARY.—The Supreme Court of the State consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, elected by the people for a term of eight years. Salary, \$4,000 each. The courts of record of civil jurisdiction, are, in each county, a circuit court; in each chancery district (composed of one or more counties) a chancery court; in each county, a probate court. The counties are laid off into civil districts, and in each civil district are two justices of the peace and a constable.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt, Jan. 1, 1889, principal and interest, about \$13,000,000. By the compromise and funding act of May 20, 1882, Tennessee funded its "legally issued bonds," with all accrued interest thereon, at 60 per cent. of the face value. About eight millions of these compromise bonds were issued up to July, 1883. The State Legislature in 1883 repealed this act, and funded the debt at 50 per cent. face value, except the old State debt proper of \$2,118,000, for which new bonds are issued at face value. Up to Jan. 1, 1886, \$22,000,000 bonds had been funded, leaving about \$5,728,000 unfunded. State receipts for two years ending Dec. 19, 1890, \$3,735,298. Expenditures, \$3,877,234. Amount raised by taxation, 1889: State, about \$1,299,564, of which merchants' licenses paid \$122,529; tipplers' licenses, \$178,256; other privilege taxes, \$128,550, and about \$870,229 property-tax. Amount of property as assessed, 1890: Real and personal, \$347,508,105; railway property, \$34,989,707. Rate of State tax, 1890, 30 cents on each \$100. A State poll-tax of \$1.00 is levied for schools.

EDUCATION.—Until 1873 the educational interests of the State were much neglected. At that time the Legislature passed a general school law and appropriated \$2,512,500 as a permanent fund; the interest on this is distributed among the counties according to the school population. The total number of pupils enrolled in 1888 was 408,945, average daily attendance, 290,883; expenditures, \$1,023,893. The State normal school, which receives the income from the Peabody fund, is a department of the Nashville University, which was founded in 1785. It also comprises medical and law schools, and has a valuable library and museum. East Tennessee University is located at Knoxville; it was organized in 1840. No charges are made for tuition; pupils being nominated by senators and representatives. There is an agricultural, mechanical and classical department connected with the university. Vanderbilt University at Nashville is well endowed, as is Fisk University (colored) of Nashville. East Tennessee Wesleyan University at Athens, Cumberland University at Lebanon, and the University of the South at Sewanee, are thriving institutions. There are two hundred and sixty-eight periodicals published in the State.

CLIMATE.—The climate of no State in the Union is more salubrious or regarded as more healthful than that of Tennessee. The heat of the summers is never extreme; and the winters are mild, with scarcely any snowfall, and but little ice. The eastern elevation is noted in particular for the purity of the mountain air, while the breezes from the uplands continually moderate the summer heat of the level plains of the west. The mean annual temperature is 45°. The yearly rainfall is about forty-six inches.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Tennessee is bounded on the north by Kentucky, east by North Carolina and Virginia, south by Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and west by the Mississippi River. The greatest length from east and west is 432 miles, and greatest breadth, 109 miles; the total area, 41,750 square miles. Population by decades, in 1790, was 35,691; 1800, 105,602; 1810, 261,727; 1820, 422,771; 1830, 681,904; 1840, 829,210; 1850, 1,002,717; 1860, 1,109,801; 1870, 1,258,520; 1880, 1,542,359.

Males, 769,277; females, 773,082. White, 1,138,831; colored, 403,151. Electoral votes, 12.

The State is popularly divided into three sections: East Tennessee, extending from the North Carolina border to about the middle of the Cumberland tableland; Middle Tennessee, thence to the Tennessee River; and West Tennessee, occupying the territory between the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers. The Appalachian chain of mountains separates the State from North Carolina on the east, called at this point the Unaka Mountains. The loftiest peaks attain an elevation of more than 6,000 feet above sea-level. West of these mountains is the beautiful valley of East Tennessee, one of the most important agricultural sections of the State; its area is 9,200 square miles, and it has an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the sea. The Mississippi River forms the western boundary, and with the Tennessee and Cumberland and their affluents, drains the greater portion of the State. The Tennessee, 800 miles long, the largest tributary of the Ohio, rises in the mountains of Southwestern Virginia, flows twice across the State and empties into the Ohio at Paducah. It is navigable 259 miles to Mussel Shoals—a series of broad, shallow rapids—and 500 miles above. The Cumberland, 600 miles long, rises in the Cumberland Mountains of Kentucky, enters Tennessee between Jackson and Overton counties, flowing west, southwest. After a circuit of nearly 250 miles through Middle Tennessee it makes a bend to the north-west and re-enters Kentucky about ten miles east of the Tennessee River. At high water it is navigable for steamboats to Nashville 200 miles from its mouth, and by small boats 500 miles. Other rivers are the Clinch,

Holston, Forked Deer, the Big Hatchie and the Wolf. The State is well watered and possesses valuable water power. There are fine forests in Tennessee, and the State is remarkable throughout for its fine varieties of timber, including almost all the valuable woods. The coal-measures are co-extensive with the Cumberland tableland. They cover an area of 5,000 square miles. The coal is bituminous, containing very little sulphur, and admirably adapted for smelting and other purposes. The amount



NASHVILLE FROM THE STATE HOUSE.

produced is enormous. Iron ore is found in four distinct belts, embracing forty-four counties. The more important ores are limonite, magnite and hematite, which yield from sixty to seventy per cent. of iron. The largest belt is along the valley of the Tennessee; it embraces an area of 5,400 square miles. Copper is found in Polk county, in an elevated mountain basin 2,000 feet above the sea. There are valuable zinc mines in Union county. Lead, baryta, copperas and asbestos are found in large quantities. The marbles and building stones of Tennessee are equal to any found in the United States. There are numerous salt, sulphur and chalybeate springs.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—The State abounds in natural wonders and fine scenery. The mountains of the eastern section, especially where the headwaters of the Tennessee pass through some of the spurs of the Unaka Mountains, have romantic and picturesque scenery—the streams being confined between rocky and precipitous banks, are extremely rapid. In the region of Chattanooga the scenery is wild and picturesque. The Raccoon Mountains, a spur of the Unaka, lying on the Southeastern border, rise to a height of 2,000 feet surmounted by a palisade of naked rocks 70 to 100 feet in height. In this vicinity are a number of caves, among which is the Students' Cave, explored in 1848. This cave is situated in Raccoon Mountain, with its mouth in Tennessee, although a large part of it is in Georgia. The entrance to it is about half way up the north side of the mountain, the longest side being twelve feet, and the shortest four. The distance from the upper side of the orifice to the floor

of the cave is about seventy feet perpendicular descent; the walls are of solid rock and perfectly smooth. The cave winds in a southwestern direction, and is supposed to form a part of the great Nicojack Cave which is situated about twenty miles southwest of the Lookout Mountain, and half a mile from the south bank of the Tennessee, toward which it winds, and from which it is distant but four miles. The railroad running from Nashville to Chattanooga penetrates a wild, picturesque and inviting section. Reelfoot Lake and Lake Lulu are popular inland watering places.

INDUSTRIES.—Agriculture is the leading industry of the State. The fine soil and climate is well adapted for the cultivation of almost all agricultural products known to the United States. The Mississippi bottom lands, containing 900 square miles, are very rich; and corn and cotton are grown there in great quantities. The valleys of the Cumberland, the highlands, the great central basin and the valley of the Tennessee are all rich and wonderfully productive. The chief products are corn, cotton, wheat, oats, tobacco, hay, potatoes, hemp, broom corn, flax and peanuts. The latter grow on the west side of the highlands in Hickman, Perry and Humphreys counties. Great attention is paid to the raising of live stock. Mining of coal and iron is receiving much attention and promises to become one of the most important industries. The special industries of the State are flouring mills, saw and planing mills, copper, milling and smelting works, cotton mills and manufactories of cotton goods. There are a number of other establishments for minor interests, and manufacturing interests are continually increasing.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The railroad system of Tennessee was inaugurated in 1853. The first railroad was built between Nashville and Bridgeport, the cities of Nashville and Charleston, S. C., each subscribing \$500,000 to aid in its construction. By a bill passed in the Legislature held in 1851-52, State aid was granted to the amount of \$10,000 per mile for every mile of railroad constructed, under certain regulations and restrictions. This proved to be the impetus needed to push forward the work of railroad construction. The city of Cincinnati contributed \$18,000,000 for the construction of the Cincinnati Southern, which extends from Cincinnati to Chattanooga. The number of miles of railroad in 1886 was 2,166, and the capital stock of the companies at that date was \$69,454,170, and the funded debt \$87,699,757; total investment, \$161,927,820. Mileage 1891, 2,750.

CITIES.—*Nashville*, population 1880, 43,350; 1890, 76,168. A port of entry, chief city and capital of the State and of Davidson county, situate on the left bank of Cumberland River, which is navigable at high water fifty miles above. Built on gradually rising ground it presents a handsome and picturesque appearance. On account of its central and fine location the city is the center of a great wholesale trade with the surrounding country. Its rapid increase in trade and population attests the thrift and ability of its inhabitants. Among its public buildings are a State-house, one of the finest buildings in any of the Southern cities, built of Tennessee limestone at a cost of over \$1,000,000; the Nashville University, founded in 1785; Fisk University, founded in 1876; Vanderbilt University, founded in 1875; a number of hospitals and medical schools, a custom house, free academy, a penitentiary, Catholic and Protestant orphan asylums, and numerous fine churches; the State Lunatic Asylum and the "Hermitage," once the home of President Jackson, are in the vicinity. The decisive battles of Nashville were fought here between the Federals under Thomas, and Confederates under Hood, Dec. 15-16, 1864, in which the former was successful.

Memphis, population 1880, 33,592; 1890, 64,495, a port of entry and seat of Shelby county, situate on the Mississippi, below the mouth of

Wolf Creek, 420 miles south of St. Louis. The site of Memphis is on an elevated bluff sixty feet above high water, commanding an extensive view of the river above and below the city. It is the outlet of a large cotton region and is the chief commercial city between St. Louis and New Orleans. It has a large export trade, the Mississippi affording navigation during the entire year, and is the scene of an immense commerce, and through its extensive railway systems reaches all parts of the country north and south. It has extensive manufactories of carriages, farm tools, machinery, tobacco, etc., and contains upward of fifty churches, three colleges, 100 public schools, numerous academies, a public library, a Cotton Exchange and a Chamber of Commerce, custom house, banks, insurance companies, etc., etc.

Chattanooga, population 1880, 12,892, 1890, 29,100, situate in Hamilton county on the Tennessee River, near the pass between Moccasin Point and Lookout Mountain, on the Alabama border in the center of a rich iron and coal region, with an abundance of water power. It is a flourishing and important city, having mercantile, shipping and manufacturing interests, blast furnaces, rolling mills, etc. The river is navigable for steamers about eight months of the year and by light draught boats at all times. In the neighborhood are the battlegrounds of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain.

Knoxville, population 1880, 9,693; 1890, 22,535, capital of Knox county, situate on the north bank of Holston River, at the head of steam navigation, about 165 miles east from Nashville. It is the principal and central town of East Tennessee and an important railway, trade and manufacturing center. Built upon an elevated site, it is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It contains the University of Tennessee, with Agri-

cultural College, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, United States custom house, numerous public buildings, twenty-five churches, several good schools, large flouring mills and manufactories of iron. The machine shops of the East Tennes-



VIEW OF GALVESTON BAY.
(International and Great Northern Railroad.)

see, Virginia and Georgia Railroad are located here.

Other prosperous and important towns controlling considerable commercial and manufacturing industry are: Jackson, population 10,039, seat of Madison county; Union City, population 2,500, in Obion county; Clarksville, 8,053, on Cumberland River, in Montgomery; Columbia, 5,600, in Maury; Murfreesboro, 3,638, in Rutherford; Bristol, 3,868, in Sullivan; Brownsville, 2,600, in Haywood; Lebanon, 2,473, in Wilson; Fayetteville, 2,396, in Lincoln; Pulaski, 2,775, in Giles; Gallatin, 2,000, in Sumner; Shelbyville, 2,500, in Bedford; Paris, 2,000, in Henry; Franklin, 2,873, in Williamson, and Winchester, 1,485, in Franklin.



TEXAS.

Area 262,290 Square Miles. Population 1890, 2,235,523.

La Salle first visited Texas in 1683, and four years afterward built a fort on Matagorda Bay. A Spanish settlement and mission was formed in 1690, but soon abandoned. In 1715 the country was settled by the

Spaniards, under the name of New Philippines, and several missions established; but the Comanche and Apache Indians, among the most warlike in America, and still the terror of the border settlements, hindered the progress of the country. In 1803, when Louisiana was ceded by France to the United States, Texas, claimed by both Spain and the United States, became a disputed territory. From 1806 to 1816, settlements were formed, and several attempts made to wrest the country from Spain. Lafitte, a gulf pirate, made a settlement at Galveston in 1815, but it was broken up in 1821. In 1819 the river Sabine was established



JESUIT ARCHITECTURE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
(International & Great Northern Railway.)

as the eastern boundary. In 1820 Moses Austin, an American, secured a large grant of lands in Texas from the Mexican government, and began a settlement, which rapidly increased; but many of the settlers were of so lawless a character that in 1830 the government forbade any more Americans coming into Texas. In 1833 a convention of settlers, now 20,000 in number, made an unsuccessful attempt to form an independent Mexican State; and in 1835 a provisional government was formed, and Sam Houston chosen commander-in-chief, and the Mexicans driven out of Texas. Santa Anna, President of Mexico, invading the country with an army of 7,500, after some successes, was entirely routed at San Jacinto, April 21, and Texas became an independent republic. In December, 1845, Texas was annexed to the United States, but was invaded by Mexico, which had never acknowledged its independence, and thus originated the war with the United States, which was prosecuted with vigor on both sides, resulting in a treaty adopted by the United States Senate,

March 10, 1848, and subsequently ratified by the Mexican Congress at Queretaro, 30th of May of the same year. By the provisions of the treaty the United States gained a large increase in territory, embracing all New Mexico and Upper California. In February, 1861, Texas passed an ordinance of secession. Readmitted into the Union in 1870. In 1876 a new constitution was adopted. The origin of the name is not fully determined; supposed to be from the Spanish, though it has been claimed to be from the name of a tribe of Indians. Its fictitious name is the "Lone Star State."

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor and Representatives are elected for a term of two years, and Senators for four years. The annual salary of the chief executive is \$4,000. He must be thirty years of age, a citizen of the United States, and have been a resident of the State for three years preceding his election. His succession rests with: 1. Lieutenant-Governor. 2. The President of the Senate for the time being. The Legislature is composed of 31 Senators and 106 Representatives. Sessions are held biennially, and limited to ninety days. Legislators are paid \$5 a day and mileage. Suffrage is extended to every male person of full age, a citizen of the United States, one year a resident of the State, six months of the county, and six months in the voting precinct.

JUDICIARY.—The Supreme Court of the State consists of a chief executive and two associates elected by the people for a term of six years, and receiving an annual salary of \$3,500 each. A court of appeals with appellate jurisdiction, forty district courts, and in each organized county of the State is a court of record, a county court, and a commissioners' court having jurisdiction of all county police matters, also justices' courts, of which there are four to eight in each county.

FINANCES.—State debt, Sept. 1, 1890, \$4,237,730. State receipts for year ending Sept. 1, 1890, \$4,554,715.45. Expenditures, \$4,212,457.94. Amount raised by taxation \$2,900,000 (over half of which was transferred to the school fund). Amount of taxable property as assessed 1890: Real, \$499,522,828; personal, \$282,589,055; Total, \$782,111,883. Railroad and Telegraph earnings are also taxed. Rate of state tax, 3.25 mills on the dollar, or 32½ cents on each \$100. In addition to the tax of 32½ cents the \$100 on property, there was levied a poll tax of 50 cents on every male between twenty-one and sixty years, one-half of which, with the fourth of the *ad valorem* tax, is expended for free schools.



GARDEN STREET, SAN ANTONIO.
(International & Great Northern Railroad.)

EDUCATION.—The State of Texas has been extremely liberal in laying the foundation of a school fund which in a few years will provide amply for the education of all the children in the State. It gives for the purpose of constituting a permanent school fund, all the alternate sections of land reserved out of grants heretofore made, or that may hereafter be made to railroads, etc.; also one-half the public domain of the State, and all money that may come to the State from any portion of the same. It also sets apart, annually, a portion of the general revenue of the State, and a poll tax of fifty cents upon each male inhabitant between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, for the benefit of the public schools. In August, 1885, the permanent school fund amounted to \$5,675,060. In addition to this, the school fund has many millions of acres of alternate

sections of land located by railroad and other companies, and over thirty millions of acres under the clause, "half of the public domain of the State," which at the minimum price at which it is allowed to be sold, viz: \$2.00 per acre, would realize \$64,000,000, forming a permanent school fund greatly in excess of the united funds of all of the States of the United States. The public school system of the State is as yet in its infancy, but under existing laws recently adopted, no community need be without ample and good school facilities. The growth of the system during the past year has been marked and satisfactory, as evinced by the increased number of schools established and increase in attendance. At the beginning of the year 1880 the enrolled scholastic population of the State amounted to 239,527, and the number of organized schools to 4,518. For 1888-9 the official report gives the scholastic population at 364,794, and the number of teachers at 10,556. There are two Normal schools where both board and tuition is furnished to the students out of the treasury of the State. An Agricultural and Mechanical College for which the State appropriated \$250,000. The State University at Austin, has been recently organized.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Texas shows considerable variation, ranging from the temperate to the semi-tropical, but in general it is remarkably salubrious. The mean annual temperature in the highlands of the extreme northwest is about 56°; in the central division, 65° to 66°, and in the southwest, 72°. The rainfall is the greatest along the coast and in the south. At Austin 34.54 inches; at Fort Belknap, in Young county, about 22 inches, and in the northwest, from 12 to 16 inches.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Texas is the largest State in area in the Union. It is bounded north by Indian Territory, east by Arkansas and Louisiana, south by the Gulf of Mexico, southwest by Mexico, the Rio Grande River separating the State from that country, and west by New Mexico. Its greatest length is 825 miles, and its greatest breadth 740 miles; containing an area of 262,290 square miles. Population by decades, in 1850, 212,592; 1860, 604,215; 1870, 818,579; 1880, 1,591,749; 1887, estimated 2,500,000, of which 394,512 are colored, 20 per cent. of foreign birth. The State has 13 electoral votes.

The Gulf coast is lined with bays generally. The chief rivers are the Red River, which separates Texas from the Indian Territory; the Sabine, Trinity, Colorado, and Rio Grande. These rivers, mostly navigable from 300 to 400 miles, run southeast, nearly parallel to each other, and empty into the Gulf of Mexico. The country on the coast of the gulf is level, with a gradual ascent, the middle region undulating, with rolling prairies; the west is a high tableland, and the salt plains and staked plains on the borders of Arizona, are deserts 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea, without trees, and in the summer without grass. There are a few mountains in the west, spurs of the Rocky Mountains. The river bottoms are well timbered. In Eastern Texas, wooded lands, called cross timbers, alternate with prairies, and the country has a park-like and delightful aspect. In some places, petroleum is found on the surface of acid springs, and the earth is so charged with bitumen as to be used for fuel. There are fertilizing marls and gypsums, brown coal or lignite in beds of six inches to eight feet, and beds of hematite.

There are coal measures in four distinct seams, of eight or nine feet in all, resting on fire clay, containing an area of 5,000 square miles. Fine marbles, deposits of lead and copper are found. The vegetation is in the greatest variety, from the oak, cedar, and pine, to the palmetto, muskeet, and nopal, which feeds the cochineal insect, with figs, oranges, grapes, vanilla, and flowers in wonderful profusion. The prairies abound in buffalo, immense herds of wild horses, and the forest with deer. There are also the puma, jaguar, black bear, wolf, etc. The coasts, bays, and rivers abound in the finest fish, shell fish, turtles, etc. Though the country is generally level, it is not destitute of wild and grand scenery.

INDUSTRIES.—Texas outranks all other States in the value of stock raising interests. The assessments of live stock in 1885 are officially given as follows: 6,832,629 head of cattle valued at \$71,259,939; 1,173,246 head of horses and mules, valued at \$32,318,535; 5,908 jacks and jennets, valued at \$338,633; 4,747,001 head of sheep, valued at \$6,223,444; 1,535,866 head of hogs, valued at \$1,538,866, and 516,889 goats, valued at \$564,416. Total number of live stock of all descriptions 14,811,539, and value of same \$112,902,137. The total value of all Texas farm products for 1885 amounted to \$98,852,776, an increase of \$33,648,447 over the production of 1880. The number of farms in cultivation in

1885 was 291,788, an increase of 117,604 over the year 1880; the value of the farms for 1885 is given at \$434,249,657, showing an increase of \$227,499,820 during the past five years. The total value of exports from the State in 1885 was \$103,645,028. The quantity and values first eight months of 1886 were cotton, 1,369,208 bales, valued at \$54,768,320; wool, 23,433,219 pounds, valued at \$1,686,643; hides, 13,460,913 pounds, valued at \$1,842,320; cattle, to the value of \$6,727,415; horses and mules, to the value of \$2,223,918; grain and hay, valued at \$7,416,321; cotton seed and its manufactured products, valued at \$3,624,722; sugar, molasses and miscellaneous products to the value of \$5,421,618. Total value of shipments, \$86,711,277. The value of lumber manufactured and consumed in the State for 1886 was \$4,326,411. The standing timber in Texas is estimated at 67,508,500,000 feet.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—

The State has 6,188 miles of railroad lines, with a capital stock of \$98,869,980; a funded debt of \$136,629,500, and a total investment of \$256,040,309. Galveston & Brazos Ship Canal, eight miles in length, unites the Brazos River with Galveston. R. R. mileage 1891, 8,590.

CITIES.—*Galveston*, population 1880, 22,248; 1890, 29,084, seat of county of same name and the chief seaport and commercial city of the State, situate on an island between Galveston Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. The city has railway communication with all parts of the country, and by lines of steamships with the leading foreign and domestic ports. Nearly the entire export and import trade of the State passes through the port. The city suffered greatly from a disastrous fire in 1885. It contains a Roman Catholic University, cathedral and convent, a medical college, numerous churches, good schools, fine public buildings, etc. The island of Galveston is about twenty-eight miles long and from one and one-half to three and one-half wide, the ground having an average elevation of from three to four feet above the level of the sea. The island was the haunt of the pirate Lafitte, from 1815 to 1821.



COTTON PLATFORM; FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
(Missouri, Kansas & Pacific Railroad).

San Antonio, population 1880, 20,550; 1890, 37,673, seat of Bexar county, situate on the river of same name, near its source. It is the most important commercial city in Western Texas, and the center of the live stock region. It is one of the oldest Spanish towns on the continent. Its manufactures are important and growing; it has valuable water-power. It contains a government arsenal, many churches, public halls, substantial business blocks, elegant residences and good schools. It is the site of the missions—five in number—which date from the eighteenth century, and was the scene of the massacre of the Alamo, during the Texan revolution of 1836, when a garrison of 150 men led by Colonel Travis and including David Crockett, was surrounded by several thousand Mexicans, and after a heroic resistance, killed to the last man.

Dallas, population 1880, 10,358; 1890, 38,067, seat of county of same name, situate on the Trinity River; enjoys the distinction of being the chief manufacturing and business center of the State. Its facilities are excellent, giving it access to all parts of the State and country. A number of valuable and well sustained educational institutions are located here. The city is well laid out, contains fine mercantile houses, many banks, elegant dwellings, substantial church edifices, good schools, newspapers, banks, etc.

Houston, population 1880, 16,513; 1890, 27,557, capital of Harris county, situate on Buffalo Bayou, one of the arms of Galveston Bay. It

cultural and mercantile interests, and is an important railroad center. Its public and private buildings are in full harmony with the thrift of its wide awake citizens.

Other flourishing and rapidly developing towns are: Sherman, population 1880, 6,093; 1890, 7,320, seat of Grayson county; Denison City 10,958, also in Grayson; Gainesville, 6,563, seat of Cooke; Marshall, 7,196, in Harrison; El Paso, about 10,338, a port of entry on Rio Grande River, Laredo, 11,319, in Webb; Corpus Christi, 4,378, a port of entry on the bay of same name; Corsicana, 6,283, in Navarro; Cleburne, 3,250, in Johnson; Brenham, 4,683, in Washington; Brownsville, 6,000, port of entry on the Rio Grande River; Belton, 5,000, in Bell; Tyler, 6,908, in Smith county; Colorado, 2,000, in Mitchell; Weatherford, 3,314, in Parker; Palestine, 5,834, in Anderson; Victoria, 3,500, in Victoria; Paris, 8,254, in Lamar; Greenville, 4,350, in Hunt; Lampasas, 3,000, in county of same name; Bonham, 3,336, in Fannin; Waxahachie, 4,000, in Ellis; Abilene, 4,300, a town in Taylor; Jefferson, 3,070, in Marion; Bryan, 4,000, seat of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, in Brazos county; Temple, 6,500, in Bell; Columbus, 2,500, in Colorado; Beaumont, 4,800 in Jefferson; Gonzales, 2,500 in county of same name; Orange, 3,168, on Sabine River, in Orange. Along the extension of the Texas & Pacific Railway between Fort Worth and El Paso, immigration has extended with great rapidity, and is now teeming with a live, energetic population. Large and important towns have sprung into existence, and prosperous and growing agricultural colonies have been established at various points.

UTAH.

Area 82,190 Square Miles. Population (1890) 207,905.

In 1825 Captain Bonneville visited Salt Lake, and the story of his travels was given to the world by Washington Irving in 1837. In 1842-43 General John C. Fremont piloted his famous expedition across the Rocky Mountains, and explored portions of Utah. This Territory was acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848. The manner of settlement differed widely from that of the other divisions of the Union, but by an organized body

under a chosen leader, the Mormons, being driven out from their settlements in Missouri and Illinois, thought to emigrate so far west that the United States could not reach them, or, at least, not for many years. In 1846 great numbers gathered at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and in the following spring pioneers crossed the plains to Salt Lake valley. The complete exodus did not, however, take place until May, 1848, and the main body did not reach Salt Lake until the autumn, this having been selected by Brigham Young and his leaders as the site of their new church and "City of Zion." Before the Mormons had been a year in Utah, they held a convention (March, 1849), and organized a State to be known as "Deseret." The constitution thus prepared was rejected by Congress, and Sept. 9, 1850, the Territory of Utah, then including over 220,000 square miles, and embracing portions of the present States of Colorado and Nevada, and the Territory of Wyoming was formed, with Brigham Young as its governor. From this time until 1858 the Mormons were in continued difficulties with the United States government. At this time an understanding was arrived at between the government and the heads of the church, and further conflict avoided. For forty years Utah has pleaded for Statehood. On July 1, 1887, a Constitutional Convention met at Salt Lake City, and a second, or Mormon State Constitutional Convention of Monogamists, on October 8; both conventions adopted memorials to Congress, asking admission to the Union. In August, 1877, Brigham



VIEW EAST FROM RED TOP MOUNTAIN, FISHER COUNTY, TEXAS.
(On Texas & Pacific Railroad.)

is the chief railroad center of the State; has good mercantile structures, handsome private dwellings, fine churches and schools, and extensive mercantile, manufacturing and commercial interests. The location of the machine shops of one of the principal railroad lines is here. The city is named after General Sam Houston, first President of the State.

Fort Worth, population 1880, 6,663; 1890, 23,076, seat of Tarrant county. It is a flourishing railroad, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing center. From its excellent location and superior means of communication, it is destined to become one of the first cities of the State, and has all the advantages in the way of schools, churches, public and other buildings, of cities of its size.

Austin, population, 1880, 11,013; 1890, 14,476, the capital of the State and of Travis county, delightfully situated on the Colorado River; contains the new capitol which cost over \$2,000,000, asylums for the blind, insane, deaf and dumb, a Masonic temple, twenty churches, and a number of mills, foundries and factories. The seat of the main branch of the State University. It is an important railroad center, and controls an extensive cotton trade. The city is named in honor of Stephen F. Austin, who founded the first American colony in the State. A medical college, the Texas Military Institute and General Land Office of Texas, are here.

Waco, population 1880, 7,295; 1890, 14,445, seat of McLennan county, situate on the Brazos River; has large and rapidly increasing agri-

Young died, and the presidency of the church devolved upon John Taylor (died 1887), his trusted adviser and one of the twelve apostles. The Territory received its name from the Ute Indians, "dwellers in mountains."

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Territorial government is organized on the plan of the other Territories. The Governor and Secretary are appointed for four years by the President of the United States. The Legislative Assembly is composed of a council of 12 members elected for two years, and a House of Representatives of 24 members elected for two years. The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, consisting of a chief-justice and two associate justices (appointed by the President;) and in district courts, probate courts, and the other usual minor courts. The Territory, like the others, sends one delegate to Congress, who has the right to speak, but not to vote. The constitution grants the right of suffrage to women, but is rendered inoperative by an Act of Congress.

FINANCES—Utah has no Territorial debt. Territorial receipts, from the latest report, \$193,628.56; expenditures, \$129,445.94. The taxable property in Utah was assessed at \$34,821,957, real and personal. The rate of taxation was twelve mills on the dollar, or \$1.20 on \$100. Amount raised by taxation in 1886, \$208,821.95. One half of the above tax is for Territorial expenses, and the other half (30 cents on each \$100 valuation) for common schools.

EDUCATION.—The common schools are under the management of a Territorial superintendent, county superintendents, and district trustees. They are sustained by general appropriations, by local taxation, and by the assessment of rate-bills. The several religious denominations have established many schools of high order which are attended to some extent by the children of Mormon parents. The University of Deseret, at Salt Lake City, which is but nominally a college, has normal and preparatory departments. The church organizations among the Mormons number about 500. The temples are at Salt Lake City, Manti, Logan and Saint George. That at Salt Lake City was begun in 1853, and will not be completed before 1889.

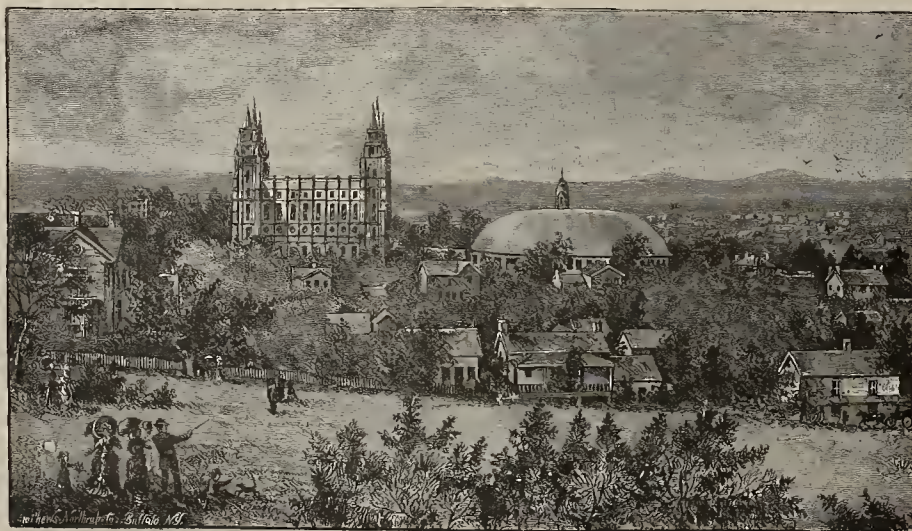
CLIMATE.—The climate for the most part is mild and healthful. The mean annual temperature east of the Wahsatch Mountains is from 38° to 44°, and west of that range from 45° to 52° Fahr., while in the valley of the Rio Virgin and in the southwest generally the summers are dry and hot. The rainfall averages fifteen to sixteen inches per annum, and sometimes reaches twenty inches in the north. In the mountainous districts the winters are severe, and the snowfall is heavy.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Utah is bounded north by Idaho and Wyoming, east by Colorado, south by Arizona, and west by Nevada. The average length from north to south is about 350 miles, average breadth 260 miles, and contains an area of 82,190 square miles. Population by decades was in 1850, 11,380; 1860, 40,273; 1870, 86,786; 1880, 143,963. Males, 74,509. Females, 69,454. Native, 99,969. Foreign, 43,994. Whites, 142,423. Colored, 232. Chinese, 501. 1890, 207,905. Civilized Indians, 807.

The country is rugged and broken, and is separated into two unequal sections by the Wahsatch Mountains, which cross it from northeast to southwest. Extending east from the Wahsatch, along the southern border of Wyoming, are the Uintah Mountains. Between the Wahsatch Mountain range on the east and the Sierra Nevada range on the west is a remarkable plateau, comprising the western part of Utah, and nearly the whole State of Nevada. It is about 450 miles from east to west, and

nearly the same from north to south. The lowest part of this tableland is nearly 4,500 feet above the sea level. Several mountain ranges (the highest about 8,000 feet above sea level) traverse this plateau. It is nearly destitute of good timber. Fresh water is scarce in the basin, and the rainfall during the year is very small, and irrigation must be largely resorted to in order to render the soil productive. Great Salt Lake and the Great American Desert are remarkable features of this basin. Other prominent ranges are the Roan, Little, Sierra Lasal, Sierra Abajo, San Juan and Sierra Panoches. In the southeast are extensive elevated plateaus, and in the west a series of disconnected ridges and mountain ranges, generally extending from north to south. East of the Wahsatch the drainage is mostly by the streams which form the Colorado. Of these, the chief are Grand and Green Rivers. White, Uintah and San Rafael are tributary to Green River. The Rio Virgin, in the southwest, joins the Colorado in Nevada.

There are numerous lakes, many thermal springs and salt springs. Among the lakes, the largest is the Great Salt Lake in the northwest, at the base of the Wahsatch Mountains, which is seventy-five miles long and about thirty broad. It has no outlet. It incloses several islands, the largest of which is Antelope Island, about eighteen miles long. Its greatest



SALT LAKE CITY.

depth is about sixty feet. The water is largely a saturated solution of common salt. Utah Lake is a beautiful sheet of fresh water, twenty-four miles long, and about fourteen miles wide, with an area of about 130 square miles, and closely hemmed in by mountains. Its outlet is the river Jordan (forty miles long) emptying into Great Salt Lake. Its surface is 4,300 feet higher than the ocean. Bear Lake is on the Idaho border, and partly in that Territory. The Sevier River, rising in the southern part of Utah, flows north for 150 miles, receiving the San Pete and other smaller streams, then bends southwest and forms Sevier Lake, about 100 miles southwest of the Great Salt Lake. The Territory is rich in minerals. Gold, silver and lead ores exist in large quantities, and the Territory is richer in iron ores of all qualities than any other portion of the United States. In Iron county, within a distance of ten miles there are ten separate deposits or mountains of hematite and magnetite, estimated to contain about 130,000,000 tons of iron ore, averaging from 65 to 70 per cent. of pure iron.

INDUSTRIES.—The chief industry is farming. Agriculture is carried on principally by irrigation. The rearing of stock is largely entered into, the land being better adapted to grazing than farming. Cattle and sheep are driven upon the mountain sides during the summer, and pastured in the valleys during the winter. The Cache and Green valleys are the finest,

cattle districts. The products of the forest and of grain constituted the principal manufactured articles until recently. A number of furnaces, foundries, and other iron works have been established within the past few years.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The want of water early caused the Mormons to pay attention to irrigation, and in no other part of the country has that work been brought to such a state of development. Immense sums have been expended on artificial streams or irrigating ditches which flow in all directions. There were in 1886, 1,293 miles of railroad. The capital stock is \$21,348,777; funded debt, \$20,180,000; total investment, \$44,051,410. R. R. mileage, 1891, 1220.

CITIES.—*Salt Lake City*, population 1880, 20,768; 1890, 44,843, the capital of the Territory, situate on the east bank of the River Jordan, between Great Salt Lake and Utah Lake, twenty miles south of the former and 4,350 feet above sea level. By industry, intelligently applied, the inhabitants of this section have made Salt Lake City the metropolitan center of a large and productive area, whose fertility is almost exclusively due to artificial means. The streets of the city are wide, and washed on either side by streams. From its elevated plateau at the foot of the Wahsatch range it commands a magnificent view of the valley of the Jordan on the south, with Mount Nebo, the highest peak in Colorado, boldly defined in the distant horizon. It contains the great Mormon Tabernacle, which is of enormous size, and unique in appearance and design. The tabernacle is on "Temple Block," a central square of ten acres. On this block the foundations of the "Temple," planned by Brigham Young, were laid in 1853, and the great structure is to be completed in 1889. It is a many-turreted and imposing edifice of white granite brought from the Little Cottonwood Cañon. Its base, far below the surface,

is sixteen feet thick, decreasing to nine feet at the surface of the ground; above, the walls, seven feet thick, rise to the present height of eighty feet, and nearly to the point where the roof begins. The whole structure, including partitions and stairways, is of solid, chiseled granite. It has thus far cost over \$2,000,000, and the total cost is estimated at \$3,000,000. This enormous structure is designed not as a house of public worship, but as a sacred edifice in which the ceremonies of consecration, marriage, etc., shall be performed. The houses of worship are the Tabernacle and another great building on one quarter of Temple Square. Salt Lake has a large mercantile trade and extensive manufacturing interests.

Ogden, pop. 14,889, seat of Weber county, situate at the junction of the Weber and Ogden Rivers, at an elevation of 4,286 feet; is the most important railway center of the Territory; has large agricultural, mining, mercantile and manufacturing interests. The mountain retreats in the vicinity present the natural attractions of cliff, crag and stream.

Other important and rapidly rising towns, each enjoying large trade and other interests, are Provo, population 5,153, on river of same name, forty-eight miles southeast of the capital; Logan, 4,624, county seat of Cache county; Box Elder, 3,000, county seat of Box Elder; Bountiful, 2,200, in Davis; Park City, 4,000, in Summit; Springville, 2,853, Spanish

Fork, 3,476, and Payson, 2,500, in Utah; Mount Pleasant, 2,292, and Ephraim, 1,980, in San-Pete; and Nephi, 2,800, county seat of Juua.



VERMONT.

Area 9,135 Square Miles. Population 1890, 332,422.

Vermont was the first State received after the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The French from Canada explored the eastern shores of Lake Champlain in the seventeenth century, but made no permanent settlements within the State. In 1724 emigrants from Massachusetts built a fort near the site of Brattleboro. Vermont was claimed by both New

Hampshire and New York, resulting in a conflict of jurisdiction, which on being referred to the English King, he in council decided in favor of New York, granting this colony jurisdiction of all territory west of the Connecticut River. New York in attempting to dispossess the settlers, holding under the New Hampshire grant, led to active hostilities. In 1771 the settlers held a convention, and declared themselves free and independent of both New York and New Hampshire, adopting the name of "New Connecticut," or Vermont. The State was



GARFIELD LANDING, GREAT SALT LAKE.

one of the first to actively participate in the war against England. In May, 1775, Ethan Allen with eighty-three men captured Fort Ticonderoga, and the "Green Mountain" boys took an active part in the battles on Lake Champlain, and the two engagements at Bennington and in the campaign that ended in the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. At two different times the State applied for admission to the Union of the original thirteen States, but was refused, New York seriously opposing the measure. In 1790 New York, in consideration of the payment of \$30,000, abandoned its claim, and in 1791 Vermont was admitted to the Union. In 1812 Vermont volunteers took an active part in the battle of Plattsburg, the naval action on Lake Champlain, and other conflicts with the British troops. Its first constitution was adopted in 1777, amended in 1786, and again in 1793, and further amended in 1870. The State derives its name from the French *vert-mont*, meaning Green Mountains. It is nicknamed the Green Mountain State.

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor and members of the Legislature are elected for two years. The chief executive receives an annual salary of \$1,500. He must be a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the State four years. The Legislature is composed of thirty Senators and 240 Representatives. Sessions are held biennially, and are unlimited in

term. Legislators receive \$3 per day. The ballot is given to every male twenty-one years of age, who has resided one year in the State, and who will take an oath to vote "so as in his conscience he shall judge will most conduce to the most good" of the State. Registration required by law. Bribers are denied the right of suffrage.

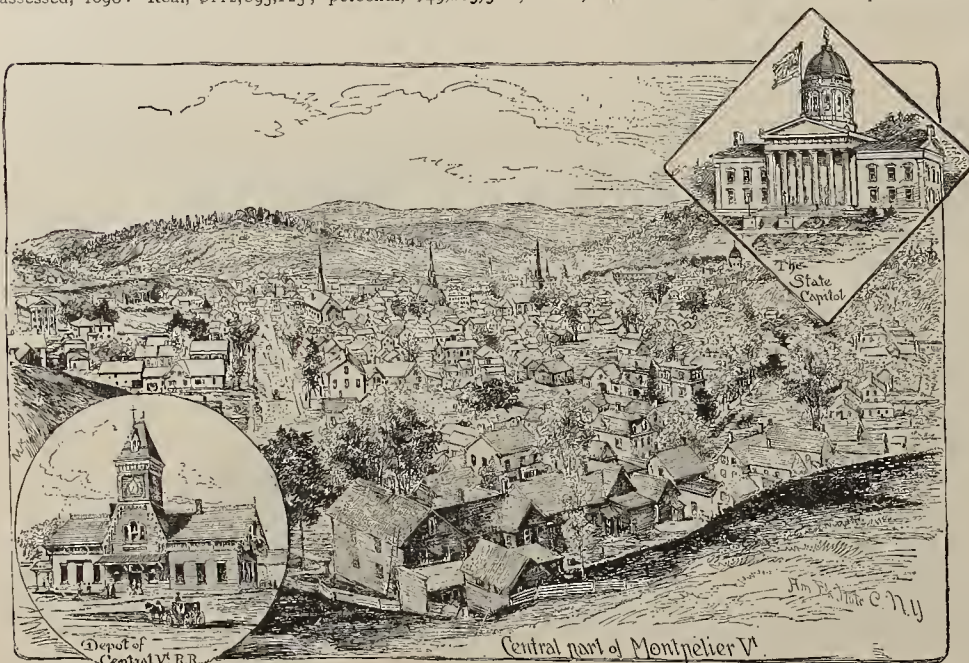
JUDICIARY.—The judiciary of the State consists of a Supreme Court of the State which is composed of a chief-justice and six associates, chosen by the Legislature for a term of two years, and receive an annual salary of \$3,000 each; of a chancery court, which the supreme court judges also hold; of county courts in each county; of probate courts in each probate district, and of justices' courts in the several towns.

FINANCES.—There is no State debt except \$135,500 6 per cent. bonds, issued to the Agricultural College. State receipts for year ending June 30, 1890, \$782,343.54. Expenditures, \$700,798.21. Amount raised by taxation, \$353,412.01. Amount of taxable property as assessed, 1890: Real, \$112,895,125; personal, \$49,203,388; total,

about 45° Fahrenheit. The rainfall is greatest in the southern part and along the valley of the Connecticut, where it averages forty-four inches per annum. Miasmatic diseases are entirely unknown in the State; pulmonary complaints much less common than in the coast States in the same latitude, and the death rate is very low, only 10.7 per 1,000 inhabitants.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Vermont is bounded on the north by Canada, east by New Hampshire, south by Massachusetts, and west by New York. It has a length from north to south of about 150 miles, a breadth of from thirty-five to fifty miles, and an area of 9,135. Population by decades, in 1790, 85,425; 1800, 154,465; 1810, 217,895; 1820, 235,966; 1830, 280,652; 1840, 291,948; 1850, 314,120; 1860, 315,098; 1870, 330,551; 1880, 332,286. Males, 166,887. Females, 165,399. Native, 291,327. Foreign, 40,959. Electoral votes, 4.

The Green Mountains extend through the whole length of the State, and contain a number of peaks from 3,000 to 4,500 feet high. The



highest peaks are Mt. Mansfield, 4,430 feet, Camel's Hump, 4,188 feet, and Pico 3,954 feet. A second range, of inferior height, branches off at Killington Peak 4,221 feet and trends northeast. There are also some detached peaks of which Mount Ascutney, 3,320 feet high, is the most conspicuous. These mountains are clothed in evergreen pines, firs and hemlock. The rivers of the State are the affluents of the Connecticut, the Hudson or Lake Champlain, and are none of them of any considerable size. Vermont is abundantly supplied with never failing water power. The surface of the State is studded with numerous beautiful lakes. The two largest are Champlain and Memphremagog, described under Natural Curiosities, etc.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

Vermont presents many attractions to the traveler and invalid. The lake and mountain region is charmingly picturesque. Lake Champlain, on

the western border, is noted for its fine scenery. It is 126 miles long and from 40 rods to fifteen miles in width, and has a depth of from fifty to nearly 300 feet, and is navigable throughout by the largest vessels. It was the scene in 1814 of an important naval engagement between American and British vessels. It is dotted with numerous beautiful islands, which collectively form the county of Grand Isle, and its shores are deeply indented; pleasure and other steamers, sail and row boats cover its surface, the whole presenting a charming picture of American scenery. The outlet is the Sorel or Richelieu River, which flows north and empties into the St. Lawrence. Lake Memphremagog, lying partly in the State and partly in Canada, attracts crowds of visitors during the summer season. Newport, at the head of the lake, has several popular hotels. The scenery in the immediate vicinity is second to none in the State. Mount Equinox, Mount Æolus, Stratton Mountain, Skinner Hollow, Downer Glen, Dorset Mountain and Table Rock, are delightful points to visit. Noted and well-patronized springs are, the Clarendon, the Brunswick, the Alburgh and the Highgate, each surrounded with mountains, interspersed with lakes, rivers and vales.

INDUSTRIES.—The most important agricultural interests of the State are dairying and sheep raising. The fine flocks of fine-wooled sheep, are

\$162,098,513. Corporations paid \$268,153.84 of the taxes levied in 1889. No poll tax. Rate of State tax, 1890, 10 cents on \$100.

EDUCATION.—Vermont gives great attention to educational matters. The public schools are supported by the direct taxation of the towns and districts, and the income of a permanent school fund. There are State and town superintendents, and in the larger towns graded and high schools are maintained. The permanent school fund is about \$700,000. The law requires all school children to attend the free school for at least three months of each year, unless other instruction has been provided. In 1888-9 there were 68,453 pupils enrolled in the public schools with an average daily attendance of 46,081. Expenditures for the year \$650,392. The average number of school days was 128. Among the higher institutions of the State are Normal schools at Randolph, Castleton, and Johnson, Middlebury College at Middlebury; Norwich University at Northfield. The University of Vermont at Burlington opened in 1800. Vermont Female College at Montpelier, and the Vermont Institute at Burlington.

CLIMATE.—The climate is healthful and invigorating, although Vermont is one of the coldest of the States. The winters are long and in the more elevated portion much snow falls. The summers are short and hot. The mean annual temperature in the north is about 40°, and in the south

noted throughout the world, and a large amount of wool is exported. Although the surface is broken and hilly Vermont has some very fine farms. The chief products are hay, potatoes, oats, corn and wheat. Great quantities of maple sugar are made and exported. Iron ore, gold, copper, manganese pyrites yielding large quantities of copperas, and sulphuric acid and kaolin exist. The State is noted for its vast beds of marble, of varied beauty and great value, the value of the annual product of the quarries exceeding \$3,000,000. The value of the slate quarried is about \$1,000,000. Turpentine, verde-antique and soapstone are also abundant. Manufactures are largely lumber, flouring mill products and cotton goods and textile fabrics.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The railroads of the State are generally exempt from taxation. The first road was built in 1849; the mileage in 1886 amounted to 944 miles. The capital stock of the roads at the same date was \$24,548,300, and the funded debt \$14,113,000, while the total cost of the roads and equipment was \$40,832,767. Mileage 1891, 1,026.

CITIES.—*Rutland*, population 11,760, seat of Rutland county, situated on Otter Creek, sixty-six miles from Burlington; an important railroad center, extensively engaged in quarrying marble and slate, with large mercantile and manufacturing interests. The town is regularly built, contains many fine residences, churches, schools, a military institute, two convents, libraries, etc. In the vicinity are sixteen quarries, employing nearly 1,000 men and producing yearly 2,500,000 square feet of two-inch marble; large quantities of butter, cheese, slate and marble are exported.

Burlington, population 14,590, a port of entry and seat of Chittenden county; is picturesquely situated on the east shore of Lake Champlain. It controls the lake trade of the State, and possesses a fine harbor. Its lumber, mercantile and export trade is large. It is well built, contains several fine churches, good schools and elegant private residences. The University of Vermont crowns the summit of Burlington Hill, one mile from the bay of the same name, and 367 feet above it. The surroundings of the city are most charming.

St. Albans, population 7,771, seat of Franklin county, situate three miles from Lake Champlain, fourteen miles south of the Canada line. It is delightfully situated on elevated land in the midst of a fertile agricultural region. It is the headquarters of the Central Vermont and the southern terminus of the Missisquoi Railroad. It has large manufactories of locomotives, railroad cars, silicon steel-capped rails, marble and agricultural implements. Immense quarries of variegated marble and calico stone are in the immediate vicinity. The town is well laid out, has large business buildings, fine private dwellings, good schools and churches. Several popular sulphur springs are in the vicinity.

Bennington, population 6,391, half shire town of Bennington county, an important railroad center, extensively engaged in manufactures of parian ware and porcelain from materials abundant in the vicinity. This is one of the handsomest towns in the State, and is situated in a picturesque valley surrounded by the Green Mountain range. Mount Anthony, in the immediate vicinity, affords an unusually fine view of the surrounding country. The battle of Bennington was fought Aug. 16, 1777, when General Stark and his militia totally defeated a detachment of Burgoyne's army under Baum, the latter losing 200 killed and 600 prisoners, the former but fourteen killed and forty-two wounded.

Brattleboro', population 6,862, situated on the Connecticut River and the Central Vermont Railway, ninety-six miles west of Boston; enjoys the distinction of being the oldest town in the State. Manufacturing, general trade and agriculture form the chief industries. It is also a popular and famous summer resort, and noted for its educational advantages, etc.

St. Johnsbury, population 6,567, seat of Caledonia county, situate on the Passumpsic River, which affords abundant water power; an important railroad center and manufacturing town, and is the site of the extensive works of the Fairbanks Scales Company. Contains also other factories and foundries, a fine courthouse, academy, many churches and schools. It is exceedingly pleasant as a residence, and flourishing in business.

Montpelier, population 4,160, the capital of the State, and seat of Washington county, is picturesquely situate on the Winooski River, forty miles from Burlington; contains a large and handsome Statehouse,

erected in 1857, a courthouse, the Vermont College for women, and several fine churches and schools. It is largely engaged in manufactures of carriages, hats, lumber, iron and flour. It was made the capital in 1805.

Bellows Falls, population 3,092, in Windham county, situate on the Connecticut River, has immense water power from the falls, which have a descent of forty-four feet at this point; its business interests are largely manufacturing and general trade.

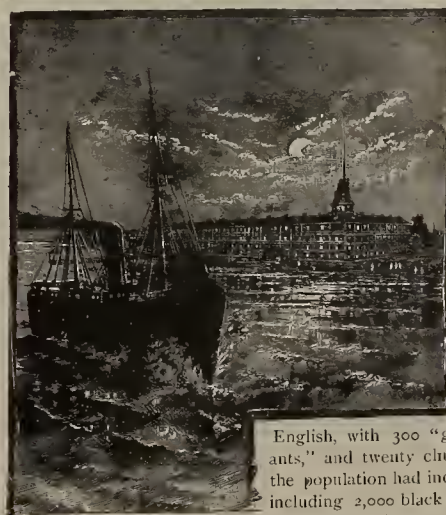
Other thriving towns are Barre, 6,812, in Washington county; Brandon, 3,310, famous for its statuary marble quarries; Castleton, 2,396, in Rutland county, noted for its extensive slate quarries; Winooski, 3,659, in Chittenden; Essex, 2,013; Fair Haven, 2,791; Hartford, 3,740; Ludlow, 1,768; Lyndon, 2,619; Manchester, 1,907; Morris-town, 2,411; Middlebury, 2,793, seat of Middlebury College, contains vast quarries of white, black and variegated marble; Milton, 1,585; Newport, 3,047; Northfield, 2,628, has large slate quarries; Waterbury, 2,232; Windsor, 1,846, and Woodstock, 2,545.



VIRGINIA.

Area 40,125 Square Miles. *Population* (1890) 1,655,980.

Cabot in 1498 first explored the shores of Virginia. The first English settlement in America was made at Jamestown, on the James River, May 13, 1607. In 1609 this colony was re-enforced with 500 persons, including twenty women and children. In 1619 ninety respectable young women were sent out from England and sold to the planters for 100



OLD POINT COMFORT.

pounds of tobacco each; also 100 convicts, to supply labor; and a Dutch trader also sold them twenty negroes. In 1622 the colony was reduced by wars and massacres from 4,000 to 2,500; but in 1624 it became a crown colony, and increased, so that, in 1649, there were 15,000 English, with 300 "good negro servants," and twenty churches. In 1671 the population had increased to 40,000, including 2,000 black slaves, and 6,000 English convicts and redemptioners, of whom 1,500 a year were imported.

The now prosperous colony consisted of forty-eight parishes, but had no free schools or printing. In 1754 the colonial militia took part in the French war; and Maj. George Washington was in General Braddock's expedition. In 1769, Thomas Jefferson, a member of the House of Burgesses, which had been established in 1619, asserted for the colony the right of self-taxation, denying the right of Parliament to tax the colonies. In 1773, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson and Richard Henry Lee were

appointed a committee to confer with the other colonies, and urged upon their delegates the declaration of independence. Throughout the Revolution the State bore a prominent part. In the summer of 1779 the British destroyed Norfolk, and in 1781 Richmond was captured and burnt. The siege of Yorktown was commenced Sept. 28, 1781, and on Oct. 19 Cornwallis surrendered with 8,000 men and over 100 cannon, and this victory practically secured the independence of the United States. A State constitution was adopted in 1776, and the Federal constitution was ratified June 25, 1788. Richmond became the capital in 1779. An ordinance of secession was passed by Virginia in April, 1861; the State was the great battlefield of the late Civil War. Some of the most sanguinary battles were fought within its boundaries, of which Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Williamsburg, Winchester, Hanover Court House, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Cedar Mountain, Manassas, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Hanover Junction, the series of battles from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor, in May and June, 1864, Petersburg, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill and Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley, and at Lynchburg and Five Forks were the chief. In July, 1869, Virginia adopted a new State constitution by a large majority, and it was readmitted to representation in Congress, after having ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. It is named in honor of Elizabeth, Queen of England, the "Virgin Queen." It is nicknamed "The Mother of Presidents," four out of five before the year 1825 having been Virginians; also the "Old Dominion."

OFFICIALS, ETC.—

The Governor and Senators are elected for a term of four years. The chief magistrate receives an annual salary of \$5,000. He must be a native of the United States, a citizen of the State five years, and thirty years of age, ineligible for three years after the first term. His succession rests with: 1. The Lieutenant-Governor. 2. The General Assembly must provide

for further vacancy. The Legislature is composed of forty Senators and 100 Representatives, the latter elected for a term of two years. Sessions are held biennially, and are limited to ninety days unless extended by special vote. Legislators receive \$540 a year. The Lower House is called the "House of Burgesses." Suffrage is extended to all male citizens of the United States who have resided in the State one year and in the county, city or town three months next preceding any election.

JUDICIARY.—The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court of Appeals, circuit courts, county courts and corporation courts. The Supreme Court consists of five judges of which the oldest in commission is president. They are elected by the Legislature for a term of twelve years. There are eighteen judicial circuits, with one judge each, who is elected by the Legislature for a term of eight years. Each county has a court presided over by one judge. In all towns and cities of 5,000 inhabitants there is a corporation or hustings court presided over by one judge elected by the Legislature for six years.

FINANCES.—The finances of the State are in an unsatisfactory condition. During 1887 an unsuccessful attempt was made by the Legislature to effect a compromise with foreign holders. The amount of the State

debt Jan. 1, 1891, was, funded and unfunded, under act of Feb. 14, 1882, \$31,525,535.24; ten millions at 3 per cent, balance drawing 6 per cent. State receipts, 1890, \$2,887,527. Expenditures, \$2,695,659.66. Amount raised by taxation, 1890, \$1,828,035.12. Amount of taxable property as assessed, 1890: Real, \$272,312,274; personal, \$90,110,467; total, \$362,422,741. Rate of State tax, 50 cents on the \$100. Besides the tax on property, Virginia has a capitation tax of \$1, levied on white and colored citizens of 21 years and upward.

EDUCATION.—Owing to the unsettled condition of the State during and for a time after the late Civil War, the growth and improvement of the school system was greatly retarded. In 1870 the present efficient public school system was adopted. The public schools are supported by State and local taxation and a permanent State fund. Substantial aid is also received from the Peabody educational fund. There were in 1888-9, 330,280 pupils enrolled, with a daily attendance of 189,416, and total expenditures \$1,558,353. There are colored schools both at Hampton and Richmond. The State Normal and Agricultural Institute, at Hampton, received a land grant of \$95,000 and owns property valued at \$33,000; the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Blacksburg, also received a land grant of \$196,000 and owns a farm valued at \$30,000.

In the State is the old college of William and Mary, next to Harvard, the oldest college in America. Among its officers and alumni are found some of the most celebrated names in American history. During the Civil War the college buildings were not used, except as barracks and for an hospital. Some of them were destroyed. In 1869 the college was reorganized. Other institutions of importance are the University of Virginia, in Albemarle county, founded by President Jefferson; the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington; the Emory and Henry College, at



MT. VERNON.

Emory; Randolph-Mason College, at Ashland; the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington; the Hampden-Sidney College, at Hampton-Sidney; Richmond College, at Richmond, and Roanoke College at Salem.

CLIMATE.—Owing to the differences in elevation and situation, the climate of Virginia varies greatly in the several sections. The mountain sections are subject to severe winters, but the summers are cool and delightful. The mean annual temperature is from 55° to 66° on the sea coast, and from 48° to 52° Fahrenheit in the Blue Ridge and Appalachian districts. There is an abundant rainfall, the annual precipitation being from forty-four to fifty-five inches.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Virginia is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, south by North Carolina and Tennessee, west by Kentucky and West Virginia, and on the northeast by Maryland. Its greatest length east and west is about 440 miles; greatest breadth north and south, 190 miles, and contains an area of 40,125 square miles. Population by decades, in 1790 was 691,737; 1800, 801,608; 1810, 869,131; 1820, 928,348; 1830, 1,034,481; 1840, 1,015,260; 1850, 1,119,348; 1860, 1,219,630; 1870, 1,225,163; 1880, 1,512,565. Males, 745,589; Females, 766,976. White, 880,858; Colored, 631,616. Electoral votes, 12.

The western part of the State is mountainous, from which there is a gradual descent to the sea. The mountain ridges inclose a plateau about 3,500 feet high. The Shenandoah, Alleghany and Cumberland Mountains extend along the West Virginia border from Harper's Ferry to the Tennessee line. The six great topographical divisions are known as the Tidewater, Middle, Piedmont, Blue Ridge, Valley and Appalachian sections, all of which extend across the State from northeast to southwest, and have a general trend corresponding to that of the Atlantic coast and the Appalachian range. Chesapeake Bay, which divides the southeast portion of the State, affords deep and spacious harbors. The chief rivers are the Potomac, forming the northeastern boundary; the James, York, Chickahominy, Rappahannock, Rapidan, Appomattox, Shenandoah, and the Nottaway and Roanoke, which empty into Albemarle Sound in North Carolina. Lying chiefly in Virginia and partly in the northeastern part of North Carolina is a large tract of marshy land known as the Great Dismal Swamp. It is forty miles long from north to south, by twenty-five in breadth. In the center is Lake Drummond, covering about six square miles. Elsewhere the surface is divided between tangled reeds and heavy timber, with a thick undergrowth. This extensive morass has been, at a vast cost, traversed lengthwise by a canal, which connects New Lebanon, in North Carolina, with Norfolk in Virginia. Iron ores are found in the extreme southwestern part of the State consisting largely of red and brown hematites and pipe ore, from which is made charcoal iron of superior quality. In the immediate vicinity of the iron region vast fields of coal are found, the coal being remarkably pure and free from sulphur. A large portion of the great Kanawha coal basin is within the State. Limestone is also abundant. Large quantities of lead and zinc ores exist in Pulaski, Montgomery and other counties. There are three celebrated copper lodes in the southwestern part of the State. Gold, silver, nickel, mica, feldspar, asbestos, cobalt and antimony are also found. Timber of value is abundant, especially in the southwestern part, comprising poplar, cherry, walnut, oak, hickory, pine, hemlock and locust.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—Virginia is noted for the large number of remarkable natural wonders within its limits. Natural Bridge in Rockbridge county, 115 miles west of Richmond, is a wonder in magnitude and in the doubt that surrounds its foundation. The bridge spans a deep chasm through which Cedar Creek flows, a public road passes across it, from which there is one of the most interesting and picturesque views found in the country. The height of the bridge is 215 feet, width ninety feet, and the span 100 feet in length. It is one of the interesting features in the world's great museum of natural curiosities, and has often been styled the Eighth Wonder of the world. The Luray Caverns, in the vicinity of Luray, are marvelous beyond the Mammoth and other noted caves. It appears most probable that they were made by a powerful

stream that had underground flow into the valley, and that the gases peculiar to the waters of this region aided in the disintegration and excavation of the rock. Weir's Cave, seventeen miles northeast from Staunton, is deemed one of the most beautiful caverns in the world. Madison's Cave, a short distance from Weir's, somewhat resembles that curiosity. The Blowing Cave, which sends out a blast of cold air in summer and draws in air in winter, and the Great Saltpetre Cave, are situate about forty miles to the northeast of Weir's Cave. The Natural Tunnel seventy feet high, situate in Scott county, and the Hawk's Nest, a pillar 1,000 feet high.

Throughout the States of Virginia and West Virginia are distributed a large number of mineral springs, all more or less noted for their medicinal properties, and the beauty of their surroundings. Situated, as they

generally are, high up amid the Allegheny ranges, they enjoy the perfection of mountain atmosphere, and an abundance of forest shade. Among these "fountains of health" may be enumerated the Augusta Springs, in Augusta county, consisting of both alum and chalybeate waters; Bath Alum Springs, in Bath county; the Healing Springs, in Bath county, whose water corresponds very nearly in temperature to the Schlangenbad, of Nassau, being from 80° to 84° Fahrenheit, and are recommended as of the highest value in all ulcerous diseases; the Hot Springs, in Bath county, the temperature of which ranges at about 100° Fahrenheit, and are similar in remedial properties to those of the Healing Springs; Jordan's Rock Alum Springs, in Frederick county; the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, in Montgomery

county, the Rawley Springs, in Rockingham county, the waters of which are pronounced the best pure chalybeate in the State; the Rockbridge Alum Springs, in Rockbridge county; the Rockbridge Baths, in Rockbridge county; the Warm Springs, in Bath county; similar in character to the Hot and Healing Springs, and of about the same temperature; the Yellow Sulphur Springs, in Montgomery county.

Old Point Comfort, one of the most fashionable and popular watering places in the United States, is situated at the entrance of Hampton Roads and James River, twelve miles from Norfolk, and adjoining Fortress Monroe, the largest fortress in the United States; nine miles distant is Newport News, in a region full of historic interest. Virginia Beach is unsurpassed in its grandeur by anything in the South. The beach and surf are fine, and as there is no undertow, bathing is absolutely safe. This beach is reached from Norfolk by a forty-five minutes' rail ride.

INDUSTRIES.—Agriculture is the leading industry. No other State, with the exception of Kentucky, produces as much tobacco as Virginia; wheat, corn, oats, hay, and potatoes, and orchard fruits are the great staples. Great attention has been paid to dairy and stock farming. The



THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

mineral resources are vast; the mountains containing rich deposits of coal and iron, valuable marble, slate and stone quarries, with important salt springs. The leading manufactures are prepared tobacco and flour. There are numerous iron mills and furnaces, and a few cotton manufactories. The unlimited water power, with rich mineral deposits, must sooner or later make Virginia a great manufacturing State.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Previous to the civil war the State undertook to aid railroad construction, and in this way created a large funded debt; but the war interfered with the carrying out of proposed plans. In 1886 there were 2,689 miles of railroad line in operation. The capital stock of the companies at that date was \$96,055,075; the funded debt, \$100,832,545, and the total investment on account of railroads and equipment, \$236,245,336. Mileage 1891, 3,079.

CITIES.—*Richmond*, population 81,388, capital of the State, and seat of Henrico county, situated on the left bank of the lower falls of the James River, and at the head of navigation. The city is picturesquely situated on the Richmond and Shockoe Hills, with beautiful scenery surrounding. It contains the State capitol, a stately edifice in the center of an ornamented park of eight acres; also handsome State, county, and municipal buildings, penitentiary, three colleges, over sixty churches, extensive cotton and tobacco factories, large flouring mills, forges, furnaces and machine shops. It is the chief railroad, trade, manufacturing, and political center of the State. A canal around the falls gives a river navigation 200 miles above. Richmond was incorporated in 1742. In 1811 the burning of a theater destroyed the lives of seventy persons, including the Governor of the State. In June, 1861, it was selected as the Confederate capital, and from that period was the objective point of the Federal Army of the Potomac.

Norfolk, population 34,871, a port of entry, in Norfolk county, thirty-two miles from the ocean. It has a deep harbor, defended by Fort Calhoun and Fortress Monroe. The government navy yard, dry dock, and marine hospital are at Gosport. It is the third cotton port of the country and controls the largest foreign trade of any place in the State, contains the county buildings, several churches, schools, banks, etc.

Petersburg, population 2,280, in Dinwiddie county, on the south bank of the Appomattox River, twelve miles above its junction with the James. It is an important railroad center, and contains several cotton and woolen factories, forges, and numerous mills to which the falls in the river furnish extensive water power. Its chief export is tobacco. The Federal forces under Grant made unsuccessful assaults on the city June 15 and 16, 1864, and commenced its siege June 19. It was evacuated April 3, 1865, by the Confederates.

Lynchburg, population 19,709, in Campbell county, situated on the south bank of the James River, and on the James River and Kanawha Canal, ninety miles from Richmond. It is an important railroad center. The site of the city is picturesque and romantic in the extreme. Its chief industry is manufactured tobacco, it being in the center of the great tobacco region of the State. Vast fields of coal and iron are in the neighborhood. The public buildings are numerous and well built, and the residences very attractive.

Portsmouth, population 13,268, a port of entry, on the west bank of Elizabeth River, directly opposite Norfolk. It has fine railroad and water facilities, and exports large quantities of cotton, lumber, oak staves, pig iron and vegetables. Its leading manufactures are carriages, barrels, and railroad cars.

Alexandria, population 14,339, a port of entry, and seat of the county of same name, situated on the west bank of the Potomac, seven miles below Washington. It is accessible from the sea to the largest vessels, and has fine railroad and canal facilities. The city owing to these superior advantages is rapidly increasing its trade and advancing in wealth, and general prosperity. Its manufactures are largely cotton goods.

Other important, and rapidly advancing towns are Danville, population 10,305, in Pennsylvania county, the center of a large tobacco and agricultural region. Roanoke, 16,159. Staunton, population 6,921, noted for its fine educational institutions, and culture, and large local trade and

manufactures. Manchester, population 8,222, in Chesterfield county, situated on the south bank of the James, opposite Richmond, the seat of important manufactures. Charlottesville, population 5,560, in Albemarle county, an important railroad, trade and agricultural center, and the seat of the University of Virginia founded by Thomas Jefferson. Winchester, population 4,957, delightfully situated in the valley of the Shenandoah, thirty-two miles from Harper's Ferry, has manufactures of shoes, gloves, furniture, etc. During the civil war the city was the scene of frequent conflicts, and repeatedly occupied in turn by the Federal and Confederate forces. Fredericksburg, population 5,010, on the right bank of the Rappahannock, at the head of tide water, has extensive manufactures of tobacco and flour. On December 13, 1862, it was the scene of the Federal defeat under General Burnside, and the city was itself nearly destroyed.

WASHINGTON.

Area 69,180 Square Miles. Population (1890) 349,390.

Until 1840 Washington was comparatively an unknown wilderness. About this time missionaries and the Hudson Bay Company established the first settlement of white men. In 1853 a Territorial government was formed, which at that time embraced within its boundaries the present Territory of Idaho, and portions of Wyoming and Montana. Its present



GLACIERS OF MT. TACOMA.
(On Northern Pacific Railroad.)

boundaries were fixed in 1863. For a long time the United States and Great Britain each claimed that the San Juan Islands in Washington Sound were within their respective countries. During President Grant's administration it was agreed by the disputants to refer the subject to the Em-

peror of Germany, his decision in 1872 was in favor of the United States. Washington was created a State by Congress, February 20, 1889.

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The executive officers are a Governor, Lieut.-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction and a Commissioner of Public Lands, elected for four years. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 35 members and a House of Representatives of 70, elected for four and two years respectively. Pay of legislators \$5 per day and 10 cents mileage. The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief-Justice and four associates, salary of each \$3,000 annually; superior courts, a probate court in each county, and justices of the peace. Every male citizen 21 years of age is allowed to vote, provided he has resided within the county in which he offers his vote a certain prescribed time.

FINANCES.—Washington had \$535,590 debt on Nov. 1, 1890. Receipts, 1890, \$648,188; expenditures, \$627,928. Amount raised by taxation, 1890, \$290,292. Assessed value of property, 1890: Real, \$151,208,313; personal, \$35,325,265. Total, \$186,533,578.

EDUCATION.—The common school system is good, and is under the care of a Territorial Superintendent, with a superintendent for each county. The school age is from six to twenty-one years; number of pupils enrolled, 1888, 29,992, with a daily attendance of 21,604. Expenditures, \$305,365, a sum larger than that expended by either Delaware or Nevada. The State University is at Seattle. It was organized in 1872, and has an endowment of \$15,000, with an income from productive funds of \$2,000. The "Holy Angels" College, at Vancouver City, was organized in 1865.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the Territory is healthful and salubrious. There is but little snow and ice during the winter, and the summers are cool and delightful, the thermometer seldom reaching 90 degrees, while there is at all times a breeze from the sea. The mean annual temperature is about 50° Fahr. The average rainfall is about fifty inches.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Washington is bounded on the east by Idaho, south by Oregon, west by the Pacific Ocean and Gulf of Georgia, and north by the British Possessions. The greatest length of the Territory east and west is 340 miles; greatest breadth, 240 miles; area, 66,880 square miles; more than one-half of the Territory remains unsurveyed. Population by decades in 1860, was 11,594; 1870, 23,955; 1880, 175,000. It is estimated that exclusive of the water surface and mountains unfit for use or occupation, there are probably upward of 20,000,000 acres of forests, 15,000,000 of plains and prairies, and 15,000,000 bottom lands. It has a coast line of 245 miles.

The Cascade Mountains traverse the Territory north and south, the highest peak of which is Mount Ranier, 14,500 feet high, and there are several others little inferior to it. Of the coast range, Mount Olympus, 8,100 feet high, attains the greatest altitude. There are also the Blue Mountains in the southeast, which extend into the Territory from Oregon. Eastern Washington is an irregular, broken country, and the chief divisions of the western section are the Columbia and Puget Sound basins and the valley of the Chehalis. The Columbia River enters the Territory from British Columbia, traverses its whole breadth, constitutes about two-thirds of the southern boundary, and with its tributaries drains nearly its whole area. The Snake, Walla Walla, Spokane, Colville and Clarke's Fork are

its principal affluents. It is navigable throughout the Territory, and the Snake is navigable from the Idaho border to its junction with the Columbia. The deep indentation of Puget Sound, with Admiralty Inlet and Hood's Canal, furnishes many excellent harbors. The Straits of Fuca are an open sea, broad and deep enough for the commerce and navies of the world. Puget Sound has more than 1,500 miles of shore line, which for extent and depth, number and excellence of its harbors, safety of navigation and grandeur of scenery combined, is one of the most magnificent bodies of water in the world. Gold, silver, copper, lead, cinnabar, graphite and other minerals are found in the Territory. The yield of gold from the placer mines has decreased the past few years. Bituminous and anthracite coal are both mined. There are coal mines at Bellingham Bay, and also at Seattle.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—The scenery of the Columbia River noted under Oregon (q. v.) is in many places picturesque and even grand, flowing as it does through rocky mountain gorges and containing a number of cataracts and rapids. Of these the chief are the Cascades, where the river breaks through the Cascade mountain range; the Dalles, forty miles above;



TACOMA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Priest Rapids, 179 miles above the Dalles; Buckland Rapids, sixty-six miles further; and Kettle Falls, 274 miles above; the last having a perpendicular fall of fifteen feet. The rugged Cascade range of mountains present a panorama of indescribable beauty and sublimity, while the valleys and intervening landscape are exceedingly picturesque and charming. The principal seaside resorts are: *Ithaco*, on the north shore of Baker's Bay, near Fort Canby; has an excellent reputation for healthfulness and remarkable evenness of temperature. *Seaside*, two miles beyond, is rapidly growing in popularity. *Shoalwater Bay*, the campers' and hunters' paradise; it is the great resort for wild geese, swan, mallard and canvas-back duck, and other water fowl. *Ocean Park*, at the head of this bay, possesses rare attractions for health and pleasure seekers. *Puget Sound* is a lovely region famed for its beauty, and its agreeable and salubrious climate. *Medical Lake*, eight miles from Cheney, is a remarkable health resort.

INDUSTRIES.—Farming, stock raising, mining, lumbering and fishing are the chief industries. The Territory has about 25,000,000 acres of arable land, valuable mines of iron and coal, rich silver, lead and copper mines, immense stock ranges, great forests of fir, pine, cedar and other timber. The crops are wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, timothy, clover,

alfalfa, flax, hops, and the usual fruits and vegetables of temperate latitudes.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—There were 575 miles of railroad in 1886, and over 2,000 miles of navigable water courses. In 1866 there was a capital invested in railroads of \$1,976,000; funded debt, \$501,000, and total investment, \$2,105,753. Mileage 1891, 1,721.

CITIES.—*Seattle*, pop. 1890, 42,837, charmingly situated on Elliot Bay, is the largest city on Puget Sound. It has a well-sheltered harbor entirely free from obstructions, good anchorage, and water deep enough for the largest vessels to lie alongside the wharves. The city is connected with the coal fields at Newcastle and Cedar River by railroad, and it is the principal port on Puget Sound for the fleet of large passenger steamships in the Pacific coast trade. Steamboats run to all the Puget Sound ports. There is considerable wholesale and retail trade, and manufacturing, largely lumber.

Tacoma, pop. 1890, 36,006, situate on Commencement Bay, Puget Sound, is the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Pacific Division was completed to this point in 1873, and the Cascade Branch is now under construction. A railroad to the coal mines at South Prairie and Carbonado has been in operation for several years, and another line has lately been built to Seattle. The commercial and shipping interests, while yet in their infancy, are large and rapidly increasing in importance. It gives promise of becoming one of the largest and most influential on the Pacific Coast. The Northern Pacific has car shops and large coal bunkers here.

Walla Walla, population 7,500, seat of Walla Walla county, has an extensive trade and some manufactures, with fine water power, banks, fine

the Grand Coulee Country, and southward to Palouse River. There are lakes in the vicinity, whose waters possess medicinal properties, notably Medical Lake.

Other important and rising towns are North Yakima, population 2,700, has an extensive trade in the Yakima Valley. Sprague, population 1,800, is the headquarters of Idaho Division of Northern Pacific Railway, also location of the road's extensive machine shops and car works. Colfax, population 1,900, county seat of Whitman county, is the center of a large mercantile trade. New Castle, population 250, is a thriving coal mining and railroad town. Waitsburg, population 819, on the Touchet River, has good water power and manufactories.



WEST VIRGINIA.

Area 24,645 Square Miles. Population 1890, 762,794.

The western part of the old State of Virginia was largely settled from the north; they held few slaves, and had but little in common with the wealthy planters and large slave owners of the east and south. The ordi-



SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

public buildings, schools, churches, newspapers, U. S. District Land office, etc. It is the center of a fertile wheat and fruit-producing region.

Spokane Falls, population 19,920; this enterprising town is beautifully located on the Spokane River. The surrounding country is picturesque, and the falls of the river are very grand; they furnish constant water power of great value. This is one of the principal outfitting points for the Cœur d'Alene mines, and the point of departure for the Colville mines. The United States District Land office is located here.

Port Townsend, population 4,499, a port of entry for the Puget Sound district. It has a large trade in supplying ships, and manufacturing and commercial interests. *Dayton*, population 2,000, seat of Columbia county, on Touchet River, which affords excellent water power. The Blue Mountain lumber is brought by a flume. *Cheney*, population 921, seat of Spokane county, is an important trading point, situate in the midst of a good farming country, with abundance of timber. Its trade extends into

nance of secession passed by the Richmond convention was denounced by a meeting held at Clarksburg on April 22, 1861, and a call made for a convention to be held at Wheeling on May 13. This body, representing twenty-five counties, met and rejected the ordinance of secession, and on June 20, F. H. Pierpont was elected Governor by representatives of forty counties. The new government was inaugurated by authority of Congress on June 20, 1863, but in the meantime it had continued to exercise authority over that part of the State which was under the control of the Federal forces. Wheeling was the capital during the years 1863 to 1870, and 1875 to 1884, Charleston being the capital from 1870 to 1875 and from 1884 to the present time. An amended constitution was adopted in 1872.

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor is elected by the people for a term of four years, and receives a salary of \$2,700 per annum. His qualifications are not specified by the constitution. The succession to the chief magistrate is vested in: 1. The President of the Senate. 2. The Speaker

of the House. Other provisions are made for new election when three years of the term have not expired. The Legislature is composed of twenty-six Senators and sixty-five Representatives, the former elected for four years, the latter for two. Sessions are held biennially and limited to forty-five days unless extended by special vote. Legislators receive \$4 per day and ten cents mileage. The ballot is extended to every white male citizen (except minors, lunatics and felons) resident one year in the State and sixty days in the county.

JUDICIARY.—The judiciary is vested in a Supreme Court of Appeals consisting of four justices elected by the people for a term of twelve years, salary of each, \$2,350; of nine circuit courts and fifty-four county courts.

FINANCES.—Financially the State is in a prosperous condition; aside from the old Virginia debt existing at the time of separation, which it is claimed should not be more than \$1,500,000, there is no State debt. State receipts, 1890, \$1,206,414. Expenditures, \$1,040,542. Amount of taxable property as assessed, 1890: Real, \$121,212,385; personal, \$48,725,222; railroad, \$17,237,766; total, \$187,165,373. Rate of State tax, 35 cents on each \$100. Amount raised by taxation year ending Oct. 1, 1890,

of 24,645 square miles. Population by decades, in 1790 was 55,873; 1800, 78,592; 1810, 105,469; 1820, 136,768; 1830, 176,924; 1840, 224,537; 1850, 302,313; 1860, 376,688; 1870, 442,014; 1880, 618,457. Electoral votes, 5.

Much of the State is mountainous and hilly, being traversed by several parallel ridges of the Appalachian Mountains, such as the Cheat, Laurel, Greenbrier, Canaan, Cowpasture, Flat Top, Rich, Briery, Gauley, Birch, Sewell and Meadow Mountains, which are generally fertile to the top and well wooded. The country slopes west to the valley of the Ohio, and excepting the Potomac, which forms a part of the boundary between the State and Maryland, and its affluents, the rivers of West Virginia are tributary to the Ohio. The most important of these flowing directly into that river are the Big Sandy, Guyandotte, Great Kanawha, Little Kanawha and the Monongahela, all of which are navigable, and large government appropriations have been made for the improvement of several of them. The slackwater navigation of the Kanawha and Monongahela is of much service to the commerce of the State, and by means of the Ohio the Southern and Southwestern cities can be reached. A large portion of the State is still densely covered with valuable forests of oak, walnut, poplar, ash, hemlock, locust, chestnut and other timber trees. Coal and iron ores

exist in inexhaustible quantities. The several coal measures, five of which are sufficiently thick to be worked advantageously, have a combined depth of almost 1,000 feet. Coal of excellent quality is mined extensively in the Kanawha and Monongahela Valleys, and along the Ohio River. Some cannel coal is found. The iron ore is of superior quality, and in time the iron industry of the State must be very great, the proximity of the iron and coal mines and the presence of the other requisites for smelting, insuring the manufacture of iron at small expense. Petroleum wells are numerous along the Ohio River. Salt is also an important product. Copper, lead, nickel, zinc and alum exist.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—The scenery of the mountain regions is charmingly picturesque and often of great



HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VIRGINIA.

\$928,436, of which \$171,358 was from license tax, \$60,332 railroad tax, and \$694,746 from property tax. A capitation tax of \$1 is levied for school purposes.

EDUCATION.—Free schools are provided for, but the constitution prohibits the education of white and colored children in the same schools. In 1888 there were 189,251 pupils enrolled in the public schools, with an average daily attendance of 122,020. The expenditures same year were \$1,252,704. The West Virginia University, which is the outgrowth of the Agricultural College provided for by Congress, is at Morgantown. There are several colleges and other institutes of higher education, including a number of seminaries for women.

CLIMATE.—The climate is very healthy, and the temperature is not subject to extreme changes. The mean annual temperature is about 52° Fahrenheit.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—West Virginia is bounded east by Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, south by the latter State, west by Kentucky and northwest by Ohio. The greatest length of the State north and south is about 240 miles; greatest breadth 160 miles, and contains an area

grandeur. Down the Kanawha Valley, which extends from the Ohio to Kanawha Falls, the eye is constantly greeted by scenes of picturesque grandeur. At the site of the falls, the river tumbles over a ledge of rocks, twenty feet high, that extends the entire width of the stream. Above the Kanawha Falls the mountains close in upon New River, forming a gap which contracts to a cañon, and the cañon becomes a mere defile. The mountains are high, steep and rugged, but in a remarkable manner they are enriched by a thick growth of forest trees, which seem to take root in every crack between the rocks and flourish where it would appear that nothing could subsist. The falls of New River are almost a counterpart of the Kanawha Falls, and are as great in width and volume of stream. The Greenbrier River, at different points, has many forms of loveliness, and offers some of the finest sport in the way of fishing that can be found in any of the mountain streams. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reaches some of the most charming points in the State. Harper's Ferry, at the junction of the Shenandoah with the Potomac, situated in the mountain defiles of the Blue Ridge at the base of the charming Shenandoah Valley, possesses great historic interest, and

magnificent scenery. Martinsburg in Berkeley county, Romney in Hampshire, the Cheat River and mountains in Northern West Virginia, are famous for picturesque beauties. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad places within the reach of the traveler the sublime and majestic scenery of the Great Kanawha and other western valleys of the State. The mineral springs of the State are if anything more noted than those of



CHEAT RIVER, WEST VIRGINIA.
(On Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.)

Virginia. The Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier county are among the best known in the United States, very much resembling the celebrated cold sulphur waters of Neuendorf in Electoral Hesse. They are the "Mecca" of all Virginia tourists and the resort of the gay and fashionable—located in a charming valley near the summit of the Greenbrier Mountains, surrounded by scenery unsurpassed. The Berkeley Springs in Morgan county, the Capon Springs in Hampshire county and the Sweet Springs in Monroe county, are noted for their medicinal virtues and the beauty of their surroundings.

INDUSTRIES.—Agriculture is the leading industry; the principal farm products are wheat, rye, corn, oats, buckwheat, flax, wool, hay, tobacco and potatoes. The manufactures are largely of lumber and tobacco products, salt, lime, refined oil, carriages and woolen goods. Mining is receiving considerable attention.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The total mileage of railroads in the State in 1886 was 1,025, representing a total capital of \$15,377,672, a funded debt of \$7,346,500 and a total investment for railroad and equipment of \$23,907,821. Mileage 1891, 1,325.

CITIES.—*Wheeling*, population 35,013, the metropolis and a port of entry, and seat of Ohio county, situate on the left bank of the Ohio River and on both sides of Wheeling Creek, ninety-two miles by river below Pittsburgh. It is the most important railroad and manufacturing center of the State. The city is built at the foot of bold and precipitous hills, which contain inexhaustible quantities of bituminous coal. It is connected with Bellaire, Ohio, by a wire suspension bridge 1,010 feet in length. The great National road here crosses the Ohio, contributing greatly to its increase and prosperity, which is still more secured by its advantageous position on the Ohio. There are upward of twenty-five churches, a fine courthouse, custom house, opera house, a college for women, several academies, extensive blast furnaces, iron foundries, manufactories of nails, glassware, paper, leather, flour, woolen goods, steam engines, etc. It is the capital of the State.

Parkersburg, population 8,408, seat of Wood county, situate at the confluence of the Ohio and Little Kanawha Rivers, on a plateau 100 feet

above the river. A magnificent railroad bridge, costing \$1,000,000, spans the Ohio at this point. It is the center of a large agricultural and petroleum district. It has large oil refineries, acid and carriage factories, flouring and saw mills. Its public buildings are of a substantial character. Salt is among its mineral products. Regular lines of steamers connect all points above and below the city.

Martinsburg, population 7,205 seat of Berkeley county, situate about eighteen miles northwest of Harper's Ferry; is an important railroad and agricultural center and a flourishing town, with a large mercantile trade and extensive manufacturing interests, chief of which are furniture and carriages, planing and flour mills and distilleries.

Charleston, population 6,734, the capital for a time of the State and seat of Kanawha county, situate at the confluence of the Elk and Great Kanawha Rivers. It is in a region productive of timber, coal, iron and salt, and is an important railroad and shipping point. Coal is found in abundance in the neighborhood. There are several salt springs near the city producing the third largest amount in the country. The city contains fine public buildings of the State and county. It is noted for its fine schools, healthful climate and picturesque surroundings, and has large mercantile and manufacturing interests.

Other flourishing towns, each controlling considerable mercantile and manufacturing industries, are Grafton, population 3,182, seat of Taylor county, an important railroad center; Huntington, 10,108, in Cabell county, on the Ohio River just below the mouth of the Guyandotte is the western terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the seat of Marshall college and a State Normal school; Keyser, 2,800, capital of Mineral county, in a rich mineral district; Clarksburg, 3,000, seat of Harrison, a railroad center; Wellsburg, 3,002, in Brooke; Benwood, 3,000, on Ohio River, opposite Bellaire, Ohio, noted for its manufactures; Charlestown, 2,500, seat of Jefferson county, famous as the place where John Brown was hung; Piedmont, 3,500, in Mineral, has coal and iron interests; St. Albans, 1,500, in Kanawha; Shepherdstown, 1,442, in Jefferson, situated in a fine agricultural region, and Buckhannon, 1,338, in Upshur county.



WISCONSIN.

Area 54,450 Square Miles. Population 1890, 1,686,880.

The first settlement was made by the French at Green Bay, in 1669. In the year 1836 the Territory of Wisconsin was formed out of lands then embraced within the Territory of Michigan. All the existing States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and a great part of the Territory of Dakota, were included in Wisconsin Territory until 1838. The first Territorial government was organized at Mineral Point, in July, 1836. In 1846 Congress passed an enabling act for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, and in 1848 a constitution was adopted, and the State admitted into the Union under act of Congress of May 29, 1848. The Constitution has since been amended at various times, but the original organic law is still in force. The State derives its name from its chief river, and that from the French word *ouiscoussin* from *ouest*, or flowing westward. It is nicknamed the "Badger State."

OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Governor of the State is elected by the people for a term of two years, and receives a salary of \$5,000 per annum; he must be a citizen of the State and a qualified elector of the State. His succession is vested in: 1. The Lieutenant-Governor. 2. The Secretary of State. The Legislature is composed of 33 Senators and 100 Representatives, the former elected for four years, the latter for two years.

Sessions are held biennially and are unlimited in term. Legislators are paid \$500 a year and ten cents mileage. Suffrage is extended to all male citizens of the United States of full age, who have resided one year in the State. Convicts, bribers, betterers and duelists are excluded from voting.

JUDICIARY.—The judicial authority is vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and justices of the peace. The supreme court consists of one chief-justice and four associate justices, who are elected by the people for a term of ten years, and receive an annual salary of \$5,000. It has appellate jurisdiction only, and general power of review of all action of the inferior courts, and in no case that comes before it is a jury called. There are twelve judicial districts, in each of which a circuit judge is chosen by the electors of the district for six years. These have general original jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, and appellate jurisdiction over all inferior courts. They are held twice a year in each county. Courts of probate are held in each county, and justices' courts in all towns.

FINANCES.—Amount of State debt, Oct. 1, 1890: Funded, \$2,251,000, interest 7 per cent, but as it is all converted into certificates of indebtedness to the several trust funds the State is practically free from debt.

State receipts 1890, \$2,195,716.13. State expenditures, \$2,121,363.73. Amount raised by taxation, 1890, \$1,012,867.05. Tax levied on individual property by the State is almost nominal, most of the revenue being raised from licenses, railroads and other corporations. Amount of taxable property as assessed for 1890, Real, \$467,527,974; personal, \$112,311,568; total, \$579,839,542. Rate of State tax, $1\frac{1}{8}$ of a mill on the dollar, or $11\frac{1}{4}$ cents on \$100.

EDUCATION.—Much attention has been given to the establishment of a good school system, and the educational advantages of Wisconsin compare favorably with those of much older States. Large land donations were made by Congress, and, under the State law, the permanent school fund receives a large sum annually. The school age is from four to twenty years. In 1888 there were 332,721 pupils enrolled in the public schools, with an average daily attendance of 210,000; expenditures, \$3,490,100. There are ten colleges and universities in the State. The Wisconsin University, a State institution, is located at Madison; Lawrence University, at Appleton; Galesville University, at Galesville; the Northwestern University, at Watertown; Beloit College, at Beloit; St. John's College, at Prairie du Chien; Ripon College, at Ripon; Pio Nono College, at St. Francis, and the College of our Lady of the Sacred Heart, at Watertown. There are also female colleges at Milwaukee, Fox Lake and at other towns. The normal schools are at Whitewater, Platteville, River Falls and Oshkosh.

CLIMATE.—Although Wisconsin is far north, the extreme heat and cold are tempered by the great lakes, by which the State is bounded on the north and east. The mean annual temperature of the southern section is 46° Fahr. Much snow falls in the northern section, and the winters throughout the State have only moderate changes of temperature. The

autumns are the most delightful season of the year, the summers being short and hot. The climate is generally healthful and invigorating. The annual quantity of rain and melted snow averages about 32 inches.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Wisconsin is bounded on the north by Lake Superior and the State of Michigan, east by Lake Michigan, south by Illinois and west by Iowa and Minnesota. Its greatest length from north to south is 300 miles, and greatest breadth 260 miles, and contains an area of 54,450 square miles. Population by decades in 1840, was 30,945; 1850, 305,391; 1860, 775,081; 1870, 1,054,670; 1880, 1,315,497. Males, 680,069. Females, 635,428. Native, 910,072. Foreign, 405,425. Electoral votes, 11.

The surface of the State for the most part is a great plain, varied only by the cliffs bordering the rivers and lakes, and elevated from 600 feet to 1500 feet above the ocean. The highest lands are those along the sources of the tributaries of Lake Superior, which, near the Montreal River, are 1,700 to 1,800 feet above the sea, gradually diminishing westward to about 1100 feet at the west line of the State. From this great watershed the land slopes rapidly toward the lake, and more gradually toward the south to the lower Wisconsin River, whence there is another slope to the south, drained

mostly by the waters of Rock River and its tributaries. In the southwest part of the State are elevations called "mounds" of considerable height. There are Blue mound, in Dane county, which is 1,700 feet; Platte mound, in Grant county, 1,281 feet; and Sinsinawa, also in Grant county, which is 1,169 feet above the sea. The rivers which discharge their waters into Lake Superior are the Montreal, Bad River, Bois Brûlé, and St. Louis. They are all short, and have a descent of about 800 feet in a length of 30 or 40 miles. The Menominee, Peshtigo,



MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Cut taken from Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway Guide.

Oconto, Pensaukee, and Fox or Neenah Rivers run into Green Bay. The last named is an important stream, rising in Green Lake or Columbia county, and flowing so near the Wisconsin River that a short canal at Portage City connects the two, and makes navigation possible between Green Bay and the Mississippi. Other rivers are the Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, and Milwaukee, which are tributaries of Lake Michigan. The Mississippi, as stated above, forms a part of the western boundary of the State, and receives within the State the St. Croix, Chippewa, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Black, and Wisconsin Rivers (the latter is 600 miles long and navigable for boats to Portage City), as well as several smaller streams. The coast-line is about 120 miles on Lake Superior, and 200 miles along Lake Michigan. Besides the great lakes, Superior and Michigan, the whole State is studded with beautiful lakes of more or less size. Lake Michigan is the widest opposite Milwaukee, namely, 88 miles. Its narrowest width is about 50 miles. Its surface is about 600 feet above the sea-level; its length is about 335 miles; its depth is variously estimated from 900 to 1,000 feet; its area about 20,000 square miles. It incloses a few islands, the largest of which is about 15 miles long. It is one of the five Great Laurentian lakes, whose waters reach the sea through Niagara River and the St. Lawrence River. Winnebago

Lake is 30 miles long (measured on a line drawn north and south); greatest width, 11 miles, and has an area of 220 square miles. Green Bay is nearly 100 miles long; width, from 10 to 20 miles; mean depth, 500 feet; surface 578 feet above the level of the sea. The large mineral resources of the State have not as yet been utilized to the largest extent. Iron, copper, lead and zinc are all found. There are some extensive lead mines in the counties of Grant, Lafayette, and Iowa. Copper ores are found in Crawford and Iowa counties, and large quantities of iron ore in Jackson, Ashland, Sauk, and Dodge counties. Limestone and sandstone are abundant. The northern part of the State is about wholly covered with immense forests that furnish many millions of feet of pine and hemlock lumber annually.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—Wisconsin is noted for its natural beauty, its gently rolling prairies, with beautiful lakes and rivers. Of the curiosities are earthworks in the forms of men and animals; ancient fortifications; Devil's Lake of 600 acres, on the summit of a mound 300 feet high;

hotels, beautiful scenery, fine fishing, boating and drives. Waukesha is noted for its mineral springs, the number and quality of its fine hotels and pleasant drives. Kilbourn City, picturesquely situated at the Dells of the Wisconsin, is much frequented by lovers of natural scenery. The four lakes which surround Madison, the capital; the weird beauty of Devil's Lake, which in the mystery of its origin rivals Lake Tahoe, for here in a tremendous gorge 400 feet deep, hemmed in on all sides by frowning rocks of prodigious size, piled up in every conceivable form, nestles one of the loveliest sheets of water in the world. Lake Geneva is a charming sheet of water, navigated by magnificent steamers and sailing craft. Lakes Como, Elkhart, Cedar, Pewaukee, Green, Fox, Okauchee, de Ne Vue, Beaver, North, Pelican, Eagle, and others of lesser note, are famous for their exceeding beauty.

INDUSTRIES.—Wisconsin is one of the leading grain-producing States of the Northwest. Corn, wheat, hay, oats, barley, potatoes, and tobacco are the more important crops. At one time hops were cultivated exten-



EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN, (ON CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, & OMAHA RAILROAD).

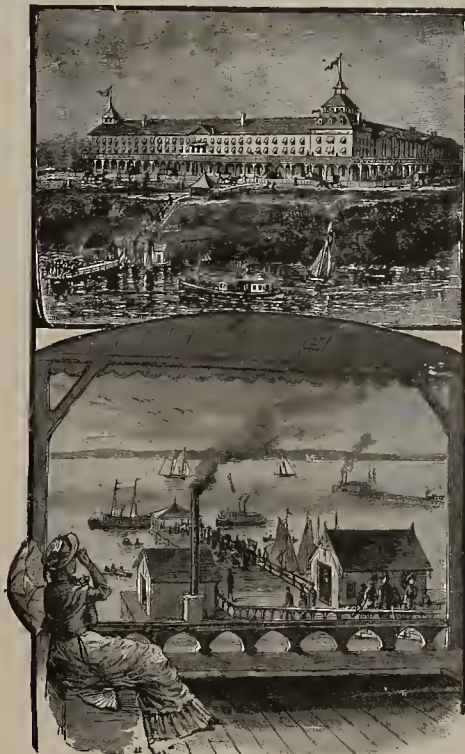
the precipitous shores of Lake Pepin rising to 500 feet, 200 feet being a perpendicular wall of magnesian limestone; the high and rocky bluffs of the Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers. The notable falls and rapids in the upper Wisconsin, the Grandfather Bull Falls a short distance below Wausau; the falls of Bad River, and also of the Montreal in the region of Ashland; the falls of the St. Louis, 320 feet in 16 miles; the beautiful rapids and falls of the Menominee, 134 feet in one and a half miles. Apostle Islands near Ashland, consists of 22 beautiful islands having an elevation of from 40 to 60 feet above the waters of Lake Superior; in their vicinity are many historical attractions, remains of old settlements, forts and Indian villages. Many of the lakes of Wisconsin have become noted as summer watering-places. These lakes are from five to thirty miles in extent, with high, picturesque banks, and as a rule, deep water. From these many rivers take their rise, a number having beautiful cascades or rapids, and flowing through narrow, rocky gorges, or "dells," the scenery of which has become famous. Oconomowoc is situated on Lakes Labelle and Fowler, and is within convenient drive of no less than 40 lakes. Its attractions are good

sively, but they have been neglected of late years, while the growth of flax is increasing from year to year. Much attention is also given to dairy products. Live stock is largely raised. In the production of wool and cheese the State ranks high. The products of the flouring mills are very large, and the manufacture of lumber and mining of iron are important interests. The State has made rapid progress in the development of other manufacturing interests, including cotton goods, and pig and manufactured iron. The large lakes afford great natural highways for commerce.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The first railroad ever made in the State was constructed in 1850, and was twenty miles long, since which, railroad mileage has increased rapidly. The number of miles in 1886 was 4,289 and the capital stock of the companies amounted at that date, to \$90,363,361, and the funded debt to \$135,735,500, total investment for roads and equipment, \$236,245,336. Mileage 1891, 5,553.

CITIES.—*Milwaukee*, population 1880, 115,587; 1890, 204,468, chief city and port of the State, and seat of Milwaukee county, delightfully situ-

ated on the west shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Milwaukee River, ninety miles north of Chicago. In extent of marine commerce the city ranks among the first in the United States. Its harbor is six miles long and three miles wide. It is a wheat and lumber market of the first importance, and has extensive manufactures, the river furnishing abundant water power. The business part of the city is in its center near the rivers. The more elevated sections east and west are occupied by residences. The business houses are large, the public edifices are commodious. The city contains nearly 100 churches, and as many public and private schools, a number of academies, four orphan asylums, two hospitals, a college for women, a Franciscan college, and Capuchin monastery, art gallery, public library, and several large financial institutions. It is the terminus of several extensive railway lines; a national asylum for invalid soldiers is located here. Its leading manufactures are iron, flour,



HOTEL AND DOCK, ASHLAND.

leather, beer, and pork packing. The city has a very large German population, and many Scandinavians and Bohemians. It was incorporated as a city in 1846.

Oshkosh, population 22,836, seat of Winnebago county, situated on both sides of the Fox River, at its entrance to Lake Winnebago, an important railroad, manufacturing, and trade center, and an extensive lumber market. The city is handsomely laid out, has many fine business and private houses, and commodious public buildings. There are upward of twenty churches, numerous good schools, hotels, an opera house, several saw, planing, and grist mills, machine and boiler shops, shipyards, breweries, and manufactures of furniture, agricultural tools, sashes, doors, matches, shingles, etc. In 1875 the city suffered from a disastrous fire which destroyed 100 stores and 200 residences.

La Crosse, population 25,090, seat of La Crosse county, situated on the left bank of the Mississippi River, just below the mouth of the La Crosse. It is an important railroad center, contains the usual county

buildings, churches, schools, public halls, banks, newspapers, etc. There are manufactories of agricultural implements, engines, boilers, iron foundries, extensive lumber mills and breweries, and it has a large grain and lumber shipping trade.

Eau Claire, population 17,415, seat of the county of the same name, situate at the junction of Eau Claire and Chippewa Rivers, and at the head of steamboat navigation of the latter. It is the chief commercial and railroad point in Northwest Wisconsin, and the outlet of the great Chippewa lumber region, and has good water power from both rivers, with opportunities for the safe stowage of large quantities of logs. The mills here cut and ship 300,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

Racine, population 21,014, capital of the county of same name, delightfully situate on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Root River, which forms an excellent harbor. Its lake commerce is considerable, but manufactures are the chief source of wealth. Among the articles produced are agricultural machines, wagons, silverware, trunks, boots and shoes. There are also factories, furnaces, shipyards, besides a large and ever increasing mercantile trade.

Madison, population 13,426, the State capital, and seat of Dane county, is charmingly situate on an isthmus between two lakes, Monona and Mendota, and overlooking Lakes Kegonsa and Waubesa. The State capitol, whose glittering white marble dome is a conspicuous object for many miles, is situated in a beautiful park of fourteen acres shaded by forest trees. The State University is located on a hill 125 feet above the lake, one mile distant; the site also of the Washburn Observatory and the University Experimental Farm. It has excellent public school libraries, etc. It is a favorite summer resort and highly recommended as a palliative in diseases of the lungs. The immediate locality was known to the Indians as the Country of the Four Lakes, and the river which connects them together, now known as the Yahara, was to the Indians the Goosh-ké-hawn or River of the Four Lakes. Two Indian (Winnebago) villages formerly stood on the site of the present city, but the ground was purchased from the Nations in 1825, when they relinquished all claim to lands east of the Mississippi River.

Fond du Lac, population 12,024, seat of the county and at the mouth of the river of the same name, at the southern extremity of Lake Winnebago. It has important railroads, large and increasing manufacturing and mercantile interests, contains extensive manufactories of lumber, flour, machinery, paper, carriages, engines, etc. The supply of water is from artesian wells, of which there are more than 1,000. The city has a delightful situation and has the advantage of a semi-resort by reason of the excellent fishing and boating for which Lake Winnebago is noted.

Sheboygan, population 16,359, a port of entry and capital of the county of same name, situated on Lake Michigan at the mouth of Sheboygan River, 52 miles north of Milwaukee. It has a commodious harbor, with large mills at Sheboygan Falls, 6 miles above, and has a large export trade in lumber and grain. The Granite Rock Mineral Spring is here.

Appleton, population 11,869, capital of Outagamie county, situated on the Grand Chute of the Fox River. By means of a series of dams, the Fox River is everywhere navigable for steamboats, and with the aid of a canal at Portage City, connecting the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, is the route of the Green Bay and Mississippi Company. The city is a place of enterprise and rapid growth. It is the site of Lawrence University. Its chief object of interest is its large water power, used for extensive manufactures, among them being flour, paper, woolen mills, carriage factories, tanneries, foundries, machine shops and agricultural implements. A mineral spring is located here.

Janesville, population 10,835, seat of Rock county, 70 miles southwest of Milwaukee. The city has excellent water power owing to its situation on both sides of the Rock River. It contains a courthouse, a high school and numerous schools, the State Institute for the blind, several churches, extensive flour-mills, large cotton and woolen factories, machine shops, foundries, manufactories of agricultural machines, boots and shoes, carriages, etc. It is also noted for its extensive horse breeding and trotting.

Wausau, population 9,253, capital of Marathon, situated on the Wis-

consin River, is the center of an extensive lumber and general trade, and rapidly increasing in wealth and population.

Watertown, population 8,755, in Jefferson county on Rock River, the center of a rich agricultural region, has large water power used by various mills and manufactories.

Chippewa Falls, population 8,670, capital of Chippewa county, situated on the river of the same name, is an important railroad center, having large manufacturing and lumber interest.

Marquette, population 11,523, a port of entry on Green Bay, a flourishing town with large lumber and manufacturing interests, and has considerable export trade.

Stevens Point, population 7,888, seat of Portage county, on the Wisconsin River, is an important railroad center, has large local trade, and exports great quantities of lumber.

Green Bay, population 9,069, seat of Brown county, situated on Green Bay at the mouth of the Fox River, has considerable lake commerce and largely interested in the export of iron and lumber.

Manitowoc, population 7,525, capital of the county of the same name, situated on Lake Michigan at the mouth of Manitowoc River; has large industrial interests consisting of extensive flouring mills, ship building, export and manufacture of lumber.

Beloit, population 6,276, in Rock county on the river of same name, is noted for its educational institutions, and the culture of its inhabitants; has large and increasing manufacturing and trade interests.



SCENE ON LARAMIE PLAINS, WYOMING.

Kenosha, population 6,529, situated at the mouth of Kenosha River, in the county of the same name; has a delightful situation and attractive environs; containing many fine churches, good schools, handsome residences and various manufactories.

Other flourishing towns and important centers of trade are: Portage, population 5,140, seat of Columbia, situated on Wisconsin River; a canal connects the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers at this point; Neenah, population 5,076, in Winnebago; Hudson, population 2,382, seat of St. Croix, on the river of the same name, has large lumber and other trade; Ashland, population 16,000, a port on Lake Superior, and seat of Ashland county, and a noted summer resort; Menomonie, population 5,485, seat of Dunn; Oconto, population 5,221, a great mart and manufactory of pine lumber, situated on Green Bay, Lake Michigan, is the seat of Oconto; White Water, population 4,359, in Walworth; Waukesha, population 6,313, a popular watering place, and the seat of Waukesha; Oconomowoc, population 2,660, a famous summer resort, in the lake region of Waukesha county.

WYOMING.

Area 97,575 Square Miles. Population 1890, 60,705.

The Territory of Wyoming was organized, under the act approved July 25, 1868, from the southwest portion of Dakota, together with small sections from Idaho and Utah. The first settlements within its limits were made in 1867, during the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, and the Territorial organization was completed on May 10, 1869. The

first Territorial Legislature convened at Cheyenne, October 12, 1869. This first assembly conferred upon women the right to vote, under exactly the same privileges and restrictions that apply to men. An unsuccessful effort was made to repeal this enactment in 1871, since which time no effort whatever has been made to disturb it. It derives its name from an Indian term, meaning "Large plains."

STATE ORGANIZED.—A constitution having been ratified by the people Nov. 5, 1889, Wyoming was admitted into the Union July 10, 1890. The legislative assembly consists of a Senate of 16 members, and a House of Representatives of 33 members, each elected for two years. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court of three justices, selected by the people every four years; and district courts presided over by judges chosen by the people; probate courts; and justices of the peace. Women may sit upon juries, and are eligible to public offices. Electoral vote, 3.

FINANCES.—Wyoming has \$320,000 debt. Treasury receipts, 1890, \$213,155.13; expenditures, \$164,622.96. Amount raised by taxation, year ending Sept. 30, 1890, \$205,603.83. Taxable property, real and personal, year 1890, \$24,292,175.50; railroad, \$6,372,722.41. Rate of State tax, year ending Sept. 30, 1890, 41 cents on \$100.

EDUCATION.—Public schools are provided free to all from 7 to 21 years of age, and the school system, modeled after those of the East, promises to be of the best.

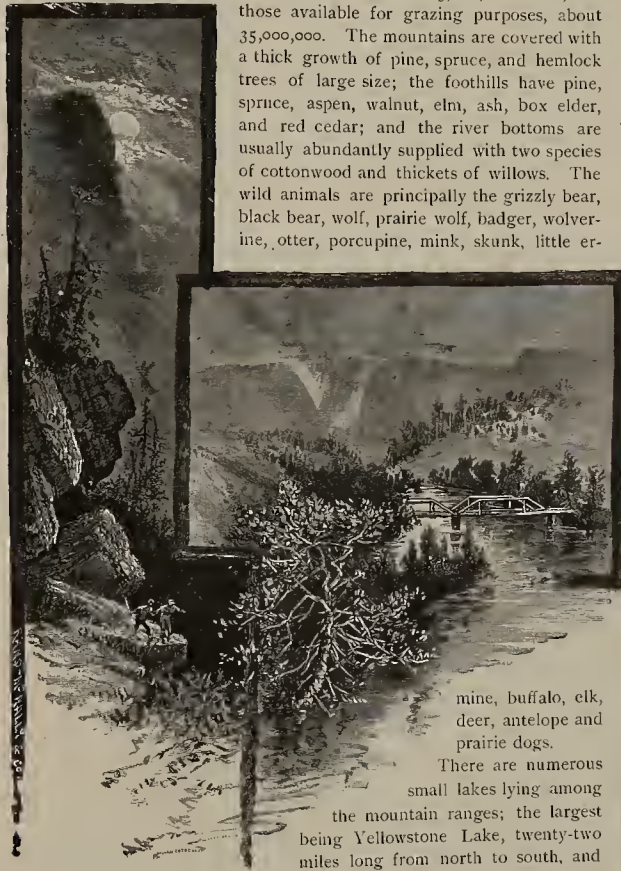
CLIMATE.—The climate is severe in the mountainous regions, but mild and salubrious in the sheltered valleys; the air is pure and bracing, and the rainfall light, not exceeding fifteen inches per annum, and in some parts even less. The mean temperature at Cheyenne (6,058 feet above the sea) for the year is 43.6° Fahr.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Wyoming is bounded by Montana on the north, by Dakota and Nebraska on the east, by Colorado and Utah on the south, and by Utah, Idaho and Montana on the west. It has a length east and west of about

350 miles, and breadth of about 275 miles, and forms an almost perfect quadrangle, with an area of 97,575 square miles, or about 62,640,000 acres, of which only one seventh is surveyed into sections and but 42,638 are improved. Population, census of 1880: males 14,152; females, 6,637; native, 14,939; foreign, 5,850; White, 19,437; Colored, 1,352, including 914 Chinese, and 140 Indians who have no tribal relations. About 1,250 Shoshone and 900 Bannock Indians occupy a reservation of 1,520,000 acres in the western part of the Territory. The surface is elevated and mountainous, the main chain of the Rocky Mountains extending across the Territory from southeast to northwest and forming what is known as "the divide." The principal ranges are the Wind River in the northwest, Big Horn north of the center, Laramie in the east, Bishop west of the main chain, and the Rattlesnake Hills and Sweetwater Mountains in the central portion on the Sweetwater River. The Black Hills lie partly in this Territory and partly in Dakota. The Big Horn, Tongue and Powder Rivers flow north and join the Yellowstone in Montana; the Green River and its affluents drain the southwest, and the Little Missouri the northeast; while the North Platte, rising in Colorado, receives the Medicine Bow, Laramie and Sweetwater Rivers in Wyoming and enters Nebraska from the southeast, where there are some smaller streams of little importance. The elevated plains are overlaid with tertiary sands, gravel, and drift, with occasional extensive deposits of lignite or brown coal. These coal beds contain from 50 to 54 per cent. of fixed carbon, and are extensively worked. Gold is found and mined in the Sweetwater region, and also in the Black Hills, and in two or three other ranges in small quantities. Extensive iron deposits are known to exist, but have not yet

been developed; and there are profitable mines of copper, lead, and gypsum. The arable lands, it is believed, embrace 5,000,000 acres, and those available for grazing purposes, about 35,000,000. The mountains are covered with a thick growth of pine, spruce, and hemlock trees of large size; the foothills have pine, spruce, aspen, walnut, elm, ash, box elder, and red cedar; and the river bottoms are usually abundantly supplied with two species of cottonwood and thickets of willows. The wild animals are principally the grizzly bear, black bear, wolf, prairie wolf, badger, wolverine, otter, porcupine, mink, skunk, little er-



YELLOWSTONE RIVER IN THE PARK

mine, buffalo, elk, deer, antelope and prairie dogs.

There are numerous small lakes lying among

the mountain ranges; the largest being Yellowstone Lake, twenty-two miles long from north to south, and from ten to fifteen wide, and has been sounded at the depth of 300 feet. To

the south of Yellowstone Lake are three lesser lakes, Shoshone, Lewis, Madison, and other small ones, the former being about five miles long and three miles wide. Some ten miles south of Yellowstone Lake lies Heart Lake, which is one of the sources of Snake River, and nearly as large as Lewis Lake. In the Snake River Valley is Jackson's Lake, near by are Leigh's and Jenney's Lakes.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—The mountain and lake region of the Territory present some of the most magnificent scenery in the world. One of the most interesting of the natural features of Wyoming and those which have most attracted the attention of travelers are found in the extreme northwest corner in the section known as the Yellowstone National Park, a map of which is shown in our Atlas. This wonderful park lies in three Territories, the greater part being located in Wyoming, the remainder in Montana and Idaho. It has a length of sixty-five miles north and south by fifty-five miles in width and an area of 3,575 square miles. No part of it is less than 6,000 feet above the sea, and the snow covered mountains that hem in the valleys on every side rise to a height of 12,000 feet. It was established as a park region by the national government March 1, 1872, and it contains many geysers, thousands of hot springs, outnumbering those of all the rest of the world together, myriads of waterfalls, lakes, cañons, mud volcanoes, high mountains, vast forests, several varieties of game, and is the source of some of the largest rivers in

North America. The cataract of the Yellowstone, at the head of a gorge fifty miles in length and from 1,000 to 5,000 feet in depth, is 150 feet wide and 350 in height. The descent of the river in this remarkable cañon is 3,000 feet. The geysers or boiling springs are situated near the Firehole River, the middle fork of the Madison, which forms one of the three principal sources of the Missouri. There are several hundred of these springs. They are impregnated chiefly with lime, and with silica. The heights attained by the eruptions of the principal geysers in the Yellowstone Park are, in feet, as follows: Fountain, 30 to 60; Architectural, 60 to 80; Old Faithful, 100 to 150; Giantess (Langford 1870), 250, measured by Norton in 1872, 100; Bee Hive, 100 to 219; Castle 50 to 93, when measured by Dunraven in 1874, 250; Grand, 173 to 200; Turban, 200; Grant, 140; Grotto, 25 to 90. Iron, sulphur, and soda springs occur more or less abundantly in all the mountain ranges, such as the Laramie, Big Horn, Shoshone, Teton, Wind River, Bear River, Medicine Bow, and Sierra Madre ranges. Their very abundance causes them to be little observed. The mineral springs range from extremely hot to extremely cold. The Shoshone Basin is the most noted locality for mud springs; at Death Lake there are as many as 400 of them; a famous medicinal hot spring is located two miles west of Fort Washakie on the Shoshone Reservation.

INDUSTRIES.—Stock raising is the chief industry. More than one-half of the acreage of the State is grazing land. Extensive coal beds are found in the Green River region, and productive gold mines. Nearly all of the precious, superior and baser metals are found, and among the rare metals tin and cinnabar. Petroleum is found in many parts. Granite, sandstone, marble, limestone, slate, etc., abound in great quantities. The agricultural industry is dependent largely upon irrigation.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—Mileage of railroad lines in the Territory, 616. Capital stock 1886, \$14,268,000, funded debt \$14,931,000. Total investment, \$29,578,957. Mileage 1891, 961.

CITIES.—*Cheyenne*, population 11,690, the capital of the State and Laramie county, situated on Crow Creek. It is the most important railroad and chief shipping point in Wyoming, connected by railroad or stage with all points. Its chief industry is stock raising. The city contains several churches, fine schools, and business buildings.

Laramie, population 6,395, seat of Albany county, situate on Laramie River. The industries are stockraising and mining; contains car and machine shops, rolling mills, territorial penitentiary, and a United States land office. There are churches of various denominations, and select and private schools.

Rawlins, population 2,250, an enterprising town and seat of Carbon county, is situate in a rich coal mining district. The town is supplied with artesian well water. It has also an opera house, expensive county buildings, stores, residences, etc.

Evanston, population 1,000, seat of Uinta county, near the southwest corner of the Territory. It is the end of a division of the Union Pacific, and has extensive machine shops. It contains the county buildings, churches, schoolhouses, etc. About one dozen coal mines are being worked at Almy, distant three miles. A United States land office is here.

Douglas, population 120, in Albany county, on Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, is a new and enterprising town. Lusk, population 500, on Cheyenne & Northwestern railway, is well situated for trade.

Other important and growing towns in the Territory, are: Rock Springs, population 3,377, in Sweetwater county, noted as the locality of the Chinese massacre, which occurred in 1885; Green River City, 1,000, a trading point for stockmen, miners and others, and the seat of Sweetwater county; Buffalo, 1,000, situate on Clear Creek, near Ft. McKinney, at the eastern base of the Big Horn Mountains. It is the seat of Johnson county and is surrounded by fine scenery and the best grazing and agricultural districts in Wyoming; Fort Laramie, 23, at the confluence of the Big Laramie with the Platte, in Laramie county; Carbon, 1,500, in county of same name, picturesquely situate at the eastern base of the Medicine Bow Mountains, a station on Wyoming Division Union Pacific Railroad.

MEXICO.

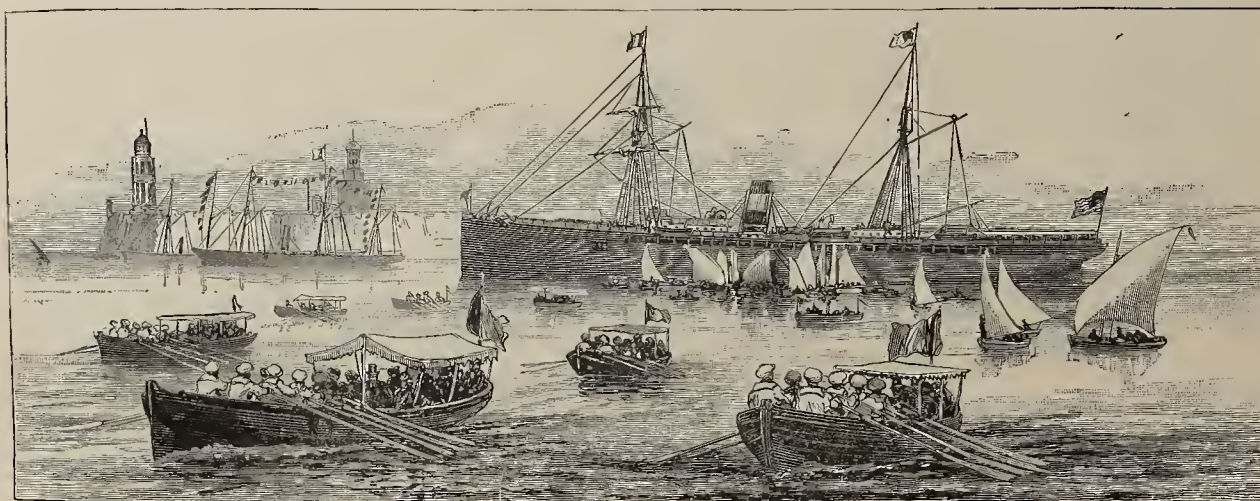
RULER.—General Porfirio Diaz, installed President of the Republic, as successor of General Manuel Gonzales, Dec. 1, 1884. The administration is carried on, under the direction of the President, by a Council of six Secretaries of State, heads of the Departments of Justice, Finance, the Interior, War and Navy, Foreign Affairs, and Public Works.

CONSTITUTION, ETC.—The present constitution of Mexico bears date Feb. 5, 1857, with subsequent modifications, down to Oct. 3, 1882. By its terms Mexico is declared a Federative Republic, divided into States, nineteen at the outset, but at present twenty-seven in number, with one Territory and the Federal District, each of which has a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the supreme government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate, and the executive in a President. Representatives, 227 in 1883, elected by the suffrage of all respect-

complished on June 23, 1886. The present debt is \$210,394,288. The Maximilian loans are unrecognized; they amount to about \$200,000,000. The real property of Mexico, exclusive of mines, ports, rivers and other valuable property is valued at \$3,549,060,000; of this about \$240,000,000 belong to the nation. The government's estimate for 1887 of expenditure was \$31,800,000. Its revenue \$31,735,936. Its revenue is largely derived from custom duties. Over one-third of the total expenditures is allotted to the army.

ARMY AND NAVY.—Mexico has an army, according to official statement, of 3,700 officers and 160,963 men (131,523 infantry, 25,790 dragoons, 3,650 artillerymen) on the war footing; on the peace footing there are not more than 30,000 men, including special corps. There is a fleet of two unarmoured gun vessels, each of 450 tons and 600 horse power, and armed with two twenty pounders; and three small gunboats.

COMMERCE.—The shipping of Mexico consists of 1,270 vessels, which includes small vessels engaged in the coasting trade. The chief imports



BAY OF VERA CRUZ, MEXICO.

able male adults, at the rate of one member for 40,000 inhabitants, hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are to be twenty-five years of age, and a resident in the State. The Senate consists of fifty-six members, two for each State, of at least thirty years of age, who are returned in the same manner as the deputies. The members of both Houses receive annual salaries of \$3,000. The President is elected by electors popularly chosen in a general election, and holds office for four years.

RELIGION.—The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, but the church and State are independent of each other, and by law there is toleration of all other religions. There are sixty-two Protestant churches with over 20,000 adherents. No ecclesiastical body can acquire landed property.

EDUCATION.—Primary education has been declared compulsory, but the law is not strictly enforced. Schools are supported partly by the central, partly by the State governments, and partly by beneficent societies. In the year 1884 there were in Mexico 8,986 public elementary schools, with nearly 500,000 pupils, and 138 for superior and professional education, with an attendance of 17,200. The amount spent by government on education in 1884 was \$3,400,000.

FINANCES.—In 1885 Mexico was financially embarrassed, and compelled to compromise with its bondholders, which was successfully ac-

complished on June 23, 1886. The present debt is \$210,394,288. The Maximilian loans are unrecognized; they amount to about \$200,000,000. The real property of Mexico, exclusive of mines, ports, rivers and other valuable property is valued at \$3,549,060,000; of this about \$240,000,000 belong to the nation. The government's estimate for 1887 of expenditure was \$31,800,000. Its revenue \$31,735,936. Its revenue is largely derived from custom duties. Over one-third of the total expenditures is allotted to the army.

CLIMATE.—The climate is hot and pestilential along the narrow coast, but mild and healthful in the high interior. In going from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, one may, within a few hours, experience nearly every gradation of climate and find the productions peculiar to each zone. There are but two seasons; the rainy, and the dry.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Mexico is situated in the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situated between 15°—32° north latitude and 87°—117° west longitude, and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world, but from various causes her resources have never been fairly developed. It comprehends an area of 743,948 square miles. Vera Cruz, Campeche, and Tampico are the chief seaports on the Gulf of Mexico, Mazatlan and Guaymas on the Pacific. The surface consists of an elevated plateau, commencing at a few miles from the coasts, and containing several volcanic summits, of which, Citlaltepeli and Popocatepetl, rise to 17,859 and 17,784 feet above the sea. The rivers are short and excepting the Rio Colorado and Rio Grande, not navigable

above tide water. The lakes are small and unimportant. Lake Tezcuco, the largest, is navigable. The soil, which is generally fertile, produces bananas, pineapples, oranges, peaches, apricots, mamey, grapes, olives, and all the fruit, cereals, and vegetables of Southern Europe. The medicinal plants are also very numerous; sarsaparilla, jalap, ipecacuanha, co-paiba, dragon's blood, vanilla, the agave or Mexican aloe, and various spices; the mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees, also abound. The country is rich in minerals. The products include gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, tin, quicksilver, alum, and many precious stones.

POPULATION.—The official statement of 1884 shows a population in Mexico of 10,460,703; of this number 20 per cent. are of pure, or nearly pure white race, 43 per cent. native, or mixed race, and the remainder of Indian race. Distinctions of race are abolished by the constitution. Emigration to Mexico is rapidly increasing; in 1882, 11,000 immigrants entered the port of Vera Cruz, mostly Italians and Spaniards; but it has been stated that there are many difficulties placed in the way of successful colonization, and that a large proportion of immigrants in recent years have left the country.

HISTORY.—The history of ancient Mexico exhibits two distinct and widely differing periods, the former of which, that of Toltecs, appears to



THE CATHEDRAL, MEXICO.

have begun in the seventh and ended in the twelfth century, while the second, that of the Aztecs, begun in the year 1200 and may be said to have been closed by the conquest of Cortez in 1519, for although the race has maintained occupation of Mexican territory, its existence as a nation ceased with the Spanish domination. The origin and primitive seats of the Toltecs are shrouded in mystery. They evidently came from the north, from some undefined locality designated by them as Tullan, and from whence they brought to the valley of Mexico the first elements of civilization. Their laws and usages stamp them as a people of mild and peaceful instincts, industrious, active, and enterprising. They cultivated land, made roads, erected colossal monuments, built temples and cities. They knew how to fuse metals, cut and polish stone, fabricate earthenware, and weave various fabrics. They employed hieroglyphics for the record of events, were acquainted with the causes of the eclipses, and measured time by a solar year. The causes or manner of the departure of the Toltecs from Mexico are unknown. The Aztecs like the Toltecs, came from the north and after wandering from place to place, founded in 1325 the city of Tenochtitlan, or Mexico. On the arrival of the Spaniards their empire was found to extend from ocean to ocean. Their government was an elective empire, the sovereign being selected from the brothers of the deceased prince, or in default of them from his nephews; their laws were

severe, but justice was administered in open courts, the proceedings of which were perpetuated by means of picture written records. Early in the sixteenth century, Cortez, a Spanish adventurer, invaded the country, seized the native king, Montezuma, and after a short, but fierce conflict made Mexico a dependency of Spain. For three hundred years, Spanish viceroys, or governors, oppressed and plundered the country, with the utmost barbarity. In 1821 incited by Hidalgo, a priest, the people threw off the Spanish yoke. Mexico, soon after, became a republic. Ever since, however, the country has been distracted by wars and revolutions, brought about by the schemes of rival military leaders. In 1846 war broke out between Mexico and the United States, because of a dispute about Texas. In 1861, Maximilian, supported by the French government, invaded Mexico, and proclaimed himself Emperor. His conquest was short lived, for he and several of his followers were executed. In 1866 the empire was overthrown and the Emperor shot; war, revolution and counter revolution has since been the lot of Mexico. The present government of Mexico has given great attention to the building of railroads, whereby the several States may be brought into nearer fellowship, and in opening up the mining and agricultural regions, and also establishing a closer commercial relation with foreign powers, all of which indicates a more hopeful future for the republic.

INDUSTRIES.—Agriculture, stockraising and mining form the chief industries. The principal agricultural products are sugar, cocoa, coffee, barley, Indian corn, wheat, pulse, cotton, tobacco, potatoes. The value of the farms and other agricultural property, including cocoa and palm-gardens, has been estimated at \$600,000,000. There are 479 square leagues of forest, valued at \$34,000,000. Mountain land is estimated to cover 18,134 square leagues, and uncultivated land 4,822 square leagues. The average total yearly value of all agricultural products is about \$200,000,000. Large numbers of cattle are reared in Mexico for the United States. In 1883, in Northern Mexico alone, in an area of 300,000 square miles, there were 1,500,000 cattle, 2,500,000 goats, 1,000,000 horses and 1,000,000 sheep. In the whole of Mexico, in 1883, there were 20,574 ranches, valued at \$515,000,000. There were in Mexico in 1882, 97 cotton and woolen factories, representing a total capital of about \$10,000,000; the number of workmen employed was 12,846. The amount of cotton grown in the country, in 1879, has been estimated at 50,000,000 pounds, and the quantity imported from the United States in that year was 9,898,000 pounds, and in 1881, 13,336,186 pounds. The number of mining enterprises in the country is 324, employing 102,240 men. The value of the silver produced in 1882 was \$24,719,360. There are 11 mints in the Republic, coining on an average \$25,000,000 annually. The richest of all the mines now worked are those of Real del Monte and Pachuca, situated about sixty miles from the City of Mexico, and belonging to an Anglo-Mexican company.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Great progress has recently been made in the building of railroads, but owing to the unsettled condition of the government, all kinds of industry are depressed. An efficient railway system, connected with that of the United States, will powerfully assist in developing the vast resources of this rich country. Mexico had 3,570 miles of railway open for traffic in the end of 1885, besides 92 miles of city or suburban lines, and over 5,000 miles of projected lines. When completed the Mexican National line will place the capital at a distance from New York of only 3,092 miles. The total length of telegraph lines, in 1886, was 12,700 English miles, with 460 offices; of which 7,500 miles and 327 offices belong to the Federal government. The postoffice carried 19,788,657 letters, newspapers, etc., in the year 1882-'83. At the end of June, 1883, there were 892 postoffices in the Republic.

CITIES.—Mexico, population 300,000, the capital, metropolis and federal district of the Republic; is situated on an extensive plateau at an elevation of nearly 7,500 feet above sea level, in a picturesque valley surrounded by high mountains, and including five lakes within its area, and contains 1,700 square miles, two and one-half miles from Lake Tezcoco. It is justly entitled by reason of its population, intelligence, culture, beautiful location, historical, political and commer-

cial pre-eminence, to its reputation as one of the celebrated cities of the world. There are schools of jurisprudence, medicine, agriculture, engineering, academy of fine arts, several theaters, hotels and many fine public buildings, among which are the National Palace and the City Hall. The great cathedral and many of the churches are grand in proportions and architectural and artistic effects. The trade of Mexico is chiefly a transit trade, although it has a few manufactures. Transportation is chiefly by mules to Vera Cruz and other ports. The suburbs are attractive and easily reached.

Leon, population 120,000, capital of Guanajuato, 100 miles northwest of Mexico. It is the chief manufacturing city of Mexico, and produces cotton and woolen goods, saddlery, hats, cloth, boots, shoes and cutlery and has an extensive commerce. It is situated in a rich agricultural region.

Guadalajara, population 90,000, capital of the State of same name, is one of the handsomest towns in Mexico. It is noted for its extensive manufactures of cotton, earthenware and leather goods. The city contains the government buildings, a cathedral, a mint, a college and several inferior seminaries.

Zacatecas, population 75,000, capital of the State of the same name, is of great commercial importance. It is situated in the windings of a deep valley between high hills. It is built over a vein of silver, which has been deeply explored. The coinage of the mint here located is exceeded only by that of the City of Mexico. Its cathedral is a marvel of stone carving, and many of the residences are elegant. There is also a college and a gunpowder mill.

Puebla, population 76,800, capital of State of same name, seventy-six miles east, southeast from the City of Mexico. It stands upon an elevated plateau 7,381 feet above the sea. It has considerable manufactures, numerous educational and benevolent institutions. In the vicinity are Orizaba, Popocatepetl and other lofty mountains. *Guanajuato*, population 63,000, is the center of an extensive silver mining region and capital of the State of the same name. It is irregularly built on an extremely uneven district of hill and valley, and contains many fine buildings. *San Luis Potosi*, population 35,000, is a considerable manufacturing, mercantile and railroad center. *Queretaro*, population 50,000, delightfully situated on an elevated plain. It is noted for its manufactures and contains the largest cotton spinning mill in Mexico. The Emperor Maximilian, after a long and gallant defence, was overpowered by the Republicans and by order of a court-martial was shot June 19, 1867, at this place. *Vera Cruz*, population 37,000, the principal seaport on the eastern coast, and an important city. It is composed of a motley collection from many nations. It has no harbor, but only an open roadstead. The drainage of the city is bad and the climate unhealthy. *Jalapa*, population 35,000, has a delightful and healthful situation and is a favorite resort of the invalids of the coast. It is connected by rail with Vera Cruz. *Monterey*, population 45,000, is the most noted winter resort for invalids and tourists in the Republic, situate on an elevated plateau 1,800 feet above sea level; the famous Thermal Springs, whose healing waters have been the resort of invalids from time immemorial, are situated here. The environments of the city are also remarkably beautiful, unique and sublime. The city has six plazas, all surrounded with fruits and flowers of the richest fragrance. Its gardens, baths, ancient churches and unique architecture, with great mountains which environ the town, present a scene of art, beauty, magnifi-

cence and sublimity unequalled by any spot in Mexico. *Aguas Calientes*, population 40,000, justly reputed one of the most attractive places of the Republic, takes its name from the hot springs in which the region abounds. It is favorably situated for trade, as the great road from Mexico to Sonora and Durango is here crossed by that from San Luis Potosi to Guadalajara. Among its industries is the manufacture of woolen cloth. *Lagos*, population 40,000, a manufacturing city, is noted for its fine churches and extensive manufactures and for the deposits of iron ore in the vicinity. It is to be an important railroad center. *Durango*, population 35,000, the capital of the State of that name, is a handsome city located in a great silver and iron district. It has a large and growing trade with the adjoining States and many manufactures. *Fresnillo*, population 20,000; in the neighborhood are silver and copper mines which are among the most productive in the Republic. *Celaya*, population 30,000, is an important manufacturing town and noted for its extensive and prosperous cotton and



OLD AQUEDUCT, NEAR ORIZABA, MEXICO.

woolen mills. *Chihuahua*, population 20,000, capital of the State of the same name. It is a well built and handsome city. It is situated in a rich mineral region and has considerable trade with the United States. The patriot Hidalgo was executed at this place July 30, 1811. Its cathedral, so famous for architectural beauty, was built with the proceeds of a special tax on the product of the Santa Eulalia silver mine, situated about fifteen miles south of the city. There is a handsome plaza and an aqueduct of some 220 years' standing. *Mazatlan*, population 20,000, a seaport on the Pacific coast, enjoys considerable trade with California, Europe and South American ports. Its harbor though much exposed from the southwest, is the most important on the Mexican coast. *Acapulco*, population 10,000, a seaport on the Pacific, has the best harbor belonging to Mexico, but has a very unhealthy site. Its exports are cochineal, indigo, cocoa, wool and skins.

Other important cities are Merida, Aguascalientes, San Juan del Rio, Silao, Paso del Norte, Laredo and Tampico.



CENTRAL AMERICA.

Originally comprising one State, known, while in possession of the Spanish Crown, as the Kingdom of Guatemala, but now divided into five independent Republics, viz., Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua (including, since the treaty of 28th January, 1860, the Mosquito territory), and Costa Rica, besides the Territory of Balize, or British Honduras, situate upon the east side of the Peninsula of Yucatan. It comprises the southern part of the continent of North America; and the total area is calculated in round numbers at 175,865 square miles, with a population of 2,900,000, about a quarter of whom are whites, Creoles of European parentage, the remainder Indians and Mestizoes of mixed descent. From the year 1525, when the country was conquered by Don Pedro de Alvarado, one of the companions of Cortez, to 1821, it remained subject to Spain, but in September of that year it effected its independence. A federal government was established, which, after some years of civil war,

under the President, by the heads of six departments, of Foreign Affairs, of Interior, of Public Works, of War, of Finance, and of Public Instruction.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situate in north latitude from $13^{\circ} 40'$ to $17^{\circ} 40'$, and in west longitude from $88^{\circ} 15'$ to $92^{\circ} 30'$, and comprises an area of 46,774 square miles, and a population in 1884 of 1,278,311. The Republic is divided into twenty-two departments, and is traversed from west to east by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent. The country is well watered by numerous rivers. The climate is hot and unhealthy near the coast, but more temperate and salubrious in the higher regions. The sum spent on education in 1883 was \$337,235, at which time there were 844 primary, and forty-eight night schools, besides five high schools and

fifty-three private and special schools. The army consists nominally of 2,180 men. There is besides a militia of 33,000 men. There are 112 miles of railway open, and one of about 225 miles, connecting Guatemala with St. Thomas in the Gulf of Honduras, is in course of construction. Nearly 3,000 miles of telegraph wires are in working order. There are 129 postoffices in the Republic. The principal exports are coffee, cochineal, indigo, sugar, mahogany, sarsaparilla, tobacco, and fruits. The crop of coffee, 1884, exceeded 42,000,000 lbs., but that of cochineal was almost a failure.

FINANCES. — The revenue in 1884 was \$7,785,000; expenditures, \$7,490,000; public debt, stated to be \$8,203,060; total exports 1884, \$3,726,240; imports \$2,030,100.

The chief city and capital is *New Guatemala*, population 59,939. It is situated on an elevated and rich plateau, engaged largely in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits. *Old Guatemala*, population 20,000, the former capital, was at one time the principal city. It was destroyed in 1541, and again in 1773 by earthquake and fire. Many of its ancient buildings, more particularly a cathedral and a palace, remain entire.

Other chief towns are: Champerico, Retalhulen, Santo Tomas, Gualhos, Dolores, Lico, Escuintla, Atitlan, Sotola and Guista.

COSTA RICA.

The Republic of Costa Rica, an independent State since the year 1821, and forming part from 1824 to 1839 of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a constitution first promulgated in 1859, but modified very frequently since that date. Practically there was no constitution between 1870 and 1882. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Representatives, one Representative to every 10,000 inhabitants, chosen in electoral assemblies, the members of which are returned by the suffrage of all who are able to live "respectably." The members of



THE CITY OF DURANGO, MEXICO.

was upset in 1839, and the five confederated States above named proclaimed their absolute independence of each other. It possesses mines of gold, silver, copper, zinc, as well as other valuable mineral products, with various marbles and other stone; but the real wealth of the country consists in the vegetable productions, woods, cotton, coffee, sugar, cochineal, indigo, cocoa, sarsaparilla, tobacco, etc. The climate of Central America is similar to that of Southern Mexico. It is generally hot and unhealthy near the coast, temperate and salubrious in the elevated portions.

GUATEMALA.

The republic of Guatemala, established on April 17, 1839, after having formed part, for eighteen years, of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a constitution proclaimed Oct., 2, 1859, and modified Dec. 11, 1879. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a National Assembly elected for six years by universal suffrage. The executive is vested in a President, also elected for six years. The Acting President since April, 1885, has been General Manuel Barillos, elected President March 15, 1886, for four years. The administration is carried on

the Chamber are elected for the term of four years, one-half retiring every two years. The executive authority is in the hands of a President, elected in the same manner as the Congress for the term of four years. General Don Bernado Soto, succeeded, on death of previous President, March 12, 1885, and was elected May, 1886. The administration is carried on under the President, by four ministers, viz.: Of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Worship, of Commerce and Finance, and of War and Marine. Costa Rica has an army of 500 men and 3,500 militia.

Costa Rica is the most southern State of Central America. It extends across the Isthmus, between $8^{\circ} 17'$ to $11^{\circ} 10'$ north latitude, and from $82^{\circ} 30'$ to $85^{\circ} 45'$ west longitude, contains an area of 23,200 English square miles, and a population estimated in 1885, at about 213,785. Fully one-third of the inhabitants are Indians or aborigines. The revenue is drawn mainly from customs, and the spirit and tobacco monopolies. For the year 1887 it was estimated at \$2,707,614. The expenditures \$2,629,971, the chief items being, debt \$502,592, and war \$359,504. The chief products and export are coffee, sugar, maize, cocoa, sarsaparilla, dye woods, hides, cedar wood, and fruits. The country is rich in minerals, but for want of capital and skilled labor the mines are almost unworked. The imports are dry goods, hardware, and provisions from the United States, Germany, and England. The total value of exports in 1885 was \$3,297,000; total imports \$3,661,000. Costa Rica had an outstanding debt, Jan. 1, 1886, of \$13,436,500, and accumulated interest \$10,597,560. The foreign debt has however, been converted into a total amount of \$10,000,000 at 5 per cent. from Jan. 1, 1888, special arrangements being made for the payment of interest up to that date. An official report for 1886 states that there are 384 national schools with a total of 17,154 pupils. A railway from Limon, on the Atlantic, to Puntarenas, on the Pacific, is being constructed, but only ninety-six miles have been completed. There are 450 miles of telegraph lines with thirty-four telegraph stations.

The capital and chief city is *San Jose*, population 25,000, situated on the river Carthago; it stands on an elevated tableland 4,500 feet above sea level, contains a number of important institutions, including a university, and carries on an active trade. Its port, and the chief one of the Republic, is *Punta Arenas*, situate on the Gulf of Nicoya, sixty miles west.

Other cities of note are, Carthago, Alajuela, Eredia, Estrella and Esparsa.

HONDURAS.

The Republic of Honduras, established Nov. 5, 1838, before the dissolution of the Confederation of Central America in 1839, is governed under a charter proclaimed in November, 1865, greatly modified by the new constitution of Nov. 1, 1880. It gives the legislative power to a Congress of Deputies composed of thirty-seven members. The executive authority rests with a President, nominated and elected by popular vote, for four years. The administration of the Republic is carried on by a Council of six ministers, to whom are intrusted the departments of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Public Works, War, Finance, Public Instruction, and Justice. General Don Luis Bogran was elected President Nov. 9, 1883, in succession to Don Marco Aurelio Soto, who resigned from ill health.

There have been no regular elections of Presidents in recent years, and none served the full term of office. The predecessor of Don Crecencio Gomez, Don Ponciano Leiva, succeeded Don Celeo Arias, elected 1872, who fled from the capital and was driven from power in February, 1874, in consequence of an invasion of the Republic by the troops of San Salvador. The same troops deposed, in a preceding invasion, May, 1872, General Medina, predecessor of Don Celeo Arias, elected President in 1870. The active army consists of 830 men with 31,500 militia.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in north latitude between $13^{\circ} 10'$ and 16° , and west longitude between $83^{\circ} 10'$ and $88^{\circ} 40'$, containing 46,400 square miles, including a small portion of the Mosquito Territory, and the Bay Islands in the Gulf of Honduras. The population is about 458,000, mostly of aboriginal blood. It has a coast line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, but only about forty miles on the Gulf of

Fonseca, on the Pacific side; the country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. There are several colleges, 573 schools with over 20,000 scholars in Honduras. The finances of the Republic are in great disorder, owing largely to prolonged civil strife, and war with neighboring States. The estimated revenue for the year ending July 31, 1887, is \$994,780 and expenditure \$996,160. The foreign debt Jan. 1, 1887, was \$26,993,150. No interest has been paid since 1872, and its accumulation has reached the amount of over \$31,350,000. The exports in 1882, the latest attainable statistics, was \$2,265,650; the imports \$1,806,965. The products are mahogany, fruit, cattle, cotton, sugar, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, India rubber, cedar, fustic, rose and lima wood. Its mineral wealth is great, and is receiving the attention of foreign capitalists. The only railroad runs from Puerto Cortes to San Pedro, thirty-seven miles. There are 1,800 miles of telegraph with sixty-three offices. In 1884 there were thirty-three postoffices.

The capital and principal city is *Tegucigalpa*, population 12,000, situated near the center of the State on a tableland 3,426 feet above sea level. In the vicinity are gold, silver and copper mines. Other towns of importance are *Truxillo*, the chief port of the Republic; San Pedro, Puerto Cortes, Cormayagua and Choluteca.

NICARAGUA.

The constitution of the republic of Nicaragua was proclaimed on August 19, 1858. It vests the legislative power in a Congress of two Houses, the upper, called the Senate, comprising ten members, and the lower, called the House of Representatives, eleven members. Both branches of the legislature are elected by universal suffrage, the members of the House of Representatives for the term of four, and those of the Senate for the term of six years. The executive power is with a President elected for four years.

Señor Carazo was elected President of the Republic December, 1886, succeeding Dr. Don Adam Cardenas.

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of the four departments of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction, and War and Marine.

Nicaragua is the largest state of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between $10^{\circ} 45'$ — 15° N. lat. and $83^{\circ} 11'$ — $87^{\circ} 38'$ W. long., containing an area of 49,500 square miles, containing a large portion, geographically; of the Mosquito Territory. It is traversed by two ranges of mountains, the west, which follows the coast from 10 to 20 miles from the Pacific ocean, and the east, which runs nearly parallel to it, and sends off several spurs toward the Caribbean Sea. The principal rivers are the Rio Coco, the Escondido, and the San Juan, all of which flow into the Caribbean Sea. Its east coast is called the Mosquito Coast. Nicaragua Lake, a sheet of fresh water 110 miles long by 30 to 50 broad, is wholly within the Republic. Its elevation above the Pacific is but little over 200 feet; it is connected with the Caribbean Sea by the San Juan River. It has a population, probably, of 300,000, of whom about 20,000 are whites, 2,000 negroes, the rest Indians and mixed blood. In 1886, there were 93 miles of railway open, and 34 more constructing, with 1,300 miles of telegraph, with 45 stations, which connects with the Pacific cable from Mexico to Peru.

The commerce of the Republic is small, the imports in 1883 amounting to \$1,855,058, and the exports to \$2,461,970. The total debt is estimated at about \$2,300,000. The revenue is derived largely from governmental monopolies on spirits, tobacco, and gunpowder. In 1885, the total revenue was \$1,801,727, and expenditures \$1,816,520. Education is advancing. There are about 200 schools and 10,000 pupils. The army consists of 703 men, of whom 397 are police, and 9,600 militia.

There are few towns, and the chief occupation of the inhabitants is the rearing of cattle, carried on in a rude fashion. The old capital of the republic is the city of *Leon*, ten miles from the Pacific, surrounded by five active volcanoes, and partly in ruins; its population is 25,000. At present the seat of government is the town of *Managua*, situated on the southern

border of the great lake of the same name, with about 12,000 inhabitants. The capital is provisional, being built on the slope of an active volcano, and liable therefore to instant destruction.

SAN SALVADOR.

The Republic of San Salvador, an independent state since 1853, when it dissolved its federative union with Honduras and Nicaragua, is governed nominally under a constitution proclaimed in March, 1864, and modified in February, 1880, and December, 1883. The constitution vests the legislative power in a Congress of two Houses, the Senate, in the proportion of one member to 30,000 inhabitants, and the House of Representatives in the proportion of one member to 15,000 inhabitants. The election is by suffrage of married men, or of unmarried who can read and write and have the means of living. The Senate is chosen for three years (one-third being renewed each year), and the Representatives for one year. The executive is in the hands of a President whose tenure of office is limited to four years. General Carlos Ezeta was appointed President provisionally in 1890; elected for a full period in 1891. The regular election of the President has in recent years been constantly superseded by "pronunciamientos" and military nominations. The administrative affairs of the Republic are carried on under the President, by a ministry of four members, having charge of the Departments of the Interior, War and Finance, Foreign Affairs, and Public Instruction. The army of the Republic numbers 1,200 men, with 25,000 militia.

San Salvador, the smallest, though in point of population the second, of the Central American Republics, extends along the Pacific coast for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles. It contains an area of about 7,235 English square miles, and a population in 1885 of 634,210. The principal exports are indigo, coffee, tobacco, sugar, balsam (known as balsam of Peru), rice, hides, cedar, and fustic. Its mineral resources are not great, but rich veins of silver are found in Tabanco, also iron mines near Santa Anna. The only river of importance is the Lempa. Earthquakes are frequent.

FINANCES.—The revenue is largely derived from customs and excise, and was in 1884 \$4,067,201, and expenditures \$4,057,146. The Republic has no foreign debt. The internal consolidated debt in 1884 was \$1,575,292, and a floating debt of \$3,046,197.

The native population, more inclined to civilized pursuits than that of any neighboring State, is largely engaged in agriculture, as well as various branches of manufacture, and in recent years the working of iron mines has been undertaken. The capital of the Republic is the city of San Salvador, founded in 1528, with 13,274 inhabitants. The city was repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, the last time on April 16, 1854, when it was overwhelmed by almost total ruin, in consequence of which most of the inhabitants erected new dwellings on a neighboring site, at present called Nueva San Salvador. The new capital again was partly destroyed in 1873 by a series of earthquakes and eruptions, and suffered again severely in 1879. The capital is connected by a good road with the port of La Libertad, fifteen miles distant, the principal harbor of the republic. In 1882 a railway connecting the port of Acajutla with the inland town of Armenia was opened, and is being extended to Santa Anna (38 miles). There are 1,259 miles of telegraph in operation and construction, with sixty-eight stations. In 1883 there were transmitted 151,526 messages.

BALIZE, OR BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras.—This colony comprises about 7,562 square miles of territory in Central America, extending from 18° 29' 5" to 15° 53' 55" N. latitude, and from 89° 9' 22" to 88° 10' W. longitude. It abuts on the Atlantic, and is bounded on the North by Yucatan and Mexico, on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and

so-called "pine ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level along the coast line, and swampy, and generally flat for about ten to twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 feet to 4,000 feet high succeed each other to the western boundary. The soil is exceedingly rich, and sugar canes have ratooned for twenty years without much deterioration. The best description of cocoa trees grows wild in the bush. The census (1881) gives the population at 27,452. Males, 14,106; females, 13,346. The public revenue in 1884 amounted to \$259,330; the public expenditures \$267,925. The value of imports, same year, was \$1,187,940; exports, \$1,587,245.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, viz., mahogany and logwood, but there are many other excellent furniture woods. There are some sugar estates thriving well, and a large coffee plantation has been started. Fruits are being rapidly and extensively grown, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage, and there is reason to believe that gold and other minerals will be found. In 1884 the export of mahogany was 7,527,879 cubic feet, and of logwood 15,302 tons. The fruit crop is considerable. The transit trade with neighboring republics is considerable. India rubber, sarsaparilla, coffee, and other tropical products pass through the ports of the colony.

Belize is the capital and chief town, and is also the depot for British goods for Central America. It has a varying population of 8,000 to 15,000.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Republic of San Domingo, founded in 1844, is governed under a constitution bearing date Nov. 18, 1844, re-proclaimed, with changes, Nov. 14, 1865 (after a revolution which expelled the troops of Spain, who held possession of the country for the two previous years), and again in 1879, 1886, and 1881. By the terms of the constitution the legislative power of the country is vested in a National Congress of 18 deputies. The members are chosen by direct vote, with restricted suffrage, in the ratio of two for each province and two for each district, for the term of two years. But the powers of the National Congress only embrace the general affairs of the Republic, and the individual States, five in number, have separate legislatures. The executive of the republic is vested in a President, chosen in indirect election for the term of two years. Constant insurrections have allowed very few Presidents to serve the full term of office, but during the past few years, according to the British Consular Reports, the country has been going on prosperously, and become comparatively quiet. General Ulysses Heureaux was elected president in 1886. The administrative affairs of the Republic are in charge of a ministry appointed by the President, with the approval of the Consejo conservador. The ministry is composed of the heads of the Departments of the Interior and Police, Finance, Justice, War and Marine, and Foreign Affairs.

San Domingo, formerly the Spanish or eastern portion of the Island of Hayti, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1494 by Bartolomeo Columbus. It comprises an area of 18,045 square miles, with an estimated population, in 1885, of 400,000. The imports in 1885 were valued at \$2,104,365, and the exports at \$2,544,403. The revenue in 1885 was \$1,409,566, and expenditure \$787,164. Besides an internal debt, officially returned in 1886 at \$1,499,982, San Domingo has a foreign debt of \$3,571,500, and unpaid interest amounting to \$2,892,915. Terms of settlement are now (1887) under consideration, whereby new bonds to the amount of 45 per cent. of the existing dues will be issued by San Domingo. The chief products are tobacco, coffee, sugar, cocoa, mahogany and a great variety of other furniture woods, wax, honey, logwood, fustic, turtle-shell, hides, and divi-divi. Sugar, the most recent industry, is now the most important. The minerals are gold, copper, and iron.

The country is stated to be making rapid progress; the interior, however, is entirely without roads, though a railway is being constructed between Samana and Santiago, embracing the whole of the rich provinces

of the north of the Republic, and another line is contemplated between Barahona and the salt mountain of "Cerro de Sal." The foreign commerce is shared by the ports of San Domingo and Puerto Plata, with the recently opened ports of Samana, Azua, Monte Cristi, Barahona, Sanchez, and Macoris; the bulk of the trade is with the two first. The commerce of the Republic is mainly with the United States, England, France, and Germany.

San Domingo is the capital and chief city. It was founded in 1494 by Bartolomeo Columbus; situate at the mouth of the Ozama River. Contains a fine cathedral and Columbus' residence.

HAITI.

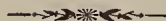
The Republic of Haiti, formerly a French colony, is governed under a constitution proclaimed June 14, 1867. By its terms the legislative power rests in a National Assembly, divided into two chambers, respectively called the Senate and the House of Commons. The latter is elected by the direct vote of all male citizens engaged in some occupation, for the term of three years, while the members of the Senate, thirty in number, are nominated for six years by the House of Commons from a list presented by the electoral colleges; one-third retire every two years. Members of both Houses are paid during sessions. The executive power is in the hands of the President, who, according to the Constitution, must be elected by the people, but in recent years has generally been chosen by the united Senate and House of Commons, sitting in National Assembly, and in some instances by the troops, and by delegates of parties acting as representatives of the people. The nominal term of office of the President is four years; however, it is generally cut short by insurrections, which have retarded and almost annihilated its commercial prosperity. General Salomon was elected President in 1879, and re-elected in 1886 for another

period of seven years. The administration of the Republic is carried on, under the President, by four heads of departments. The President receives a salary of \$24,000. The public revenue and expenditures are known only by estimates, the finances of the Republic, owing to long continued civil wars, being in extreme disorder. There is a large floating debt, consisting largely of paper money enormously depreciated, and a foreign debt of \$16,690,600. The commercial intercourse of Haiti is chiefly with Great Britain, France and the United States. The total imports in 1886 were valued at \$6,012,555, and exports \$7,859,930. The army consists nominally of 6,828 men, also a special "guard" of 650 men commanded by ten generals who also act as aides-de-camp to the President. The Republic has five gun vessels. The language of the country is French, though most of the people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French; the religion is nominally Roman Catholicism.

Haiti is the western or French portion of the Island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the West India Islands. It contains 29,830 square miles, of which about one-third belongs to Haiti. It lies in north latitude between $17^{\circ} 37' - 20^{\circ}$, and in west longitude between $63^{\circ} 26' - 74^{\circ} 28'$; and belongs to the group of the Greater Antilles. The portion belonging to Haiti contains an area, including the islands of Tortuga, Gonave, etc., of 10,204 square miles, and a population estimated at 800,000, of whom nine-tenths are negroes and the rest mulattoes. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits; it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbors, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are mahogany, logwood, honey, coffee and cocoa, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin and iron. *Port-au-Prince*, population 35,000, is the capital, chief city and port of the Republic. It has an excellent harbor and considerable trade. The West India Islands, including the Greater and Lesser Antilles, are fully described under the general subject ISLES OF THE SEA (q. v.)



SOUTH AMERICA.



South America comprises the southern part of the Western Continent. It lies chiefly in the torrid zone, though its southern extremity is in the south temperate zone. The area of South America is 6,900,000 square miles, or about three-fourths of that of North America. Its extreme length is about 4,800 miles, and its greatest width about 3,760. It was discovered at the mouth of the Orinoco River, in 1498, by Christopher Columbus. Brazil was settled by Portuguese early in the sixteenth century. It is specially noted for its great mountain chain, its extensive plains and rivers, its tropical climate and its abundance of animal and vegetable life. It is triangular in shape, tapering to a point toward the south. There are but few indentations on either the Atlantic or Pacific coasts. Its surface, like North America, is broken in the east and west by mountain ranges, and a vast plain in the center. The Andes Mountains extend along the entire western coast a distance of 4,500 miles. Its high peaks are always covered with snow. The highest measured peak is Mount Aconcagua, which is about 25,000 feet in height. Among the other peaks which are more than 20,000 feet are Sahama, Chimborazo and Sorata, and volcanoes Gualateiri and Arequipa. The volcanoes Atacama, Antisana and Cotopaxi are over 18,000 feet in height. In Bolivia and Peru the Andes system widens out forming the Bolivian plateau, cross spurs of mountains connect the parallel ranges inclosing elevated parks similar to those of Colorado. The Andes are in many places very steep, with sharp cliffs and precipices, narrow passes and deep chasms, the scenery being grand and picturesque. Trade and travel is largely conducted on the backs of mules, horses or llamas, and often in chairs strapped to the backs of Indians. Chasms and streams are crossed by suspension bridges made of rope or wire. The volcanoes of this system are among the most interesting physical features of the continent. There are a large number that show constant signs of activity and several hundred extinct craters. The region of volcanic activity is, also, subject to violent earthquakes. The mountains in the east do not attain any considerable height—the Brazilian highlands are traversed by low mountain ranges; that of Guiana are covered with dense forests. The plains of South America cover more than one-half its area. The llanos of the Orinoco are treeless plains. During the rainy season they become a vast inland sea; with the disappearance of the water comes a profusion of tropical vegetation which quickly withers under the intense heat of the sun. The selvas of the Amazon are in the region of heavy and almost daily showers. They are covered with forests, vines and thick undergrowth. The pampas are covered with coarse grass which is well adapted for grazing; they are treeless and in some places barren. There are but few lakes of any importance in South America. The largest are, Maracaybo, situate in the north of Venezuela, about 100 miles long and 70 in breadth; and Lake Titicaca, lying on the borders of Peru and Bolivia, 12,846 feet above sea level. This lake is 115 miles long, from 30 to 60 broad and from 70 to 180 feet deep, and 400 miles in circumference. Its shape is irregular, contains many islands, and several peninsulas abut upon its waters. On account of the nearness of the Andes to the Pacific, there are no large rivers west of those mountains. The Amazon, Orinoco and La Plata, with their tributaries, drain nearly the whole eastern slope. The Amazon is the largest, and one of the longest rivers of the world. Its course is nearly along the Equator. Its highest source is supposed to be within seventy miles of the Pacific Ocean. At its mouth, the river is nearly 200 miles wide. Its current and the freshness of its water are perceptible 200 miles out at sea. Its length is 3,270 miles. The source of the Amazon has not been determined. Some geographers consider the Apurimac, a tributary of the Ucayale, the chief source; others, a small lake near the town of Pasco. It is not confined to a single channel; in its lower course, it flows through an intricate network of minor channels. At all seasons of the year canoe portage is possible between the Amazon and the Orinoco. The Orinoco flows through Guiana and Venezuela and reaches the ocean south of Trinidad, its length being 1,960 miles. The basins of the Amazon

and Orinoco are not separated by any well-defined water-shed. The Cassiquiare River, at the summit of the divide, sends part of its waters into the Rio Negro, a tributary of the Amazon, and part into the Orinoco. The Rio de la Plata River and its tributaries, the Parana, Paraguay and Uruguay, flow from the torrid zone through the south temperate zone. Its course, therefore, is through regions differing from one another in climate and productions. The water-shed, which separates its basin from that of the Amazon, is low, and in the rainy season, covered with water. The Madeira, one of the largest secondary rivers of the earth, being 2,300 miles long, is the great southern confluence of the Amazon. Other considerable rivers are the Tapajos, Para, San Francisco, Parana, Paraguay, Uruguay, Rio Negro and Rio Colorado.

The soil is fertile in nearly all parts of the continent. The southern part, however, is barren, rocky and desolate. The climate along the sea-coast is generally warm, except in the south. In the interior of the lowland plains, the heat is almost intolerable. On the plateaus and western slope of the continent, the climate is noted for its mildness. Many of the cities within the torrid zone are situated at such great heights that their climate is that of perpetual spring. In the torrid zone the prevailing winds are from the east. The moisture they bring falls between the Atlantic Ocean and the Andes Mountains. The Andes are here so high that they intercept all the moisture, causing long, narrow strips of desert between them and the Pacific. In the south temperate zone these conditions are reversed, the rain-bearing winds being from the west; the rainless region is east of the Andes.

The selvas of the Amazon produce a wonderful variety of ornamental woods, such as mahogany, rosewood, vegetable-ivory and tortoise-shell wood. The India rubber, cacao and cocoa-palm trees are abundant. The lowlands abound in wild grasses, and on the mountain slopes are found the cinchona tree and many kinds of medicinal plants. The chief cultivated plants are coffee, sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, indigo, manioc and spices.

In the torrid zone are found the jaguar, the largest carnivorous animal of the continent, several species of monkeys, the boa constrictor, tapir, enormous bats and reptiles. Farther south the peccary, ant-eater and armadillo are numerous. In the mountainous regions are the llama and vicuna. The condor, the largest bird of flight, lives in the Andes Mountains. Parrots and other birds of beautiful plumage abound in the tropical forests.

South America is rich in minerals. A large part of the silver now in use in the world was obtained from the Andes Mountains. Gold is mined in Colombia and Brazil. Peru is the chief source of niter.

Indians are the native inhabitants of South America. They were preceded by a civilized people, who disappeared soon after the conquest of the country by the Spaniards. Most of the civilized inhabitants are of mixed blood, being descendants of the Spaniards and native Indians. They speak the Spanish language. The people of Brazil are, chiefly, of Portuguese descent, and speak the Portuguese language. There are also many negroes. The chief industries of the inhabitants of South America are herding, agriculture and mining.

ARGENTINE.

GOVERNMENT.—The constitution of the Argentine Republic, a group of States formerly known by the name of Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata, bears date May 15, 1853, with modifications in 1860, when Buenos Ayres joined the confederacy. By its provisions, the executive power is left to a President, elected for six years by Representatives of the fourteen provinces, equal to double the number of Senators and Deputies combined; while the legislative authority is vested in a National

Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering twenty-eight, two from each province, elected by the provincial legislatures, and the latter eighty-six members. A Vice-President, elected in the same manner, and at the same time as the President, fills the office of chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The president is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices, and has the right of presentation to bishoprics; he is solely responsible for the acts of the executive; both President and Vice-President must be Roman Catholics. Dr. Miguel Juarez Celman, elected President, August, 1886, and installed in office, Oct. 12, 1886. Vice-President, Dr. Carlos Pellegrini. The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, consists of five Secretaries of State, namely, of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, and Justice.

The constitution, with certain small exceptions, is identical with that of the United States. Such matters as affect the Republic as a whole are under the superintendence of the Central Government. The Governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and to a certain degree independent of the central executive. They are not appointed by the President of the Republic, but elected by the people of each province for a term of three years. The provinces elect their own legislatures, and have complete control over their own affairs. Justice is exercised by a Supreme Court of five judges and an Attorney-General, which is also a court of appeal, and by a number of inferior and local courts, trial by jury being established for criminal cases.

CHURCH.—Although the constitution recognizes the Roman Catholic religion as that of the State, all other creeds are tolerated. In 1886 \$215,000 were set down in the budget for public worship. There are one archbishop and four suffragan bishops. For the instruction of the clergy there are five seminaries.

EDUCATION.—Great attention is paid in the Argentine Republic to the development of public education. It is divided into three forms or classes, namely: Primary, secondary, or preparatory, and scientific, or superior. The primary instruction in the capital and the nine Territories is free, and under the charge of a council of education, appointed by the general government according to the terms of the Education Act of July 8, 1884; and in the fourteen provinces under their respective governments. The elementary schools are supported in each province by the taxes established in their education acts. There are several colleges, fifteen normal schools for females, and six for males, attended by nearly 6,000 students; also a well equipped national observatory at Cordova, a national museum, and a meteorological bureau at Buenos Ayres.

FINANCES.—The public revenue is largely derived from customs duties. The estimates for 1887 are revenue, \$48,466,360; expenditures, \$47,377,950, showing an apparent surplus of \$1,089,610. Each province and municipality has its own budget. In 1886 the debt of Argentine was as follows: Internal debt \$47,137,764; foreign \$71,194,032; floating \$25,901,826; besides \$68,400,000 in paper money; a grand total, \$212,633,622.

ARMY AND NAVY.—In 1886 the army comprised eleven generals, 238 field officers, and 880 subalterns, with 1,000 artillery, 2,500 horse, and 3,500 foot, in all 7,000 combatants. The militia comprises 236,000 men, between seventeen and forty-five years, and 68,000 reserve, between forty-five and sixty. The navy of the Republic included one sea-going armor-clad, two armored monitors, one unarmored cruiser, one sloop, six gunboats, one torpedo-depot ship, four first-class torpedo-boats armed with Whitehead torpedoes, four other boats with spar torpedoes, and about twenty other steamers of various classes, mostly of small size. There are also a few sailing vessels. There are in all about sixty-five guns.

CLIMATE.—The climate varies considerable, being tropical in the north and temperate in the southern portion.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The Argentine Republic includes the provinces (fourteen) of the Rio de la Plata, of which Buenos Ayres is the principal, and a large extent of territory not yet organized in the interior of South America, with a short seaboard on the east coast. It is estimated to contain 1,357,896 square miles, with a population in 1886 of 3,200,000.

The great increase in population is due to immigration, which averages over 100,000 annually. Most of the immigrants are from Italy, Spain, and France. The general surface is level and comprises the great pampas of the Rio de la Plata. Mountains abound in the northwest, and elevated ranges are found between the Parana and Uruguay Rivers. Besides the Rio de la Plata, which is rather an estuary than a river, and its far reaching affluents, the hydrography of the Republic comprises the head waters of some southern streams, which fall into the open Atlantic, such as the Rio Colorado, the Rio Negro, etc.; and along the west border, under the shadow, as it were, of the Andes, salt lakes are common. In connection, doubtless, with this feature in the hydrography, mines of rock salt exist, and salt here and there abundantly encrusts the plains, both to the satisfaction and benefit of the roaming herds. Silver ore, gold, copper, sulphur, coal, and alum have been found near the Andes.



HEADWATERS OF THE ORINOCO.

Little mining has yet been done. By the treaty of Buenos Ayres, 23d July, 1881, with Chili, Patagonia and Terra del Fuego have been divided between these two Republics.

INDUSTRIES.—Agriculture of every description is very backward, though considerable attention is now being given to it. The rearing of live stock is the great business of the country. Millions of cattle wander at will across the plains, or are kept on breeding estates of vast extent; and likewise of mules and horses there are immense bands. In 1885 it was estimated that there were 18,000,000 horned cattle; 80,000,000 sheep and 5,000,000 horses. The productions are wool, hides, cotton, rice, sugar, indigo, and tobacco. Wheat and maize are cultivated principally in the south; the other products are flax, cocoa, cochineal, madder, cinchona bark, Paraguay tea, and various fruits. The mineral products are copper, silver, coal, salt, alum, sulphur, and gold. The manufactures are unimportant. The chief articles of export are wool, skins, bones and untanned hides, and were valued in 1885 at \$82,289,000. The imports, \$92,222,000.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The length of railway open for traffic in 1886 was 4,150 miles, which connect the principal cities of the Republic with the capital. There were in addition 1,000 miles in construction. There were 13,645 miles of telegraph lines in operation, 11,360 miles belonging to the State, and the rest to private companies. The number of telegraphic dispatches was 658,461 in the year 1885; number of offices in 1886, 625. The postoffice in the year 1885 carried 20,050,000 letters, and 15,425,000 newspapers, etc.

CITIES.—*Buenos Ayres*, population 1886, 400,000, of whom 100,000 are foreigners, the chief city, port of entry, and capital, situated on the right bank of the La Plata, which is here at a distance of 150 miles from the open sea, thirty-six miles across. The city is supplied with all modern advantages, as street cars, railway, telegraph and cable lines; a university, national college, ladies' normal school, museums, libraries, theaters, scientific institutions, several daily papers; it contains parks, boulevards, race courses, a board of trade and stock exchange. It possesses superior advantages for inland trade. As a maritime town it has few advantages, owing to flood tides of the ocean.

Cordoba, population 49,600, the capital of the State of same name, founded by the conquerors of Tucuman in 1573, is situated in the elevated section of the Republic. It has a cathedral and many churches, and a large trade and extensive cattle interests.

Rosario, population 42,000.

Tucuman, the capital of the province of that name, has 26,800 inhabitants. It has a cathedral, convents, college, and handsome residences, considerable manufacturing, and an active trade in mules and cattle. A Congress of Deputies from the various provinces met here in 1816 and declared their independence of Spain.

Mendoza, population 18,200, the capital of Mendoza, was destroyed by an earthquake in 1861 and many of its inhabitants perished. It is situated at the eastern base of the Andes, at an elevation of 2,891 feet above sea level, is a flourishing and rapidly rising city.

Corrientes, population 15,500, the chief city and capital of the State of the same name, is situated near the confluence of the Parana and Paraguay. It derives its name from the rapids in the river at this point.

Santa Fe, capital of the province of the same name, has 15,000 inhabitants, is situated on the right bank of the Salado. Its environs abound in silk, corn, etc.

Salta, capital of province Salta, has about 12,000 inhabitants. The town is washed by the waters of the Upper Salado at the height of 3,900 feet above sea level.

Other chief towns are Santiago, capital of the central State of the same name, population 8,000; San Juan, population 8,000; Catamarca, population 5,000; and San Luis, population about 5,000.

BOLIVIA.

GOVERNMENT.—The constitution of the Republic of Bolivia, drawn up by Simon Bolivar, liberator of the country from Spanish rule, bears date August 25, 1826; but important modifications of it were added in 1828, 1831, and 1863. By its provisions, the executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years; while the legislative authority rests with a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate and the House of Representatives, both elected by universal suffrage. The President is assisted in his executive functions by a President of the Council or Vice-president, appointed by himself, and a ministry, divided into four departments, of the Interior and Foreign Affairs; of Finance and Industry; of War; and of Justice and Public Worship. Señor Don Gregorio Pacheco nominated President Sept. 3, 1884. The fundamental law of the Republic, ordering the regular election of the chief of the executive every four years, has seldom been carried out since the presidency of Grand-Marshal Santa-Cruz, who ruled Bolivia from May 1828 till Jan. 20, 1839. Subsequently the supreme power was often seized by some successful commander, who proclaimed by the troops, instead of

chosen by the people, was compelled to protect his office by armed force from military rivals.

CHURCH.—The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion, though all denominations and sects have perfect freedom of worship.

EDUCATION.—According to a report issued in 1884, the schools and universities were attended by only 12,000 pupils, or about five per cent. of the school population. Bolivia has four universities.

FINANCES.—The political disturbances and war with Chili placed Bolivian finances in a very unsatisfactory condition. There have been no official reports of either the actual revenue, expenditure, or debt of the Republic for several years. The United States Consul estimated the revenue in 1884 at \$1,915,785, expenditure about the same, and the public debt at \$12,700,925, though other estimates place the latter as high as \$30,000,000.

ARMY AND NAVY.—Bolivia has a standing army fixed at 1,400 in time of peace and commanded by eight generals and 1,013 other officers. The annual cost of the army amounts to upward of two-thirds of the total public revenue.

CLIMATE.—The climate is as varied as is its fertility, cold in the mountains and hot and damp on the plains.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—It extends between latitude 9° and 23° 15' south and longitude 58° and 69° west, touching Peru and Chili on the west, Brazil on the north and east, Paraguay, Argentine, and Chili on the south. Its area, reduced largely by treaties made with Brazil and Chili, is about 700,000 square miles. In 1883 the population was given as 2,324,000. The aboriginal or Indian element is by far the most important. Bolivia is noted for its lofty situation, containing the widest plateau and some of the loftiest peaks of the Andes. The plateau, chiefly Bolivian, of Titicaca, shut out alike from either ocean, loses its entire drainage in the lake of Paria, while its eastern section is a cradle at once of the Plata and the Amazon, gathering for the former the Pilcomayo and the Paraguay and for the latter the Beni, the Mamore, and the Guapai.

INDUSTRIES.—The mineral productions are very valuable; the silver mines of Potosi are believed to be almost inexhaustible, while gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the eastern Cordillera of the Andes; copper, lead, tin, salt, and sulphur are also found. The India rubber supply is of the finest quality and almost inexhaustible. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, cocoa, indigo, potatoes, the choicest fruits, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, etc., which are also its principal exports; its chief imports being iron, hardware, and silks.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—There are several projects for the construction of railways in Bolivia, but at present (1887) no railways exist. There is a line of telegraph from Chililaga on Lake Titicaca and LaPaz and Oruro, 180 miles.

CITIES.—*LaPaz*, population 26,000, is the chief city and capital; situated at an elevation of 12,000 feet above sea-level, it commands a magnificent view of the surrounding scenery. It was founded in 1548, and contains many public buildings, a fine cathedral, a university, many churches and schools.

Cochabamba, population 14,705, situate on the river of the same name, is largely engaged in the manufacture of cotton fabrics and glassware. It is the center of a rich mining and agricultural district.

Sucre, population 12,000, is situated on a tableland 9,000 feet above the sea and has a pleasant climate, is well built, has a cathedral of great magnificence, a college, and good schools. It is located in the vicinity of rich silver mines.

Potosi, population 11,000, one of the richest mining towns in the world, stands in a barren and dreary district 13,330 feet above sea level. The greater part of the town is in ruins, contains a number of public edifices, a cathedral, mint, etc.

BRAZIL.

GOVERNMENT.—The old constitution of Brazil bears date Mar. 1824; an amendment in Aug. 1834, established local self-government in the

provinces. There are four powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, the judicial and the “moderating” power, or the royal prerogative. The legislative power is vested, for the affairs of the empire, in a general legislative assembly, and for provincial affairs in the provincial assemblies. The general legislative assembly consists of two Houses, the Senate of 60 members and the Chamber of Deputies of 125 members. Formerly Senators were chosen for life at electoral meetings expressly convened, each of which has to nominate three candidates, leaving the choice between them to the sovereign. A Senator must be forty years of age, a Brazilian citizen by birth or naturalization, and possessing a clear annual income of \$800. The deputies are elected directly by the voters in districts for the term of four years. By the law of Jan. 9, 1881, the election of senators and deputies was made direct instead of indirect, and the qualification for a voter was fixed at an annual income of \$200. Protestants are now eligible to the Legislature. The executive power is executed by the Sovereign through his ministers, seven in number. They are assisted by a Council of State consisting of twenty-four members all named by the Emperor for life, and consulted on matters of administration and international questions. The heir to the throne, if of age, is by right a member. At the head of each province is a president appointed by the central government. Each province has also its legislative assembly elected by the voters for two years. The legislative assemblies of the provinces exercise jurisdiction on all matters of local interest, such as primary education, municipal budgets, police, local imposts, etc. The reigning Emperor is Dom Pedro II, born Dec. 2, 1825, the son of Emperor Pedro I and of Archduchess Leopoldina of Austria; succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, April 7, 1831; declared of age, July 23, 1840; crowned, July 18, 1841; married, Sept. 4, 1843, to Empress Theresa, born March 14, 1822, the daughter of the late King Francis I of the Two Sicilies. The Emperor has but one child, Izabel, Crown Princess, born July 29, 1846; married, Oct. 15, 1864, to Prince Louis of Orleans, Comte d'Eu, born April 28, 1842, eldest son of the Duc de Nemours, of the ex-royal house of Bourbon-Orleans. The Empire was overthrown by revolution Nov. 15, 1889, and a République established as the United States of Brazil, with Gen. M. Da Fonseca at its head. The first election was held September 15, 1890. A new constitution was finally adopted by Congress February 25, 1891, at which time Gen. M. Da Fonseca was elected President for a term of six years. Deposed by a second revolution in 1891, Gen. Floriano Peixoto elected president Nov. 23, 1891.

CHURCH.—The established religion of the Empire is the Roman Catholic, but all other religions are tolerated. No person can be persecuted for religious acts or motives. The Roman Catholic clergy is maintained by the State; funds, however, are voted for the construction of chapels and for the subsistence of ministers of different religions. Brazil constitutes an ecclesiastical province, with a metropolitan archbishopric, the seat of which is at Bahia, 11 suffragan bishops, 12 vicars-general and 1,331 curates. For the private instruction of the clergy there are 11 seminaries, in general subsidized by the State.

EDUCATION.—Public education is divided into three distinct forms, or classes, namely, Primary, secondary, or preparatory, and scientific, or superior. The higher education is controlled by the central government, which maintains two schools of medicine, two of law, a military and a naval school, a school of mines and a polytechnic. The primary instruction in the capital is under the charge of the government, and in the provinces under the provincial assemblies. According to the constitution primary education is gratuitous, and it “will become compulsory as soon as the government considers it opportune.” In 1881 there were 4,486 public, 913 private schools and 286 academies and colleges attended by 321,449 pupils in all, out of a school population of 1,902,455—84 per cent. of the population are returned as illiterate.

FINANCES.—The budget of 1886 shows an estimated revenue of \$66,940,800 and an expenditure of \$71,444,255. The expenditure for years has exceeded the receipts, partly owing to home improvement and also on account of the Paraguayan war and the great famine of 1881. Customs duties furnish over 60 per cent. of the revenues. The foreign debt in 1886 was \$92,099,500, the internal debt \$201,241,473, besides this the govern-

ment owed for deposits \$26,671,430, treasury bills \$30,413,750, paper money \$93,684,363.

ARMY AND NAVY.—Service in the army is compulsory, but substitutes are permitted. The nominal strength of the standing army is 13,500 on the peace footing and at 32,000 on the war footing. In 1885 there were 13,541 men under arms besides 6,847 gendarmes. The national guard has been dissolved to undergo reorganization, only the officers remaining. The Brazilian navy includes nine ironclads, six cruisers, eighteen gun-vessels, nine torpedo boats, two transports and twenty auxiliary vessels, carrying in all 143 guns. The unarmored fleet of Brazil consists of about six small cruisers, two corvettes, nine gunboats, five of which are under construction, seven paddle-gunboats, besides sailing vessels, auxiliaries, tenders, etc. Recently, four or five large first-class torpedo-boats have been built in England for the Brazilian service and armed with Whitehead torpedoes and Hotchkiss machine-guns. The navy is manned by 5,788 officers and men, including marines. There are five naval arsenals, at Rio de Janeiro, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Ladario de Matto Grosso.

CLIMATE.—The greater part of the country has a tropical climate; the southern districts have a temperate climate.

HISTORY.—Brazil was discovered by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese navigator, in 1500. It was not until 1531 that the first colony was planted. In 1578 Brazil with Portugal itself fell under the power of Spain and subsequently became a prey to Holland. In 1654 Portugal recovered it from the Dutch republic and it remained in their hands until its independence in 1822. The royal family of Portugal fled to Brazil in 1807. In 1815 the colony was declared a kingdom, the Portuguese court returning to Europe in 1821. A national congress assembled at the capital and on May 13, 1822, chose Dom Pedro, eldest son of King Joao VI of Portugal, as perpetual defender. He proclaimed the independence of the country on the September following and was chosen Emperor. In 1831 he abdicated the crown in favor of his only son the present Emperor. In 1865 Brazil in concert with Uruguay and Argentine made war on Paraguay, the latter country as a result of the war ceding the long disputed territory between the Paraguay and Parana.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, Guiana, and Venezuela; on the west by Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentine; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. This immense country extends between lat. 4° 30' N. to 33° 45' S., and long. 34° 45' to 72° 30' W., being 2,600 miles from north to south, and 2,500 from west to east; with a coast line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles. It comprises an area of 3,119,764 square miles, and contains a population of 14,002,335 of whom 1,050,000 are slaves, 1,000,000 Indians, and the greater part of the remainder of mixed blood. Brazil is the only country in America where slavery legally exists. A bill for its gradual extinction was passed in 1885. It is based on steady but gradual emancipation by means of indemnization to the slave owners.

Brazil contains 20 provinces, sixteen of which lie along the coast and four in the interior. It is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers; the Amazon, the largest, though not the longest, in the world, with its immediate tributaries; and the Tocantins, San Francisco, and others. Its forests are immense, abounding in the greatest variety of useful and beautiful woods, some possessing a peculiar fragrance, well adapted for dyeing, cabinet-work, or ship building; among these are mahogany, logwood, rosewood, brazilwood, etc. Toward the interior, the land rises, by gentle gradations, to the height of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and in those regions European fruits and grain are reared in abundance, while the intermediate valleys are found extremely favorable for the raising of sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, India rubber, tobacco, and of tropical products.

INDUSTRIES.—Brazil's agricultural product is abundant; maize, beans, cassava-root, and nuts are very generally cultivated, also in some parts, wheat and other European cereals. The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. Sugar cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the center of the sugar-pro-

ducing zone. India rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially Para, and coffee, though grown in the north, comes chiefly from the southern portions of the Empire. Tobacco is grown largely, especially in Bahia.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.—The exports consist solely of the raw products of the soil, coffee being the principal item in the list. The annual average value of exports is \$101,207,388, the imports \$97,111,240. The exports go mainly to the United States and Great Britain, while the latter country leads in the value of imports, her share being 45 per cent. In 1884, 3,224 vessels entered and 2,647 cleared from Brazilian ports, besides 4,337 vessels entered and 4,196 cleared coastwise.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—In 1889 the empire possessed railways of a total length of 5,281 miles open for traffic, besides 1,300 miles in process of construction, and 3,000 projected. Most of the railroads receive subsidies from the government. In 1890 there were 6,700 miles of telegraph lines, with 173 stations, carrying 567,935 messages. There are 2,019 postoffices in the Empire.

CITIES.—*Rio Janeiro*, population 450,000, the capital of the Empire of Brazil and of the maritime province of the same name, is the most important commercial emporium of South America, situate at the head of the large basin or bay of Rio Janeiro, surrounded by lofty mountains, forming the most beautiful, secure, and capacious harbor in the world. The opening of the harbor to the ocean is about one mile wide, and is defended by numerous fortresses. The city rises like the steps or seats in an amphitheater, and the houses, built of stone, along straight and well-paved streets, produce a fine effect from the water. The bay extends inland seventeen miles and has an extreme width of twelve miles. Of its numerous islands, the largest, Governor's Island, is six miles long. Its buildings, both public and private, compare favorably with cities of its class. Its trade and commerce is very great and is annually increasing. In 1883 the exports were valued at \$44,173,154, imports, same year, \$46,528,818. In 1884 the export of coffee alone amounted to 235,823 tons.

Bahia, population 140,000, the capital of the province of same name, a large and important commercial city, is situated about the middle of the coast, and is one of the largest and most important cities of the Empire.

Pernambuco, population 130,000, the capital of the province of Pernambuco, is the most eastern port.

Belem, or *Para*, population 40,000, capital of the province of the same name, is situated on the Tocantins River, sixty miles above its mouth, enjoys a large and increasing trade.

Maranhane, population 35,000, capital of the maritime province of the same name, is stated to be the best built city in the empire. It is the seat of a bishop, contains a cathedral, churches, monasteries, convents, and many educational institutions.

Porto Alegre, population 35,000, capital of the southernmost province of Rio Grande de Sul, situate on the Lake of Patos; its chief wealth is in its herds, and 500,000 cattle are said to be slaughtered in the province annually.

San Paulo, population 40,000, is an important commercial city.

Ouro Preto, population 20,000, the capital of the province of Minas Geraes, stands among barren mountains, is the center of a considerable mining and agricultural region.

Desterro, population 10,000, is an important seaport in the province of Parana Santa.

Victoria, population 6,000, a seaport and capital of the interior province of Espirito Santo, and *Goyaz*, population 8,500, the capital of the interior province of the same name, has considerable trade.

CHILE

GOVERNMENT.—Government of the country is representative. The constitution was adopted in 1833 and amended in 1874, establishes three authorities in the State, the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial. The President is elected by vote, and is supported by a responsible min-

istry. There is a Legislature composed of a Congress of two Houses, and Courts of Justice, Civil and Criminal. Chile is the most powerful and enterprising of the South American Republics. The Upper House is composed of thirty-seven members elected for six years; the Lower House for three years. The executive is exercised by a President elected for a term of five years. Admiral Jorge Montt was elected President of the Republic, as successor to Jose M. Balmaceda, Nov. 20, 1891. He is assisted in his executive by a Council of State, and a cabinet, or ministry, divided into six departments. There is a High Court of Justice in the capital, four Courts of Appeal for the provinces, Courts of First Instance in the departmental capitals, and subordinate District Courts.

CHURCH.—The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but according to the constitution all religions are respected and protected. The clergy are subsidized by the State. There is one archbishop and three bishops. Civil marriage is acknowledged by law.

EDUCATION.—Education is gratuitous and at the cost of the State. It is divided into superior or professional, medium or secondary, and primary or elementary instruction. Professional and secondary instruction is provided in the National Institute of Santiago, and in the lyceums and colleges established in the capitals of provinces. The branches included are law, mathematics, medicine, and fine arts. The number of students inscribed for the study of these branches in 1885 was 980. The total number of students under superior and secondary instruction in 1885, including those of the University section and the provincial lyceums, was 5,085. There are besides normal, agricultural, and other special schools. There are 950 public primary schools in the country, with 70,382 pupils in 1885, and an average attendance of 49,766; and 557 private schools, with an inscription of more than 26,000.

FINANCES.—The revenue is mainly derived from customs duties. The revenue in 1889 was \$90,645,735, and expenditures \$59,387,200. The estimated expenditure for 1890 is \$68,000,000, showing a deficit of nearly \$9,000,000. The total debt in 1890 was \$93,617,955, of which \$47,116,960 was foreign. From 1879 to 1884 payments on account of sinking fund were suspended, but were renewed in the latter year.

ARMY AND NAVY.—By a law of 1884 the strength of the army must not exceed 12,410. Besides the regular army there is a National Guard composed of citizens, the strength of which, at the same date, was 53,741 men. In January, 1892, the Chilean war-fleet included three ironclads, one other cruiser, four corvettes, two gunboats, two transports, eleven torpedo boats, besides a number of small paddle-wheel and screw steamers. The Chilean navy is commanded by one vice-admiral, four rear admirals, fifty-nine captains of various grades, forty-five lieutenants, about 160 other officers, with 2,159 sailors and marines.

CLIMATE.—Its climate is temperate and moist, and extremely healthful.

HISTORY.—Immediately after the conquest of Peru, Almagro, a companion of Pizarro, seized Chile in 1540; the country subsequently became the seat of a captain generalship. In 1810 commenced the war of independence which at the close of eight years, was decided against Spain by the victory of Maypo.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—Chile is situated on the western slope of the Andes, and extends from the Bay of Arica to Cape Horn. Its extreme length is about 2,200 miles, with an average breadth, N. of 41° of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 13,000 or 14,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain a much greater altitude, up to over 22,000 feet; the chain, however, lowers considerably toward its southern termination. Chile is divided into 23 provinces, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 293,970 square miles. By the Treaty of Buenos Ayres with the Argentine Republic, Chile gained a large accession of territory, including a great part of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego, about 57,000 square miles. Its population in 1891 including Araucanians, was 2,715,400.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE.—Vegetation and agriculture are very abundant, and the implements of husbandry are of the newest kind. Its mineral productions are extremely rich. The mountains contain precious stones, as the agate, jasper, rock-crystal, etc. There are gold, silver, copper, and

coal mines, lead mixed with silver, iron of the best quality, and almost all the copper contains a portion of gold. The silver mines are found on the highest parts of the Andes. The manufactures are earthen and copper wares, cordage, linens, soap, and brandy, with wines. The chief imports are woolen goods, hardware, principally from England, silks from France, linen from Germany, etc., valued in 1890 at \$65,090,013, the chief exports being metals, wheat, flour, hides and tallow, the total value of which in 1890 was \$65,963,100. The commercial navy consists of 152 vessels. In 1890 11,109 vessels entered and 11,286 cleared the various ports. In the coasting trade 7,643 vessels entered and 6,541 cleared.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Chile was one of the first of the South American States in the construction of railroads. In 1891 the total length of lines open was 1,700 miles, of which 670 belonged to the State; at the same time there was 13,730 miles of telegraph lines, having 411 offices. There were 411 postoffices open Jan. 1, 1891.

CITIES.—*Santiago de Chile*, pop. 1891 200,000, the capital of the Republic and of the Province of the same name, was founded in 1541 by de Valdivia. It stands inland at the base of the Andes, about 90 miles south-east of Valparaiso. The climate is delightful. It is situated in a most charming fertile plain with scenery looking toward the Andes, of the grandest description. The city is well laid out, has many handsome and costly public buildings and residences. Its cathedral is a magnificent edifice; contains many churches, a university and several good schools. The chief trade is with Valparaiso, with which it is connected by railroad.

Valparaiso, pop. 105,000, is the most important maritime city on the western coast of South America. It is chiefly built on a narrow strip of land at the head of the bay of the same name. Its commodious harbor is crowded with ships of all nations.

Talca, population 24,000, on the Maule River, is a thriving city, contains a college and several educational institutions.

Concepcion, population 23,895, is a handsome city near the mouth of the Biobio. It is in the vicinity of valuable coal mines.

Iquique, population 16,430, the most northern seaport, has a considerable trade.

Chillan, population 21,000, situated in the center of a rich agricultural region, is also celebrated for its mineral baths.

Copiapó, population 22,659, on the river of same name, has a large trade.

COLOMBIA.

GOVERNMENT, ETC.—The republic of Colombia, formerly styled officially the United States of Colombia, was formed by the Convention of Bogota, concluded September 26, 1861, by the representatives of nine States, which formed the United States of New Granada. A constitution, bearing date May 8, 1863, amended in 1886, vests the executive authority in a president, elected for two years, while the legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate, numbering 27 members, is composed of representatives of the nine States, each deputed three senators; the House of Representatives, numbering 66 members, is elected by universal suffrage. Besides the central government thus created, each of the nine States has its own legislature and chief executive officer, the latter called President in all except Cundinamarca, which gives him the title of Governor. The President exercises his executive functions through seven ministers, or secretaries, responsible to Congress. Congress elects every year three substitutes, one of whom fills the presidency in case of a vacancy during a president's term of office. Dr. Don Rafael Nunez was elected president April 1, 1884. Re-elected June 4, 1887.

CHURCH.—Complete toleration in matters of worship and religion is guaranteed by the Constitution.

EDUCATION.—A system of parish schools, with gratuitous primary education, and many other important helps to civilization and liberty, have been established. The inhabitants rank first among the South Americans in point of literary and scientific culture. There are at present about 1,200 public schools in the country, many seminaries and colleges for higher and

professional instruction; there are printing establishments, periodicals, and numerous literary, scientific, and benevolent institutions.

FINANCES.—The finances of the Republic are in a very unsatisfactory condition. In 1886 seven years of interest arrears were due. The foreign debt is about \$15,000,000 and the internal debt about the same amount. In 1890 the revenue was \$4,885,000, and expenditures \$6,125,808.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The strength of the Army is determined by Act of Congress each year; the peace footing is 6,500. In case of war, the President can raise the army to the strength which circumstances may require.

CLIMATE.—Colombia has all the climates of the world. Perpetual snow covers the summits of the Cordilleras, while the rich vegetation of the tropics covers the valleys.

HISTORY.—The chief aborigines of the country, called Chibchas or Muyscas, held a high rank among the semi-civilized nations of the New World. They were frugal and industrious, with a well organized government and a very passable religion—for heathen. They were conquered by Quesado in 1536–37 and their descendants are now “Christians,” and speak the Spanish language. Several of the other tribes still maintain a savage mode of life; and some, as the Mesayos, are even said to be cannibals. In 1718, Colombia, then New Granada, was erected into a vice-royalty by Spain. In 1819 it became independent, and then joined with Ecuador and Venezuela to form the republic of Colombia; but the union was dissolved in 1829–30, and the country was organized as New Granada in 1832. After several changes in the constitution a complete fundamental change was made in 1858, by which the separate “provinces” were changed into “states,” associated under a federal government like the “United States” of North America, but self-governing in all internal affairs. It has been subjected to several revolutionary changes and civil wars.

PHYSICAL FEATURES, ETC.—Colombia is the most northwestern part of South America. It includes the isthmus connecting the two continents, having a coast-line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 0° 36' to 12° 25' north latitude and 69° 14' to 83° west longitude, comprising an area of 504,773 square miles, and possessing a population of about 4,000,000 of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central and Eastern Cordilleras; the latter is by far the largest, consisting of a series of vast tablelands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely peopled portion of the Confederation. Its forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic and other dyewoods, and medicinal plants. The most important of the nine States of Colombia is the State of Panama, comprising the isthmus of that name. The extreme length of this State is about 360 miles, but the sinuosities of the coast give about 400 miles on the Atlantic and 600 on the Pacific.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.—The total imports in 1890 were valued at \$11,777,624, the exports \$16,199,718. Nearly two-thirds of the latter consists of cinchona and coffee, and one-sixth of the precious metals. Tobacco, live stock and hides are also important exports. In 1890, 894 vessels entered the ports of the Republic.

INDUSTRIES.—Its mineral productions are gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, coal and precious stones. Its agricultural products consist of tobacco, coffee, cocoa, plantains, bananas, vegetable ivory, and indigo, also wheat and other cereals. Its manufactories, for home consumption, consist of woolen and cotton stuffs. The plains yield large quantities of hides, and jerked beef is obtained from the cattle feeding there.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—There are 218 miles of railroad open for traffic. The line connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific is 47 miles in length. Colombia's transit trade is of far more value than its direct commerce; this trade is of the estimated annual value of \$75,000,000. The Panama ship canal now being pushed forward under de Lesseps will have a total length of 46 miles. (See canals, p. 28.) There were 2,800 miles in 1890—the postoffice of Colombia carried 650,000 letters the same year.

CITIES.—*Bogotá*, population 100,000, is the chief city and the capital of Colombia, situate near the center of the country, within the State of

Cundinamarca. *Medellin*, population 40,000, northeast of the capital, situate in a lovely valley. *Panama*, population 35,000, capital and seaport of the State of same name, is situate on the Pacific side upon a tongue of land which extends some distance out to sea. The harbor is safe for small vessels; large vessels cannot approach nearer than three miles from shore, and are unloaded by lighters. *Carthagena*, population 10,000, is the chief seaport of the Republic and the capital of Bolivar. *Papayan*, population 20,000, and *Pasto*, 8,000, are principal towns in the interior. *Aspinwall* or Colon, population 7,500, situate on the Atlantic extremity of the Panama Railroad, from its commanding position as a place of transit, is one of the busiest and most prosperous towns of the New World. It controls the monopoly and benefits of the traffic east and west almost to the exclusion of the City of Panama. In 1885 the United States took possession of the town, quelling an insurrection.

ECUADOR.

GOVERNMENT.—By its constitution, dating 1830—with modifications in 1835, 1843, 1861, 1869, 1883—the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses, the first consisting of two senators for each province (chosen for four years, one-half retiring every two years), and the second of deputies, one deputy for every 30,000 inhabitants (chosen for two years), both elected by adults who can read and write and are Roman Catholics. The nomination of the President takes place, in an indirect manner, by 900 electors, returned by the people for the purpose. The electors appoint, together with the head of the executive, a Vice-President, who, in certain cases, may be called upon by Congress to succeed him before his term of office has come to an end. The Vice-President also fills the functions of President of Council of State. Señor José María Placido Caamaño was nominated Provisional President Oct. 23, 1883, and President in February, 1884, by the legislative body, in succession to Don José de Veintemilla, appointed Dictator, for an unlimited period, by a convention, July 10, 1878, and confirmed by a pronunciamiento, April 2, 1882; he was overthrown in the civil war of 1883. The President theoretically exercises his functions through a cabinet of four ministers who, together with himself, are responsible, individually and collectively, to the Congress, and who, with other seven members, form a Council of State. Two designados or substitutes are elected to replace the President if necessary. There is, according to the constitution, no power of veto with the President, nor can he dissolve, shorten or prorogue the sittings of Congress.

CHURCH AND EDUCATION.—The religion of the Republic is Roman Catholic, to the exclusion of all others. Only about 75,000 of the people, 75 per cent., can read or write.

FINANCES.—The revenue is derived largely from customs duties and tithes levied on produce of all kinds; the revenue in 1884 was \$1,929,690 and expenditures \$3,000,000. The finances of the Republic are in a sadly demoralized condition; for 17 years no interest has been paid on the foreign debt, which amounted in 1886 to \$2,161,440, and an internal debt of \$1,525,000.

ARMY.—In 1884 the national convention determined that the standing army should consist of 1,600 men.

CLIMATE.—The climate comprises every possible variety; intense cold marks the snow capped mountains, intense heat oppresses the lower valleys, while a temperature at once moderate and uniform renders the upland plains so many paradises.

HISTORY.—The Republic of Ecuador was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of civil war which separated the members of the Central American Free State founded by Simon Bolivar on the ruins of the Spanish colony and Kingdom of New Granada.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Ecuador lies on each side of the Equator, extending from latitude 1° 50' north to 4° 50' south, and between 70° and 81° west longitude, comprising an area of 248,370 English square miles. Ecuador is divided into three departments, Quito, Guayaquil, Azuay, and thirteen provinces, including that of "Oriente." It has a

population of 1,004,651 according to the census of 1885, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes, besides an unknown number of uncivilized Indians. Included in the above are the Galapagos or Tortoise Islands with an area of 2,950 square miles. The giant chain of the Andes here presents the Chimborazo, 21,086 feet, the Cotopaxi, 18,880 feet, the Antisana, 19,137 feet above the level of the sea, and others. Ecuador is watered by the upper waters of the Amazon and its tributaries, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Nevía, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common. The country is subject to volcanoes and earthquakes.

TRADE, INDUSTRIES, ETC.—The exports from the Republic in 1885 were valued at \$4,915,120. The chief export is cocoa, valued in 1885 at \$3,774,390. India rubber \$170,880; hides \$192,435. The imports were valued at \$5,625,000. In 1885 184 vessels entered, and 180 cleared from the port Guayaquil. Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, nuts, cotton, coffee, India rubber, orchilla weed, straw hats, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, etc. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, copper, and emeralds. Sulphur abounds near the Chimborazo.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—There is a railway of forty miles from Yuaguachi to Puente de Chimbo. This line is now, September, 1887, being prolonged to Sehome, fifty miles further, and another has been contracted for between Puerto Bolivar and Machala. There is a line of telegraph from Guayaquil to the coast, 118 miles, and another from Guayaquil to Quito, 270 miles.

CITIES.—*Quito*, population 80,000, the capital of Ecuador, is situated in the province of Pichincha between the Andes Mountains, and east of Pichincha volcano, about 9,500 feet above sea level. It has considerable manufactures, several churches, monasteries, plazas, colleges, etc., and an extensive trade in indigo, grain, metals, etc.

Guayaquil, population 40,000, situate near the gulf of that name, is the chief maritime port, the entire foreign commerce centering here. *Cuenca*, population 16,000, is the principal town in the interior. It contains a cathedral, a university, several schools, etc.

GUIANA.

Guiana comprises a considerable territory on the northeast coast of South America, and comprises an estimated area of about 202,952 square miles; total population 353,838, of which the British possession numbers 85,000 square miles, with 257,473 inhabitants. The climate is hot, yet for a tropical country remarkably healthy.

British Guiana includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, situate on the north coast of South America, and comprising an area estimated at about 85,000 square miles, lying between 8° 40' and 0° 40' north latitude, and between the meridians of 56° 10'—61° 15' west. The Essequibo River intersects the country in its entire length; the Corentyn separates it from Dutch Guiana. British Guiana was first partially settled by the Dutch West India Company in 1580, and was from time to time held by Holland, France and England. It was surrendered to Great Britain in 1814. Sir Walter Raleigh was beheaded after his failure to find gold in Guiana. The cultivated portion of the country is confined to the sea coast, and to a short distance from the rivers. The climate is hot, but not unhealthful. The products are sugar, coffee, timber, etc. There are but two towns of any considerable size. New Amsterdam, population 8,124, and the capital; Georgetown, on the coast, with 47,175 inhabitants. The government, which is essentially that of the old Dutch rule, consists of a Governor, and a Court of Policy of nine members, four official and five elected; also, a court for the purpose of levying taxes. Revenue, \$2,304,660; expenditures, \$2,248,930; debt, \$1,001,565; imports, \$9,997,240; exports, \$11,610,160.

Dutch Guiana or Surinam, adjoining the British possession on the east, separated from it by the Corentyn, extends from 2° to 6° north latitude and from about 53° to 57° west longitude, and has an area of 58,873 square miles, population in 1880, 69,476. Dutch laws are in force.

The government is vested in a Governor-General, and a General Council of Freeholders. All religions are tolerated. There are very valuable gold mines. Paramaribo, the capital, is situate about eighteen miles from the sea, on the west side of Surinam River, population about 22,000. Exports, sugar, cotton and indigo. The revenues in 1881 was \$475,000; the expenditure \$550,000.

French Guiana, with the island of Cayenne, just off the coast, is the chief penal colony of France. It embraces an area of 35,079 square miles, with 31,652 inhabitants. Cayenne Island is eighteen miles long and ten broad. On its north point is the town of the same name, with about 8,000 inhabitants. The government is vested in a President assisted by council, auditors and notaries. There are nine schools attended by 1,100 pupils. All forms of religious belief are tolerated. Imports 1881, \$2,000,000, exports \$200,000. The productions are sugar, coffee, indigo, etc.

PARAGUAY.

GOVERNMENT.—The present constitution was proclaimed on the 25th of November, 1870. The legislative authority is vested in a Congress of two Houses, a Senate and a House of Deputies, and the executive is intrusted to a President, elected for the term of four years, with a non-active Vice-President at his side. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies are elected directly by the people. General Escobar was elected President of the Republic, September, 1886. He exercises his functions through a cabinet of five members, and receives an annual salary of \$6,500. The country is divided into 23 counties which are governed by Chiefs and Justices of the Peace, assisted by municipal councils. A High Court of Justice and various inferior local magistrates exercise judicial functions.

CHURCH.—The Roman Catholic church is the established State religion, but the free exercise of others is permitted.

EDUCATION.—Education is nominally obligatory. In 1885 there were 99 State public schools with 3,676 pupils, 50 private schools with 1,424 pupils, a national college with 150 students. According to official statement the funds devoted to education in 1884 amounted to \$87,645.

FINANCES.—Customs duties form the chief revenue of the Republic, and is yearly increasing. In 1884 the revenue was \$839,970, with an expenditure of \$803,285. Paraguay had no debt until the war of 1865–70, which led to the raising of large internal loans, and a war indebtedness to Brazil, Argentine and Uruguay amounting to \$236,000,000. By an arrangement made at London in December, 1885, the foreign debt was reduced to \$4,250,000, and the internal debt to \$326,700.

ARMY, ETC.—The military force in the war against the united armies of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, carried on during the years 1865–70, comprised 60,000 men, including 10,000 cavalry, and 5,000 artillery. At the close of hostilities these troops were disbanded, and the entire force in 1886, kept chiefly for preservation of internal order, consisted of 57 officers and 550 men.

CLIMATE.—The climate for a tropical country is temperate, the temperature occasionally rising to 100° in summer, but in winter averaging 45°.

HISTORY.—Paraguay was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1526. The first colony was settled in 1535 by Mendoza, who founded the city of Asuncion, and established Paraguay as a vice royalty of Peru. During the latter part of the sixteenth and the greater part of the seventeenth centuries the entire administration of the government both secular and religious, was placed in the hands of the Jesuits. In 1776 Paraguay formed a part of the vice royalty of Rio de la Plata, and in 1810 it joined with the other Spanish States in declaring its independence. Owing to its isolated position it was the earliest of them all to gain its independence, which was acknowledged by Spain in 1811, and after a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr. Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as dictator, till his death, September 20, 1840. His reign was followed by a state of anarchy, which lasted until 1842, when a Na-

tional Congress, meeting at Asuncion, elected two nephews of the Dictator, Don Mariano Roque Alonso and Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, joint consuls of the Republic. Another Congress voted, March 13, 1844, a new constitution, and, March 14, elected Don Carlos Antonio Lopez sole President, with dictatorial powers, which were continued by another election, March 14, 1857. At the death of Don Carlos, September 10, 1862, his son, Don Francisco Solano Lopez, born 1827, succeeded to the supreme power, by testamentary order, without opposition. President Lopez, in 1865, began a dispute with the Government of Brazil, the consequence of which was the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the Republic, June, 1865. After a struggle of five years, Lopez was defeated and killed in the battle of Aquidaban, March 1, 1870.

PHYSICAL FEATURES, ETC.—Paraguay is one of the smallest States of South America, and, except Bolivia, the only one without any seaboard, situate between 22° 4'—27° 30' S. lat. and 54° 32'—61° 20' W. long. Its area is variously estimated at from 60,000 to 92,000 square miles, inclosed within the rivers Parana and Paraguay; and contains a population of 346,048, two-thirds of whom are females, exclusive of Indians, semi-civilized and savage. The Government offers great inducements to immigrants. About one-third of the inhabitants are living in the central districts, containing the capital, the rest being spread thinly as settlers over the remaining portion of cultivated country. Nearly three-fourths of the entire territory are national property. A mountain chain called Sierra Amambay, running in the general direction of from north to south, and bifurcating to the east and west toward the southern extremity, under the name of Sierra Maracayu, divides the tributaries of the Parana from those of the Paraguay, none of which are very considerable, although they are liable to frequent and destructive overflows. The northern portion of Paraguay is in general undulating, covered by low, gently-swelling ridges, separated by large grass plains, dotted with palms. There are mountains in the northeast and northwest corners. The southern portion is one of the most fertile districts of South America, consisting of hills and gentle slopes richly wooded, of wide savannas, which afford excellent pasture grounds, and of rich alluvial plains, some of which, indeed, are marshy, or covered with shallow pools of water; only one lake, that of Ypao, deserving special notice; but a large proportion are of extraordinary fertility and highly cultivated. The banks of the rivers Parana and Paraguay are occasionally belted with forests; but in general, the low lands are destitute of trees. Among its principal trees are several species of dye-wood, and many yielding juices, as the caoutchouc or India rubber, and the valuable shrub called "maté," or Paraguay tea-plant, one of its principal articles of commerce; medical plants are also very numerous.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.—The total value of exports in 1884 was \$1,572,297, maté and tobacco being the chief articles of export. The chief imports are textiles, foods and drinks, total value of imports in 1884 \$1,448,130. The chief crops are yerba, corn, rice, coffee, cocoa, indigo, manioc, tobacco, sugar cane, and cotton, barely sufficient for home consumption. The number of horned cattle in the Republic in 1884 was 600,000. Sugar, rum, cotton, woolen cloths, and leather are almost its only industrial productions.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The only railway is a short line 45 miles, from Asuncion to Paraguari. The river navigation is important; in 1882, 696 vessels, of 104,819 tons, left Paraguayan ports, and 569, of 130,198 tons, arrived. There is a line of telegraph at the side of the railway; in 1884 a new line was opened, connecting Asuncion with Corrientes, in the Argentine Republic, and thus with the outside world. Paraguay joined the postal union in 1881.

CITIES.—*Asuncion*, population 16,000, the capital and metropolis of the Republic, is situated on the left bank of the Paraguay; contains a cathedral, government building, arsenal, churches, etc. It is connected with Paraguari by railway 45 miles distant; has a few manufactures, and a large export trade in Paraguay tea. *Villa Rica*, population 12,570; *Concepcion*, population 10,697; *San Pedro*, population 9,706; *Luque*, population 8,878, are important towns.

PERU.

GOVERNMENT.—The present constitution, proclaimed Oct. 16, 1856, was revised Nov. 25, 1860. It is modeled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, the former composed of deputies of the provinces, two for each, and the latter of representatives nominated by the electoral colleges of provinces and parishes, at the rate of one member for every 20,000 inhabitants. The parochial electoral colleges choose deputies to the provincial colleges, who in turn send representatives to Congress. Political freedom is guaranteed by the constitution.

The executive power is intrusted to a President, assisted by two Vice-Presidents, elected for the term of four years. General Andres Avelino Caceres was appointed President June 3, 1886. He has to exercise his executive functions through a cabinet of five ministers, holding office at his pleasure. But little attention is paid to educational matters; there are few schools, and they are under the control of the clergy.

CHURCH.—The religion of the State is that of the Roman Catholic faith. All other forms are prohibited from the public exercise of their views.

FINANCES.—The public revenue was until recently derived chiefly from the sale of guano. Of the actual revenue and expenditure there are no official returns, but it is known that there have been large annual deficits, owing to the enormous expense of immense public works, including a railway to the summit of the Andes, the construction of a large iron-clad fleet, and the payment of the interest on the public debt. Peru has defaulted in the payment of interest on the public debt since 1876, which amounted in 1886 to \$89,439,200. An estimate for 1884 gave the total debt of the Republic at that date at \$250,000,000. At the same time \$70,000,000 of government paper was in circulation.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The nominal strength of the army on a peace footing is about 6,000 men. Previous to the war with Chili the Peruvian navy was the most formidable on the Pacific coast. At the present time it consists of nine sea-going steamers and one training ship.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the coast is modified by cool winds. In the valleys the heat, though considerable, is not oppressive.

HISTORY.—At the time of the discovery of the New World, Peru, like Mexico, was inhabited by Indians, who were considerably advanced in civilization. They were governed by a race of princes, called Incas, whose empire extended along the Andes, from Colombia to the southern boundary of Chili.

Pizarro, a bold Spanish adventurer, had heard of the wealth of Peru, and the great abundance of its gold and silver. With a small band of fierce and brave followers, he entered the country in 1532, took possession of the empire and treasure of the Incas, and Peru thus became one of the four vice-royalties of Spanish America. In 1718 the province of Quito was separated from Peru; and in 1788 considerable territories in the south were detached and formed into the government of Buenos Ayres. Peru

was one of the last of the Spanish South American possessions to set up a standard of independence. In August, 1820, General San Martin, one of the liberators of Chili, sailed for Peru, and after a number of successes on sea and land, the independence of the country was proclaimed July 28, 1821, but it was not till after a war protracted until 1824, that its actual freedom from Spanish rule was gained. From this date until 1886 twenty-eight rulers under various titles have held sway.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Peru is on the Pacific Ocean, about 1,300 miles in length, situate in latitude 3° — 22° $10'$ south, and in longitude 68° $30'$ — 83° $45'$ west. It is divided into 19 provinces, and its area is estimated at 463,747 square miles, with a population of 2,621,844. There are besides about 350,000 civilized Indians. As a result of the war with Chili, the latter country annexed the province of Tarapaca. The Chilians also occupy the department of Tacna for ten years, after which a popular vote is to decide to which country they will belong.

The country is traversed throughout its length by the magnificent chain of the Andes, running parallel to and about sixty miles distant from the coast, the region between being sandy desert, except where watered

by transverse mountain streams. The valleys among the mountains are very fertile; and the Cordilleras are rich in minerals, among which silver, quicksilver and copper are the most conspicuous, constituting the chief source of the wealth of Peru. It is intersected by numerous fine rivers, forming the head streams of the Amazon, by which it has complete communication with the Atlantic. Its medicinal productions are of great value, comprising cinchona, or Peruvian bark, sarsaparilla, copaiba, etc. The Huanillos, Guanape, Macabi Islands, Pabillon de Pica, and Lobos are famous as the sources whence the world is being supplied with Peruvian guano.

TRADE AND INDUS-

TRIES.—Great Britain monopolizes nearly all of the foreign trade of Peru. The latest statistics published, 1877, give the value of imports at \$24,179,095, and exports at \$31,634,275, exclusive of guano and niter. The principal imports are cotton manufactures, ironware, cutlery, woolen goods and machinery. The exports consist of guano, niter of soda, sheep, alpaca wool, sugar, and cinchona. Peru possesses vast metallic resources; and its vegetable productions embrace all those of the temperate and tropical climes. In 1883, 635 vessels of 526,024 tons entered the port of Callao. The merchant navy of Peru numbered 147 vessels, of 49,860 tons, including 8 steamers, of 1,768 tons, at the end of 1877.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The Republic has shown great interest in developing an extensive railway system. There are twenty-two lines 2,030 miles in extent, costing \$179,974,600, but 996 miles were in use in 1884. The length of telegraph lines is upward of 2,000 miles.

CITIES.—Lima, population 101,488, the capital and chief city, is situated in a beautiful valley, six miles from the coast, and its port, Callao, with which it is connected by railroad. It ranks as the handsomest city in South America, and carries on a large trade. The public buildings and churches are magnificent in architecture and size. Its university was the first educational establishment of the kind in the New World. It has been



LIMA, PERU.

frequently injured by earthquakes. *Callao*, population 33,502, the port of Lima, has a fine roadstead, safe and well sheltered. Large harbor works, with extensive pier and dock accommodations, were completed in 1875. The value of the exports and imports is about \$30,000,000. *Arequipa*, population 35,000, in the department of the same name, is the third largest city in Peru. Its port is Islay. A considerable trade is carried on with the interior and by sea. The neighborhood is subject to earthquakes. *Cusco*, population 18,370, stands on the Guatanai, one of the remotest headquarters of the Amazon, 11,000 feet above sea level. The city was the original capital of the Incas and the center of an empire. Its maritime outlet is Islay. The manufactures of the place are cottons, jewelry, woolens and embroidery.

URUGUAY.

The constitution of the Republic was sworn July 18, 1830. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Senate, of eighteen members, and the Chamber of Representatives, with forty-six members, which meet in annual session, extending from February 15 to July 15. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assume the legislative power, as well as the general control of the administration. The Representatives are chosen for three years; there is one Senator for each department, chosen for six years. The executive is given by the constitution to the President of the Republic, elected for the term of four years. Dr. Hereira y Obes was elected President of the Republic March, 1850, succeeding Maximo Tagos, elected in 1886. He is assisted in his executive functions by a council of ministers divided into five departments.

CHURCH.—The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is complete toleration of other faiths.

EDUCATION.—Primary education is obligatory. In 1888 the University of Montevideo had fifty-nine tutors and 695 students. There were 380 public schools, with 694 teachers, and 32,731 pupils. On primary education the sum of \$513,249 was spent in 1888. In 1888 there were 402 private schools, with 21,107 pupils, and 833 teachers.

FINANCES.—Import and export duties form the main revenue of the Republic. The revenue for 1891 is estimated at \$15,690,294, and expenditures at \$15,000,000. The total public debt is officially stated to be (1890) \$90,741,215, of which \$50,480,350 is designated as the united debt, \$2,302,525 as an international debt, and \$8,908,687 as a debt to railroad companies.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The permanent army of Uruguay is officially reported to consist of 3,482 men, including four regiments of cavalry, two of artillery, and four battalions of riflemen. There is, besides, an armed police force of 3,980 men, and a national guard of 20,000 men. In recent years there has been an excessive expenditure for the maintenance of an increased military force. The Republic has three gunboats, seven small steamers, one coaster and one steam sloop.

CLIMATE.—The climate is extremely healthful, resembling that of the south of France. Rain falls pretty copiously in winter, but is rare in summer.

HISTORY.—Uruguay was originally colonized by Spanish settlers from Buenos Ayres. It was claimed by Portugal, and a war ensued between the two nations for its possession, terminating in favor of Spain, when it was attached to the Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. It was afterward annexed by Portugal, and became later a province of Brazil; but through the bravery of the patriotic "thirty-three" it succeeded in throwing off the Brazilian yoke, declared its independence on the 25th of August, 1825, and rejoined the Platine States. A war in consequence ensuing between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, both the Powers agreed, through the mediation of Great Britain, to recognize Uruguay as a sovereign and independent State, the Constitution of the Republic being sworn on the 18th of July, 1830. The language of the country is

Spanish, the inhabitants being chiefly descendants of the original Spanish settlers and Italian and other European emigrants.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Uruguay is bounded on the north and northeast by Brazil, on the east and southeast by the Atlantic, on the south by the Rio de la Plata, and on the west by Argentine. It is nearly square in shape, and its greatest length and its greatest breadth are over 300 miles. It has an estimated area of 73,538 square miles. In 1890, the population was estimated at 651,112. The interior of Uruguay is very imperfectly known. In the south, all along the Rio de la Plata, and as far north as the Rio Negro, the country is a sort of terraced upland, with a bold, broken, treeless coast-line, possessing some excellent harborage; while the shores facing the Atlantic are low and sandy. Further east rises a woody plateau; but high, bare, grassy plains, traversed by ranges of low hills, seem to be the predominant feature. The more important rivers are the Uruguay, Rio Negro, the Daiman, the Arapey, the Yaguaron, and the Sebollati. The wild animals embrace the tapir, deer, ounce, monkey, paca, rabbit, and fox, and large packs of wild dogs infest the plains. Gold mines exist at Cuñapirú.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.—The principal exports are jerked and salted beef, tallow, hides, horns, and hair. The total value in 1889, was nearly \$25,954,107. The imports are manufactured cotton goods, woolens, coal, and iron. The rearing of cattle and sheep is the chief industry of Uruguay. The pastoral establishments in 1888 were officially estimated to occupy 35,000,000 acres, on which were 6,119,482 head of cattle, 408,452 horses, and 15,921,069 sheep. In the same year 773,449 head of cattle were slaughtered for their hides, tallow, etc., for manufacturing extract of beef and beef preserved in tins. Agriculture is also carried on to some extent, wheat and maize being the chief products. An official return of 1888 gives the extent of pastoral land in actual occupation at 38,750,000 acres, and that of agricultural land, including forage growths, at 1,507,000 acres. There entered at the port of Montevideo, in 1889, 1,753 foreign vessels, and cleared 1,670; at the same time 3,625 vessels entered, and 3,627 cleared, engaged in the coasting trade.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—There were railways of a total length of 538 miles open for traffic in 1891. The telegraph lines in operation were of a total length of 2,234 miles, including 295 miles of coast cables.

CITIES.—*Montevideo*, population 134,346, the capital and only city of prominence in the Republic, is situated on the north shore of the de la Plata. It stands on a small peninsula and is surrounded by a wall and fortifications. The harbor is large and safely sheltered. Its export and import trade is very extensive, commanding as it does almost the entire commercial trade of the Republic. Its history is that of Uruguay.

Maldonado and *Santo Sacramento* are the only other towns of note.

VENEZUELA.

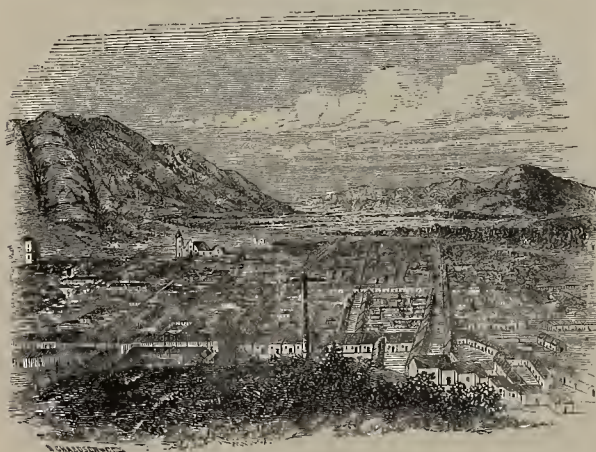
The Republic of Venezuela was formed in 1830, by secession from the other members of the Free State founded by Simon Bolivar within the limits of the Spanish colony of New Granada. The charter of fundamental laws actually in force, dating from 1830, and re-proclaimed, with alterations, on March 28, 1864, and April, 1881, is designed on the model of the constitution of the United States of America, but with considerable more independence secured to provincial and local government. The provinces or States, of the Republic have each their own legislature and executive, as well as their own budgets and judiciary officers, and the main purpose of their alliance is that of common defence. At the head of the central executive government stands a President, elected for the term of two years, exercising his functions through six ministers and a Federal Council of sixteen members. General Senor Palacio was elected President in March, 1890. Since the year 1847 the Republic has suffered greatly from intestine dissensions, leading to an almost continuous civil war, through the struggles of the rival parties of the Federalists and Confederatists, the former desiring a strong central government and the latter the greatest possible independence of the separate States.

CHURCH.—The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is

toleration of all others, though they are not permitted any external manifestations.

EDUCATION.—In 1870 education was made compulsory in Venezuela, at which time only 10 per cent. of the population could read and write. There were in 1884 two universities, 19 federal colleges with 2,528 students; five normal schools, 208 students; 14 private colleges, 699 pupils; seven national schools for girls, 432 pupils, and 1,787 schools, 1,232 federal, with 94,561 pupils. There are, besides, a polytechnic and a technical school. In 1883 the sum of \$424,773 was spent by the government on public instruction.

FINANCES.—Customs duties are the chief source of revenue. In 1885 the estimates of revenue and expenditure were made to balance at \$7,-



CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

360,000. The public debt statement shows an indebtedness of \$20,000,000.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The standing army of the Republic is composed of eight battalions of infantry, one company of cavalry and one of artillery; in all 2,545 officers and men. Besides the regular troops, there is a national militia in which every citizen, from the eighteenth to the forty-fifth year inclusive, must be enrolled. Recent intestine wars were chiefly carried on by the militia, which in times of civil war has been increased to 60,000 men. The number of citizens able for military service according to law was 350,000 in 1884.

CLIMATE.—The climate is tropical and generally unhealthy; the year is divided into two seasons, the wet and the dry.

HISTORY.—The east coast of Venezuela was discovered by Columbus in 1498; Ojeda and Vespucci followed in 1499, and, entering Lake Maracaibo, they found an Indian village constructed on piles, to prevent the evil effects of inundation, and they named the place Venezuela, or Little Venice, a name which afterward spread to the whole country. The first

settlement was made at Cumana in 1520, by the Spaniards; and Venezuela remained subject to Spain till it claimed independence in 1811. It then returned to allegiance to Spain, but again revolted in 1813, and, forming with New Granada and Ecuador, the Republic of Colombia, was declared independent in 1819. In 1830 the States separated. In 1865 Juan Falcon became President, but fled in 1868, when the Unionists overcame the Federals. In 1870 the Federals regained their supremacy.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Venezuela is the most northerly confederation of South America, situated between 1° 10'—12° 12' north latitude and 59° 52'—73° 15' west longitude. It consists of 21 States comprising an area of 632,695 square miles, and a population, according to the census of 1884, of 2,121,988. The inhabitants consist chiefly of colored races, Indians and negroes. The whites live principally on the coast. A tribe of Indians on the banks of the Orinoco are called "dirt-eaters," and are a degraded race. The greater part of this State is included within the llanos or plains of the Orinoco. No white man has ever reached the source of this great river, which flows through a wilderness of forests and plains. Numerous streams flow into the Caribbean Sea; and the Lake of Maracaibo, which is by far the largest lake in South America, is wholly within the State. At the northwest the Andes pass through it, and on its southern border are the Parime Mountains. Margarita, a small island of the West Indies, near the coast, belongs to Venezuela. Among the wild animals are the puma, ounce and wild cat; the jaguar is now becoming rare. The alligator, crocodile, boa constrictor and rattlesnake are found. Of domestic animals great herds of cattle and wild horses roam over the llanos, and mules, asses, sheep, goats and pigs are reared.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.—The total value of imports in 1884 was \$17,253,133, the exports \$19,720,227. The chief exports are coffee, cocoa, cotton, sugar, tobacco, indigo, bark, hides, tallow, dyewoods, timber and metallic ores. Owing to the richness of the soil and the heat of the climate, fine harvests are produced. Coffee, sugar, indigo, cocoa and many medicinal plants are found. There are but few manufactures. Both iron and copper are abundant in various parts of the Republic, but are comparatively neglected for want of means to work them. Gold is also worked, and considerable quantities of coal are also said to exist, but at present unworked. In 1883 the commerce was carried on in 2,400 vessels.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—There were in 1884, 102 miles of railway in operation and 270 under construction, and 1,145 miles of telegraph, with 40 offices. There are 160 postoffices. In 1880 Venezuela joined the General Postal Union.

CITIES.—*Caracas*, population 55,638, the capital and metropolis of Venezuela, has a lofty situation twelve miles from the coast, and carries on an extensive trade through its seaport, La Guayra. It is noted for frequent earthquakes. *Valencia*, population 36,145, is noted for its extensive trade. *Cumana*, is near the coast, east of Caracas. *Bolivar* is the principal city on the Orinoco. *La Guayra* is the seaport of the capital; it has a population of 14,000. Other important towns, the centers of large trade, with their population, are: Maracaibo, 31,921; Barquisimelo, 28,918; Tocuyo, 15,383; Maturin, 14,473.



EUROPE.



Europe, the smallest grand division of the world, is the most highly civilized, most populous, most powerful, possessing the greatest wealth, most extensive manufactures and commerce. It extends from the 36° of north latitude northward beyond the Arctic circle. Its greatest length from northeast to southwest is 3,490 miles, the greatest breadth about 2,420 miles, the total area being 3,785,000 square miles; containing a total population of 320,650,940.

The principal countries comprising Europe are: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, including Prussia, and the lesser German States; Great Britain, which includes England, Scotland and Wales; Ireland, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden, and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, and her dependencies. The population consists of many varieties of the white or Caucasian race; they are variously divided by nationality and language. Personal equality does not generally exist, the mass of the people being distinguished from the nobles and higher orders. Of the total population the Teutonic stock embrace 105,130,000 of the population, the Latin race 98,948,000, the Slavics 125,790,000.

From the numerous seas and inlets which surround and indent the coast of Europe, it is well adapted to commerce, and is noted for the number of its maritime states, Great Britain, France, Spain, Denmark and Italy having numerous fine ports and extensive commerce. The surface is very uneven south of the fiftieth parallel; this portion includes the lofty regions of the Alps, the Apennines, and Pyrenees, and the ranges connected with them. The Alpine scenery is beautiful and sublime. The great glaciers or seas of ice constitute a striking natural feature. Mont Blanc is the most noted peak. The principal rivers of Central Europe find their sources in the Alps. The Scandinavian mountains form the northwestern border, and the Ural the northeastern. Other prominent ranges are the Balkan, the Carpathian, and the Caucasus. The greater part of the continent is low and level. Russia and all the territory bordering on the North and Baltic Seas constitute an immense plain called Low Europe. The basin of the Caspian Sea and much of the Netherlands are below sea level. Extending along the southern part of Europe is a high plateau known as High Europe. This plateau is surrounded by the irregular and broken mountain ranges which constitute the Alpine system, the main axis of the continent.

The chief lake region is in Northwestern Russia. Lake Ladoga is the largest. It is 120 miles long by seventy in width. The lakes of Switzerland are celebrated for their picturesque scenery. Situated in the basin of the Caspian Sea are many salt lakes. The two principal water sheds of Europe are the Alps and Valdai Hills. The Rhine, Rhone, Elbe, Danube, and other rivers flow from the former. The Dwina, Don, Duna and Volga from the latter. Though the rivers are smaller than those of the other continents they are however, numerous, and many of them are navigable for a considerable part of their course. Among numerous picturesque rivers the Rhine, with its castellated banks and romantic memories, is the most renowned. The Danube is a famous historic river flowing through the center of Europe into the Black Sea.

The islands of Europe constitute about one-twentieth of its area. Of these the British Isles are the largest and most important. These isles are separated from the continent by the North Sea, which has an average depth of 600 feet. They were undoubtedly at one time a part of the main land. Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia and the Balearic Islands are projecting portions of a volcanic chain in the Mediterranean Sea.

Europe enjoys a more equable climate than any other grand division situated in corresponding latitudes. Its mildness is due, chiefly, to the southwesterly winds, which are warmed by the waters of the Gulf Stream. The port of Hammerfest, the most northern town in Europe, situated about three degrees north of the Arctic circle, is never ice bound. This is due to the influence of the winds and water from the Gulf Stream. Toward the eastern border of Europe, however, the climate is subject to great extremes of heat and cold.

The forests, compared with those of America or Asia, are of small extent. The largest are in Russia, Scandinavia, and Germany. The principal wild animals are the reindeer, found in the north, the elk, red and fallow deer, the wolf, wild boar, chamois, and ibex. Waterfowl are numerous. The sardine, herring, pilchard, anchovy and other fish suitable for food, abound in the surrounding waters. The mineral productions are very rich and various. Gold and silver are found in the Ural, Carpathian, and Scandinavian Mountains, and in those of Spain; copper and iron are very abundant in the Scandinavian and Ural Mountains; quicksilver in the Eastern Alps and in Spain; tin, in Great Britain, where also are found copper, iron, and coal. Italy and Greece are noted for their white and colored marble. Europe is rich in the various productions of the temperate zone. On the shores of the Mediterranean, the olive, the fig, lemon, and orange, are very abundant. The sugar cane is also cultivated. The mulberry tree grows here luxuriantly. Silk, therefore, is one of the most important productions of Southern Europe. Great quantities of wine are made in the southern and central districts. The cork tree, from whose bark corks are made, grows in Southern Europe. Beet root sugar is very extensively manufactured, especially in France. The usual grains of the temperate zone are abundant, though Indian corn is not so generally cultivated as in the United States. Rye, oats, barley, and potatoes are raised, even north of the Arctic circle. Hemp and flax are important productions in Eastern and Central Europe.

The Christian religion prevails chiefly in Europe. In the northern part the people are mostly Protestant Christians, in the south principally Roman Catholics, and in Russia, and Greece the Greek Church is established. In Turkey, the Mohammedan faith prevails. There are also, in various parts of Europe, many Jews.

Education among the higher and middle classes is now very much attended to. In most of the countries the lower orders are not so well instructed as in our country. The fine arts are assiduously cultivated; there are in Italy, and in the great capitals, splendid galleries of paintings and sculpture, to illustrate the study of the fine arts. Universities and colleges are numerous; they are well endowed, and provided with all appliances of learning. Such are Oxford and Cambridge in England; and many institutions in Germany and France.

The governments of Europe are mostly monarchies. In a few cases, as in Turkey and Russia, they are absolute; but in most of the countries they are limited or constitutional monarchies, in which the power of the sovereign is restricted by a constitution or by fundamental laws. Such is the government of Great Britain; France and Switzerland are republican. Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, and Germany are called the five great powers of Europe; when they are in a state of alliance and peace they rule the rest of Europe; war between any two endangers the peace of the whole Continent.



AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

GOVERNMENT.—Since the year 1867, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy forms a bipartite State, consisting of the Austrian Empire and the Kingdom of Hungary. Each of the two countries has its own parliament, ministers, and government, while the connecting ties between consist in the person of the hereditary sovereign, in a common army, navy, and diplomacy, and in a general controlling body known as the Delegations. The Delegations form a parliament of 120 members, one half of whom are chosen by and represent the legislature of Austria, and the other half that of Hungary, the Upper House of each returning twenty, and the Lower House forty delegates. On subjects affecting the common affairs the Delegations have a decisive vote, and their resolutions require neither the confirmation nor approbation of the representative assemblies in which they have their source. The ordinary mode of procedure for the Delegations is to sit and vote in two chambers, the sixty deputies of Austria Proper forming the one, and the sixty of Hungary the other. But it is provided that if no agreement can be arrived at in this manner, the two bodies must meet together, and, without further debate, give their final vote, which is binding for the whole Monarchy. The jurisdiction of the Delegations is limited to foreign affairs, common finances, and war. Each of these has its own executive department, the finances of the two being in charge of a third.

AUSTRIA.—The first constitution of Austria originated in an Imperial diploma, dated Oct. 20, 1860, followed by an ordinance of Feb. 26, 1861. These decrees laid the basis of a charter, which, after a suspension from 1865 to 1867, was put in force in December, 1867, with modifications rendered necessary by the recognition of the independence of Hungary. The main features of this constitution are a double Legislature, consisting, first, of the Provincial Diets representing the various States of the monarchy, and secondly, a Central Diet, called the Reichsrath, or Council of the Empire. There are seventeen Provincial Diets—namely for Bohemia, Dalmatia, Galicia, Upper Austria, Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bukowina, Moravia, Silesia, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Gorizia, Istria, and Trieste. The Diets of all these provinces are formed in nearly the same manner, only differing in the number of deputies. Each consists of only one assembly. The Provincial Diets are competent

to make laws concerning local administration, particularly those affecting taxation, the cultivation of the soil, educational, church and charitable institutions, and public works.

The Reichsrath, or Parliament of the western part of the monarchy, consists of an Upper and a Lower House. The former, in 1886, was

composed of 105 members, the latter of 353 members. The executive of Austria Proper consists of eight departments.

HUNGARY.—The constitution of the eastern part of the monarchy, or the Kingdom of Hungary, including Hungary Proper, and Croatia-Slavonia, and Transylvania, dates from the foundation of the kingdom about 891. The Hungarian constitution has been repeatedly suspended and partially disregarded, until, at the end of the armed struggle of 1849, it was decreed to be forfeited by the nation. This decree was repealed in 1860; and the present sovereign, on the 8th of June, 1867, swore to maintain the constitution, and was crowned King of Hungary.

The legislative power rests conjointly in the King and the Diet, or Reichstag. The latter consists of an Upper and a Lower House, the first known as the House of Magnates, and the second as the House of Representatives. In the session of 1885-86, the former consisted of 255 members, the latter of 453, of whom 337 were deputies from Hungary Proper, 76 from Transylvania, and 40 delegates of Croatia and Slavonia. The executive of the kingdom is a responsible ministry, consisting of a President and nine departments.

Croatia and Slavonia have a common Diet of their own, and for internal affairs, religion, instruction, and justice, are autonomous, the head of the autonomous government, called Ban, being appointed by the king.

RULER.—Franz Josef I., Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, born Aug. 18, 1830, the son of Archduke Franz Karl, second son of the late Emperor Franz I, of Austria, and Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria. Proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I, and the renunciation of the crown by his father, Dec. 2, 1848; crowned King of Hungary and took the oath on the Hungarian Constitution June 8, 1867. Married, April 24, 1854, to Empress Elisabeth, born Dec. 24, 1837, the daughter of Duke Maximilian, of Bavaria.



ST. STEPHEN'S CATHEDRAL.

CHILDREN.—I. Archduchess Gisela, born July 12, 1856; married April 20, 1873, to Prince Leopold, second son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, born Feb. 9, 1846. II. Archduchess Maria Valeria, born April 22, 1868. On February 2, 1889, Rudolph, only son of the Emperor and Crown Prince committed suicide, leaving a widow, Princess Stephanie, and a daughter Elizabeth, born Sept. 2, 1883. By his death the elder brother of the emperor, Archduke Karl Ludwig, born 1833, becomes heir-apparent.

CHURCH.—The State religion of Austria proper is the Roman Catholic, but there is complete toleration for all dissenters from it, of whatever form of belief. In Hungary there is no State religion, but the Roman Catholics are in a majority.

EDUCATION.—Education is general and compulsory. There are eight universities in Austria, two in Hungary, and one in Croatia. The total sum allotted to education in the Austrian budget of 1886 was \$55,985,535; in Hungary \$22,625,000.

FINANCES.—Of the total expenditures of the Empire, Austria pays 68.6 per cent. and Hungary 31.4 per cent. The estimated expenditure for 1887 was 123,855,414 florins, with an equal revenue. The revenue of Austria Proper was 507,833,841 florins, expenditures 516,625,771, showing a deficit of 8,791,930 florins. The revenue of Hungary was 328,356,095 florins; expenditures 350,400,021, a deficit of 22,043,926 florins. The public debt, as officially returned July 1, 1886, was 3,485,881,310 florins. If to this is added state bills or government paper money, 412,000,000 florins, the total debt will amount to over 3,897,000,000 florins.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The existing army organization of the empire dates from December 5, 1868, modified in some respects in 1882. Military service is obligatory on all men who have completed their twentieth year, the only exceptions being in connection with certain family conditions, physical or mental capacity. The yearly contingent recruits for



VIENNA.

In 6,733 of the public elementary schools in Austria the language used was German; in 4,018, Czech (mainly in Bohemia and Moravia); and in 3,777 other Slav dialects; 868, Italian; 53, Roumanian; three, Magyar; and in 492 more than one language. According to official statistics 84.9 per cent. of the children of school age were attending school in Austria in 1883.

In Hungary proper 83.3 per cent. of the children were at school. In 1884 the Roman Catholics had 5,251 schools, 7,310 teachers, and 630,795 pupils; the Greek Catholics, 2,171 schools, 2,119 teachers, and 129,218 pupils; the Byzantine Greeks, 1,949 schools, 2,072 teachers, and 153,251 pupils; the Augsburg Protestants, 1,685 schools, 2,334 teachers, and 144,264 pupils; the Helvetic Protestants, 2,609 schools, 2,882 teachers, and 186,534 pupils; the Jews, 750 schools, 816 teachers, and 73,893 pupils. In 7,938 of the Hungarian elementary schools the language is Magyar; in 4,801, various other languages; and in 2,766 mixed.

the army amounts to 94,000. The army is divided into four categories; The active army, the reserve, the Landwehr, and by the law passed in 1886, the Landsturm. The strength of army, January 1, 1887, 284,495 peace footing, 1,071,034 war footing. It is estimated that the Landsturm will add a million more to the effective strength of the army. The naval forces consist of (1887) 10 iron clads, 2 unarmored frigates, 5 corvettes, 6 torpedo vessels, 16 vessels for coast defense, 6 transports, 2 river monitors, 34 torpedo boats, beside a number of tenders, school-ships and hulks. The ten iron clads carry from 6 to 14 heavy guns each. The personnel of the navy consists of 1 admiral, 2 vice and 6 rear admirals, 509 officers and 9,230 sailors. In war the sailors number 13,752. The term of service is ten years; three in active and seven in the reserve. Austria possesses several extensive fortifications and entrenched camps. Trieste is the great storehouse and arsenal of the Imperial navy. Pola, the chief naval port, is strongly fortified, both toward the sea and land.

HISTORY.—In the age of Charlemagne, about 800, the country was made an archduchy. It was united in 1156 to the country above Ens and raised to a duchy. In 1282 it came into the possession of the house of Hapsburg, and rapidly rose to a powerful State; the Princes of this House, from 1438, held almost uninterruptedly the throne of the German Empire. Bohemia and Hungary were acquired in 1526 and 1527. In 1804 Francis declared himself hereditary Emperor of Austria. The empire was brought into a humiliating condition by the Emperor Napoleon First, in 1806, and again in 1809, and so continued until the battle of Leipsic, in 1814, when she regained her dignity, the Germanic crown being restored. There has always been considerable striving for domination by the various races of Austria, and the Hungarian Revolution of 1848 is viewed as a result of such contention, the Germans being jealous of the Magyars and Slaves,

who had come to the front in political affairs. The liberal Count von Beust, who had become premier in 1867, finally turned the tide of politics in favor of the Hungarians and Germans, and these races were made the leaders in Austro-Hungarian affairs in 1867, when the Emperor received the crown of Hungary. And so the sacrifices made by Kossuth and his brave followers for Austro-Hungarian unity were at last realized.

CLIMATE.—The climate is on the whole very favorable; but from the extent and diversity of surface, it presents great varieties. In the warmest southern region, rice, olives,



FRANZ JOSEF I., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

oranges, and lemons ripen in the better localities; and wine and maize are produced everywhere. In the middle temperate region, which has the greatest extent and diversity of surface, wine and maize still thrive in perfection. In the northern region, except in favored spots, neither wine nor maize succeeds; but grain, fruit, flax, and hemp thrive excellently.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Austria is the largest State, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°—51° N. lat. and 9° 30'—26° 20' E. long. It embraces an area of 240,982 English square miles, and a population in 1885 of 39,224,511, of whom 22,868,825 are in Austria proper, 14,341,276 in Hungary, 1,992,674 in Croatia and Slavonia, and 21,736 in the town of Fiume. Austria is charged with the administration of the Turkish Provinces of Bosnia and the Herzegovina. These are situated between 42° 40' to 40° 15' N. lat. and 33° 22' to 38° 45' E. long. The Austrian garrison consists of 15,000 men, with a native gendarmerie of 2,000. An entirely Austrian administration has been established. Their area is 23,262 square miles, and population 1,504,091. Three-fourths of Austria is mountainous and hilly, being traversed by three great mountain ranges; the Alps, the Carpathians and the Sudetes; the highest point is in Transylvania, 9,528 feet above sea level. Hungary embraces a great treeless plain in the eastern part. From the gulf of Trieste to the south point of Dalmatia, the empire has a sea line of about 1,000 miles, not counting the coasts of the numerous islands, the largest of which is Veglia, 23 miles by 12. The chief lakes are the Platten, about 400 square miles, and the Neusiedler, about 100 square miles; both in Hungary. The first is navigable by steamers, and both are rich in fish, and have fruitful vineyards around them. The Alps and Carpathians inclose numerous mountain lakes. The Long Lake in the Tatra Mountains lies at an elevation of 6,000 feet. The most remarkable of all is the Zirknitz Lake in Illyria. There are extensive swamps or morasses in Hungary. One connected with the Neusiedler covers some 80 square miles. A good deal has been done in draining morasses. The leading rivers that have navigable tributaries, are the Danube, which has a course of 849 miles within the Austrian do-

minions, from Passau, at the mouth of the Inn, to Orsova, on the frontier of Walachia, and receives, on the right, the Inn, Traun, Ens, Leitha, Raab, Drau, and Save; and on the left, the March, Waag, Neutra, Gran, Theiss, Bega, and Temes; the Vistula, with its tributary the Bug; the Elbe, with the Moldau and Eger; the Dniester and Adige have no navigable tributaries; this last, which rises in the Rhetian Alps, and flows past the famous city of Trent, enters Lombardy above Verona, and confers on that country the benefits of what commercial importance it possesses—being navigable only up to a point below Legnago. The Rhine only bounds the empire for about 14 miles above Lake Constance. The Isonzo, Zermagna, Kerka, and Narenta flow into the Adriatic. The mountains yield valuable minerals; the forests, lumber; and the plains and valleys, grain and grapes. Iron, coal, and salt are very abundant. Cattle and sheep are numerous on the pastures. Bears and other wild animals are hunted in the woods.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.—Is mainly overland, with surrounding countries, principally Germany. The imports are colonial ware, tobacco, cereals, chemicals, textiles and yarns. The principal exports are dried fruits, cereals, roots, etc., animal products, textiles, leather goods, wood, glass and earthen ware, hardware, machinery, beer, matches, etc. Stock-rearing is one of the leading pursuits. Total value of imports in 1890, 528,000,000 florins. Exports 757,200,000 florins. In 1890, 68,749 vessels entered and 68,634 vessels cleared Austro-Hungarian ports; 83 per cent. of the vessels were Austrian.

INDUSTRIES.—Ninety-four per cent. of the area of the empire is productive. Grains of all kinds are cultivated. Flax, hemp, hop and tobacco are raised in great quantities. As a wine-producing country it is second only to France. Other industries are beer breweries, cotton spinning, weaving and glass manufacturing, mainly in Bohemia, Lower Austria and Vorarlberg. In greater part, industry is confined to the western half of the empire. Mineral riches comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, quicksilver, lead, tin, zinc and coal.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—In January, 1890, there were 9,177 miles of railway in Austria and 6,700 in Hungary; total, 1890, 15,172 miles. There were 4,554 postoffices in Austria Proper and 4,235 in the Kingdom of Hungary. In Austria-Hungary there were 5,423 telegraph offices and 35,084 miles of line. In Bosnia 90 offices and 1,730 miles of line.

CITIES.—*Vienna*, population 1,315,626, is the capital and metropolis of the empire, situated in Lower Austria, on the south bank of the Danube. The imperial palace, in which is a library of 500,000 volumes, the palace of the princes, etc., the imperial chancery, the arsenal, the mint, general hospital, custom house, bank, library and museum are among its chief buildings. The great cathedral is built of freestone, and the steeple contains a bell of uncommon magnitude. The Danube is here very wide and contains several woody isles, one of which is the prater or imperial park; it also forms a sort of harbor. It is also the chief manufacturing city of Austria.

Buda-Pesth, population 465,600, two cities on opposite sides of the Danube, form the second city of the empire in population, and is the capital of Hungary and its commercial center, a fine suspension bridge connecting each bank of the river.

Prague, population 304,000, was formerly the capital of Bohemia, and is the seat of the oldest university in Central Europe; it is the third city of the empire in inhabitants, and an important manufacturing and commercial center.

Trieste, population 160,000, the only great seaport of the empire; is also largely engaged in manufactures, and is the seat of the Imperial Naval Academy.

Other chief cities are *Lemberg*, population 122,000, the center of a large trade and the capital of Galicia; *Szegedin*, population 73,675, is the chief market in Hungary for wine and grain. *Maria-Theresiopol*, population 61,367, is the center for live stock, hides and wool. *Gratz*, population 106,000; *Brunn*, population 87,000; *Cracow*, population 75,000, the old capital of Poland; *Debreczin*, population 61,367; *Holmezzo*, population 51,122; *Pressburg*, population 50,966. *Tokay*, on the Theiss, is famous for its fine wines. *Carlsbad-Toplitz* and *Seidlitz* are celebrated for their baths and mineral springs.

BELGIUM.

GOVERNMENT.—Belgium, according to the constitution of 1831, is "a constitutional representative and hereditary monarchy." The legislative power is vested in the King, the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate. The royal succession is in the direct male line. All acts of the sovereign must be countersigned by one of his ministers. Both houses are vested with the power of making laws. They are elected by the people. The executive government consists of seven departments.

RULER.—Leopold II., born April 9, 1835, the son of King Leopold I., former Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Princess Louise, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French; ascended the throne at the death of his father, Dec. 10, 1865; married Aug. 22, 1853, to Queen Marie Henriette, born Aug. 23, 1836, the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria. **OFFSPRING.**—1. Princess Louise, born Feb. 18, 1858; married Feb. 4, 1875, to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born March 28, 1844. 2. Princess Stephanie, born May 21, 1864; married to Archduke Rudolf, only son of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, May 10, 1881. 3. Princess Clementine, born July 30, 1872.

CHURCH.—Nearly the entire population is Roman Catholic. The Protestants number only 15,000, while the Jews number about 3,000. Full religious liberty is granted by the constitution, and part of the income of the clergy of all denominations is paid from the national treasury.

EDUCATION.—There are four universities in the kingdom, attended by 4,251 students. Education has recently made considerable progress. There are 2,443 schools for adults, 5,614 primary, 1,042 infant and 27 normal schools. In 1890, \$3,249,190 was allotted for educational purposes. Thirty-two per cent. of the population above 15 years of age are unable to read or write.

FINANCES.—The budget for 1886 gives the ordinary revenue at \$64,111,080, the expenditures at \$63,833,265. Almost the entire debt of Belgium was raised for and devoted to works of public utility. The total debt, including railway and other annuities, is about \$425,000,000.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The standing army is formed by conscription. The service is eight years, one-third of the time in active service. The Belgian army in 1887 numbered 47,237. In time of war the total strength is 103,860 men. Belgium has no navy.

HISTORY.—Belgium is the name given by the French to the Netherlands (often called Holland), after the Revolution. It was formally decreed to be a part of France in September, 1795. In 1815 it was connected with the Seven United Provinces to form the Kingdom of Netherlands. Under its present form of government the country dates from 1831, when it was cut off from the Netherlands. The independence of Belgium was made practical by the popular uprising in Brussels in 1830, though the country was not formally recognized by the governments of Europe until 1839.

On the soil of Belgium, at Waterloo, nine miles south by east of Brussels, the great battle of that name was fought, June 18, 1815, between the French, under Napoleon, and the allies, in which the French were defeated, with the loss of 40,000 killed, 14,000 prisoners, and 300 pieces of cannon, the loss of the allies being 29,000 killed. The history of Belgium is inseparably connected with that of the Netherlands.

CLIMATE.—In the plains near the sea the climate is cool, humid and unhealthy. In the southeast hot summers alternate with cold winters.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Belgium is the most densely populated and one of the smallest of the European States, forming part of Gallia Belgica of the Romans, situate in latitude 49° 30' to 51° 30' N. and longitude 2° 30' to 6° 5' E. It is divided into nine provinces, viz.: Antwerp, Brabant, West Flanders, East Flanders, Hainault, Liege, Limburg, Luxemburg and Namur, comprising a total area of 11,373 square miles, and, in December, 1890, a population of 6,093,798. The surface is generally flat in the center and toward the North Sea, and slightly hilly in the southeast. The principal rivers are the Meuse and the Scheldt (Escaut). There is no country in the world in which agriculture has attained a higher state of perfection, little more than one-eighth of the whole being uncultivated. Of 7,000,000 acres it is calculated that one-half is arable, one-fifth meadow and pasture, and one-fifth woods and forests.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE, ETC.—Agriculture is the leading industry. The chief products are wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, tobacco, potatoes, etc. Belgium is rich in minerals, which, next to agriculture, constitute the chief source of national prosperity. These are copper, zinc, lead, iron,

coal; the two latter abounding to a great extent, Belgium, next to England, being richer in this mineral than any other European country. The principal manufactures, which are also its chief exports, are flax, wrought iron, hardware, linen yarns, linens, woollens, cottons, sugar, machinery, zinc, paper, fire-arms, glass and lace. The great seats of metal manufactures, foundries, etc., are Charleroi and Liege. There is a large trade with England in flax, woollens and yarns, sugar, poultry, fruit, vegetables, eggs, butter and rabbits. The chief imports are colonial produce and the

raw materials for woolen and cotton manufacture. Belgium's mercantile marine consists of 62 vessels, besides 324 vessels engaged in fishing.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Belgium had in 1891 2,728 miles of railroad lines, with 1,080 stations. The capital stock and cost of railroads is 319,798,630 francs. There are 855 postoffices. The department showed a surplus of six million francs in 1885. The total length of public telegraph lines is 3,800 miles, with 909 telegraph stations. Canals unite Brussels and Louvain with the Rupel; Brussels with Charleroi; Mons with Conde; Ostend with Bruges and Ghent, and this last place with Terneuse.

CITIES.—*Brussels*, population with suburbs 477,398, is the capital and metropolis, situate on the Seune, 25 miles south of Antwerp. The city contains the palace and public offices. It is noted for its carpets, its fine laces, camlets and tapestry, its churches and literary institutions. *Antwerp*, population 221,360, situate on the Scheldt, is the chief commercial city of Belgium and capital of Antwerp, has a very capacious harbor and is extensively engaged in the silk manufacture. *Ghent*, population 152,391, situate on four navigable rivers, and cut up by many canals, is twenty-six miles northwest of Brussels. It is divided into twenty-six isles, and over the canals are about 300 bridges. Ghent is the second cotton manufacturing city in the world. It has also a large trade in plants. *Liege*, population 146,162, has an immense manufacture of firearms and hardware, and is in the vicinity of extensive coal mines. *Bruges*, population 47,621, is the seat of the lace manufacture, and has many fine Gothic buildings.



ANTWERP, BELGIUM.

DENMARK.

GOVERNMENT.—According to its constitution, which obtained the royal sanction July 28, 1866, the executive power is in the King and his responsible ministers, and the right of making and amending laws in the Rigsdag or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sovereign. The King must be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. The Rigsdag comprises the Landsting and the Folkething, the former being a Senate or Upper House, and the latter a House of Commons. The Landsting consists of 66 members. The Folkething or Lower House consists of 102 members, returned in direct election, by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. The executive, acting under the King as President, and called the State Council, consists of seven departments. The ministers or heads of these departments are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and in case of impeachment, and being found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the Folkething.

RULER.—Christian IX, born April 8, 1818, the fourth son of the late Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. Appointed to the succession of the crown of Denmark by the treaty of London of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853. Succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederik VII, Nov. 15, 1863. Married, May 26, 1842, to Queen Louise, born Sept. 7, 1817, the daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel.

OFFSPRING: I. Prince Frederik, heir-apparent, born June 3, 1843; married July 28, 1869, to Princess Louisa, daughter of King Carl XV of Sweden and Norway. II. Princess Alexandra, born Dec. 1, 1844; married March 10, 1863, to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. III. Prince Wilhelm, born Dec. 24, 1845; admiral in the Danish navy; elected King of the Hellenes, under the title of Georgios I, by the Greek National Assembly, March 31, 1863; married Oct. 27, 1867, to Olga Constantinowna, Grand-Duchess of Russia. IV. Princess Maria Dagmar (Empress Maria-Feodorovna), born Nov. 26, 1847; married Nov. 9, 1866, to Alexander III, Emperor of Russia. V. Princess Thyra, born Sept. 29, 1853; married Dec. 21, 1878, to Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland. VI. Prince Waldemar, born Oct. 27, 1858; married Oct. 20, 1885, to Princess Marie d'Orleans, eldest daughter of the Duc de Chartres, born Jan. 13, 1865.

CHURCH.—The established religion in Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536. The affairs of the national church are under the superintendence of seven bishops. The bishops have no political character. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect, and no civil disabilities attach to dissenters.

EDUCATION.—Elementary education is widely diffused in Denmark, the attendance at school being obligatory from the age of seven to fourteen. Education is afforded gratuitously in the public schools to children whose parents cannot afford to pay for their teaching. The University of

Copenhagen had in 1882-3, 84 professors and teachers, and 1,261 students. There are 2,940 schools, with an attendance of 231,935 pupils.

FINANCES.—The estimated revenue of Belgium for 1887 was \$15,518,270. The expenditure \$15,441,815. A reserve fund is maintained, the object of which is to provide means at the disposal of the government in the event of any sudden occurrence. In 1883 this fund amounted to \$12,000,000. The investments of the Kingdom, excluding the reserve fund, amount to over \$24,000,000. The national debt in 1885 was \$54,777,170.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The army of Denmark consists of all the able-bodied young men of the kingdom who have reached the age of twenty-two years. They are liable to service for eight years in the regular army and its reserve, constituting the first line, and for eight years subsequent in the extra reserve. The army consisted in March, 1887, of 35,293 men and 1,176 officers. The navy consisted of nine armor-clad ships, 25 steamers, 32 torpedo boats, 18 of which are now building.



COPENHAGEN.

HISTORY.—Denmark was separated from Sweden in 1523, and was ruled by Frederick I, who introduced the Lutheran religion. The territory of Schleswig-Holstein was annexed during the next reign. The country, under Christian IV, participated in the Thirty Years' War, but made a humiliating peace in 1629. While Napoleon was at war, a Danish frigate that opposed the right-of-search claim of Great Britain was taken by that power. Denmark then joined with Prussia, Sweden and

Russia against the British government, but the latter, in 1801, attacked and destroyed the Danish fleet in the harbor of Copenhagen, and again in 1807, and so the power of the league was broken. The Danish government, aided by Austria, in 1848, put down a revolt in Schleswig-Holstein, but as a result of the Dano-German war of 1864, Denmark was compelled to give up the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg.

CLIMATE.—The climate is modified by vicinity to the sea; the weather generally may be characterized as variable; rain and fogs are frequent.

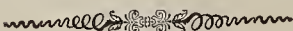
PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Denmark proper is situated between 54° 34'—57° 44' north latitude and 8° 5'—12° 40' east longitude; its present contracted dimensions being the result of the Dano-German war of 1864, which stripped it of the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. It comprises an area of 14,124 square miles, with a population in 1884 of 2,045,179, including 11,221 in the Faeroes. The population is almost entirely Scandinavian. Denmark comprises the Islands of Zealand, Funen, Lolland, etc., the Peninsula of Jutland and the outlying Island of Bornholm in the Baltic. The dependencies of Denmark are the Faeroe Isles in the North Atlantic, Iceland, Greenland and the small Islands of Santa Cruz, St. Thomas and St. John in the West Indies. Denmark presents a low and flat surface, and is nearly surrounded by water. Dykes or embankments of earth are used in many parts to keep out the water.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE.—The principal imports are manufactured goods (woolens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea and colonial produce. Its chief exports are those of agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses and cattle, the latter principally to Great Britain. The value of imports in 1888 was \$98,784,000, exports \$69,372,000. Nearly one-half of the inhabitants live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade. The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its mercantile marine consisted in 1890 of 3,407 vessels. The fisheries are extensive and important.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—In 1891 there were 1,214 miles of railroad open for traffic, and 3,674 miles of telegraph lines, with 364 offices.

There are numerous canals which offer facilities for travel, and for the transportation of merchandise.

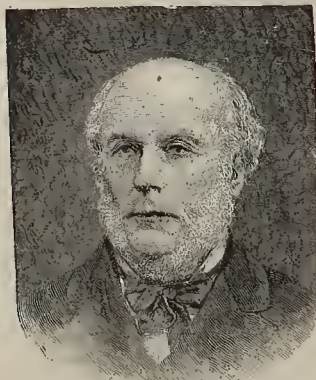
CITIES.—*Copenhagen*, population in 1890, 375,251, including suburbs; the capital and chief city of the kingdom, is situated on the Island of Zealand; it has a large and safe harbor and is one of the most beautiful and flourishing cities of Europe; contains the royal palace, Castle of Rosenborg, a cathedral, university, two observatories, two extensive libraries, and a museum, botanical garden, and many institutions of learning. It is strongly fortified and has large commercial interests. *Aarhus*, population 33,308, a thriving seaport town on the east coast of Jutland, is the seat of a bishop. *Odense*, population 30,277, on the Island of Funen, is the oldest town in the kingdom; it is the seat of a bishop and the capital of the island. *Aalborg*, pop. 19,503; *Horsens*, 17,290, and *Randers*, pop. 16,617, are important towns each controlling considerable trade.



FRANCE.



GOVERNMENT.—The present constitution of France, voted by the National Assembly, elected in 1871, bears date Feb. 25, 1875, and was partially revised in July, 1884, and June, 1885. It vests the legislative power in an Assembly of two Houses, the Chamber of Deputies of 584 members, and the Senate of 300 members, and the executive in a chief magistrate called President of the Republic. The Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal suffrage for a term of four years. The President of the Republic is elected, by a majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, united in National Assembly. He is nominated for seven years and is re-eligible. The President has the initiative of legislation concurrently with the two Chambers. He promulgates the laws when they have been voted by the two Chambers, and insures the execution of them. He has the right of individual pardon, but cannot proclaim a general amnesty. He disposes of the armed force, and he appoints to all civil and military posts. Every act of the President must be countersigned by a Minister. The President may, with the assent of the Senate, dissolve the Chamber of Deputies before the legal expiration of its term, but in such event the electoral colleges must be summoned for new elections within three months. The ministers as a body are responsible to the Chambers for the general policy of the government, and individually for their personal acts. The President is responsible only in case of high treason. In the event of a vacancy, the two united Chambers must proceed immediately to the election of a new President of the Republic.



M. JULES GREVY, EX-PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

RULER.—M. Marie Francois Sadi-Carnot, born at Limoges in 1837, studied civil engineering, was Government Engineer in several interior districts; made Prefect of the Seine Department in 1871, and a member of the National Assembly the same year. In 1880 appointed Minister of Public Works; 1885 became Minister of Finance; was elected to the Presidency December 3, 1887, to succeed M. Jules Grevy. The salary of the President of the Republic is fixed at 600,000 francs or \$120,000, with an additional allowance of 300,000 francs or \$60,000 for household expenses.

CHURCH.—All religions are equal by law, and any sect which numbers 100,000 adherents is entitled to State assistance. There are seventeen archbishops and sixty-six bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in France. In the budget for 1891 religious grants amounted to \$9,013,400.

EDUCATION.—Public education is entirely under the supervision of the government. There are 16 universities. In 1889 there were 4,712,815 pupils in the public schools and 1,067,857 at the private schools. In the budget of 1889-90 the sum of \$17,097,500 is set down for primary education, and 3,298,600 for secondary education; \$566,400 for the Communal Colleges, and \$1,700,400 for the Lycees. There were (France and Algeria) in 1890, 90 normal schools for males and 85 for females. In 6,845 communes education is provided for adult males and in 994 for adult females. There are besides numerous technical, industrial and other special schools.

FINANCES.—The estimated total revenue of the Republic for 1891 was \$649,481,765 and the expenditures \$759,716,593. The enormously increased expenditure of recent years was covered chiefly by the imposition of new indirect taxes. Foremost in the list of these were greatly raised customs duties and stamps, and taxes on sugar, wines, salt and transport by railway. The total consolidated debt in 1891 was \$4,248,325,342. Besides the consolidated there are various other categories of debt, the capital of which it would be difficult to calculate. Each of the communes and departments have their debts aggregating over \$604,112,106.

ARMY AND NAVY.—Military service is compulsory; substitution and enlistment for money are forbidden. In 1891 the strength of the French army was composed of 573,277 men and 142,870 horses. The effective



NOTRE DAME.

war navy was composed of 389 vessels, of which 43 were ironclads, 51 were cruisers, 65 arisos, and 77 torpedo boats. The navy is manned by about



NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

40,000 men, besides 18,870 men in the marine infantry and 4,661 in the marine artillery.

HISTORY.—Gallia was the ancient name under which France was designated by the Romans. The country was annexed to the Roman empire about B. C. 48. At the Roman overthrow in the fifth century it fell into the hands of the Goths, Burgundians and Franks. The founder of the French monarchy was Clovis, a chief of the Salian Franks, who defeated the Romans at Soissons in 492. In five centuries France had 326 years of war for 174 of peace, and in the wars were fought 184 bloody battles. Soon after 800, when Charlemagne was King of France, the country was ravaged by the Normans and Danes from the north, and the foundation of the Norman power was laid in France in 900. After the defeat of Harold, the last Saxon King of England, in 1066, the almost perpetual wars with England militated against France. Louis le Gros was the first ruler who was able to reinstate order within the kingdom. The French extended their influence over Europe in the reign of Francis I, who was contemporaneous with Henry VIII of England. From 1589 to 1793 the country was under Bourbon rule. The first republic began in 1792, was followed by the Consulate in 1799, the Empire in 1804, the Restoration in 1814, House of Orleans 1830, second republic 1848, second Empire 1852 and third republic 1870. L. A. Thiers, the first President, was elected Aug. 31, 1871, and Marshal MacMahon, second President, May 24, 1873.

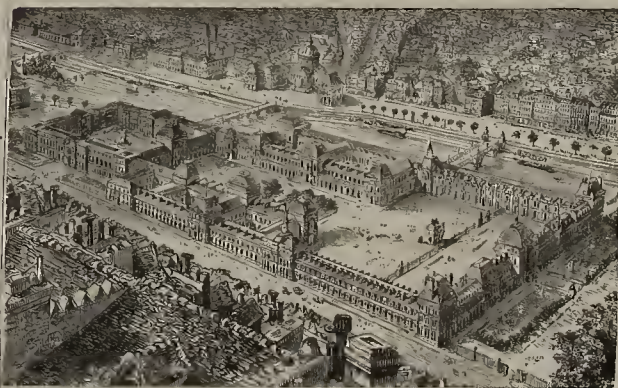
CLIMATE.—France possesses one of the finest climates in Europe, although owing to its great extent of area, very considerable diversities of temperature are to be met with.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—France extends from 42° 20' to 51° 5' north

latitude and from 7° 45' east to 4° 45' west longitude, bounded on the north by the Channel and Straits of Dover, which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles and its present area at 204,177 square miles. The territory lost in 1871 amounted to 5,602 square miles. France is divided into 86 departments, including the Island of Corsica in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The surface in the west is level; but in the east and south it is mountainous, rising to the Alps, the highest of which is Mt. Blanc, the highest mountain wholly within France. Glaciers and destructive avalanches are the characteristics of these mountains. The soil is generally excellent. France had a population of 38,218,903 in 1886. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Garonne and Rhone; the principal forests, Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau and Orleans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut and the cork-tree in the south. Its mineral resources are great. Iron is found nearly all over the country. Copper, lead, silver, antimony and coal also exist.

DEPENDENCIES.—Within recent years the French Colonial Empire has been increased by extensive acquisitions in Africa and Asia, but these can scarcely be looked upon as compensating for the loss of Canada in the eighteenth, and of that of Louisiana in the beginning of the present century. Algeria in North Africa is classified as a French Department, and Tunis a French "protectorate." On the Senegal great efforts are now being made to found an African Empire. The road to the Niger has been secured by forts, a treaty of commerce and amity has been concluded with the Sultan of Sego, and a steamer has actually been launched upon the Niger. A railway, connecting the Senegal with that river, is being constructed. Official reports estimate the area of the districts in Senegambia acknowledging the sovereignty of France at 97,000 square miles, which implies a population of about one to one and a half million of inhabitants. On the Ivory Coast France maintains the trading posts of Assini and Grand Bassam, and further east, on the Slave Coast, she has secured a protectorate over Kutanu or Porto Novo. The territory of the Gaboon, as defined at the Berlin Congress, embraces 174,000 square miles with about 1,700,000 inhabitants. In Eastern Africa France possesses the wealthy Island of Reunion (764 square miles, population 172,084), Mayotte, and a few insignificant islands on the coast of Madagascar, upon which large island it is attempted to force a French protectorate. Further in the north France has occupied Obok, and the whole gulf of Tajura opposite Aden. Altogether, the African possessions of France extend over 484,000 square miles, with about 8,370,000 inhabitants.

In Asia there remain to her Pondicherry, Chandernagore, and a few other of her once important possessions in India, having together an area



PALACE OF THE TUILLERIES.

of 196 square miles, and a population of 271,568. In Farther India France has firmly established her rule in Cochin China, has converted Cambodia (32,380 square miles, population 1,020,000) into a French colony in 1885, and has forced her protectorate upon the old Empire of An

nant, the northern portion of which is known as Tongking. These recent acquisitions give French Asia 225,534 square miles, with 16,886,100 inhabitants.

In America France possesses in the small islets of St. Pierre and Miquelon (ninety square miles, population 5,534) an excellent basis for her Newfoundland fisheries; in Martinique and Guadeloupe (1,103 square miles, population 367,950), two of the most fertile West India Islands, and in Cayenne or French Guiana (46,880 square miles, population 36,000) a wide territory in South America.

In the Pacific Ocean the French colonies consist of two groups, New Caledonia, with the Loyalty Islands, in the west (7,654 square miles, population 68,584); and Tahiti, or the Society Islands, with the Marquesas, the Low Archipelago or Tuamotu, and the Austral Isles or Tubuai (1,620 square miles, population 31,246), in the east. Clipperton, in the Northern Pacific, is merely an uninhabited islet of two square miles.

The total area of French colonies, dependencies, and protectorates amounts thus to 766,387 square miles, with a population of nearly 26,000,000; and it is worthy of note that within all these territories the number of Frenchmen does not probably exceed half a million.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE.—The total export value of the general commerce in 1889 was \$960,600,000, and of the special commerce \$740,800,000. The imports general \$1,064,000,000; special \$863,400,000, this does not include the movement of bullion. The French mercantile navy consists of 15,194 vessels, having 932,745 tonnage, employing 83,098 men. Agriculture gives employment to three-fourths of the people. The northern portion yields grain, potatoes, hemp, flax, and beet root for sugar; the middle, grapes; and the southern, maize and olives. Here, the mulberry tree is cultivated for the support of the silkworm. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, etc. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent, as the wines of Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, etc., evidence. The manufactures include silks, satins, cloths, wines, and ornaments.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The total mileage of French railroads, Jan. 1, 1891, was 29,683 miles. In Algeria there were about 1,200 miles open for traffic. The telegraph lines open for traffic were over 48,000 miles, with 3,822 offices. In 1890 there were 6,932 postoffices in the Republic.

CITIES.—*Paris*, population 2,344,550, the capital of the empire and the center of wealth, art, science and fashion, is situate in the valley of the Seine, and built on both banks of the river and two islands in it. It is surrounded by low hills, which in their highest ranges to the north only attain an elevation of 300 feet. These hills are separated by narrow valleys, and several miles beyond them are an outer range of heights, the highest point in the vicinity of the city being Mont Valerien. The river is crossed by upward of thirty bridges. Paris is noted for its broad streets, avenues and boulevards, its palaces, parks, fountains and statues, its magnificent public buildings, churches, and art galleries. The city was

surrounded under Louis Philippe with fortifications, extending thirty miles around, at a cost of \$27,500,000. During the late Franco-Prussian war the city was declared in a state of siege Aug. 7, 1870, and finally surrendered Jan. 28, 1871.

Lyons, population 401,930, situate at the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Saone, which are here crossed by upward of twenty bridges. It is noted for the manufacture of silks, satins, and velvets, and has become the great center of wares in the south of France. The large and important suburbs are La Guillotiere, Les Brotteaux, La Croix-Rousse, etc. One of the largest squares in Europe, the Place Bellecour, is here.

Marseilles, population 376,143, situate on the Gulf of Lyons, 410 miles from Paris. It is a military place of the fourth class, and is extensively fortified. The harbor is capable of floating 1,200 vessels. It is the principal seaport of the empire and has considerable manufactures. Its cathedral and public buildings are imposing edifices. Its Algerian trade is large and rapidly increasing.

Other great cities are: *Bordeaux*, population 240,582, situate on the Garonne, about sixty miles from its mouth in the Atlantic; the chief center of the wine trade. *Lille*, population 188,272, on the river Deule, 140

miles from Paris, is an important manufacturing town, and military center. Its art galleries contain many paintings of the old masters. *Toulouse*, population 147,617, on the river Garonne, is noted for steel works and woolen mills. *Nantes*, population 127,482, situate on the Loire, thirty-four miles from its mouth, a center of manufactures and ship building. *St. Etienne*, population 117,875, situate on both banks of the Furens, an affluent of the Loire, is noted for its manufacture of ribbon, fire-arms, etc. *Havre*, population 112,074, on the north side of the estuary of the Seine, an important commercial



A HAMBURG-AMERICAN CO.'S STEAMSHIP ENTERING THE PORT OF HAVRE, FRANCE.

emporium. *Rouen*, population 107,163, on the Seine seventy miles by the river from its mouth, is noted for cotton manufactures. *Toulon*, population 70,509, on the shore of the Mediterranean, is a great seaport and naval arsenal. *Cherbourg*, population 40,000, is the principal fortified seaport town and arsenal of France, in the department of Manche. Its defences were begun by Napoleon I, and have since been greatly extended and strengthened. *Brest*, a strongly fortified city in the department of Finistère, is one of the chief naval stations of the nation, and possesses one of the finest harbors in the world; population, exclusive of garrison, 70,000.

Other chief cities with their population, are Roubaix 100,299; Reims 97,903; Amiens, 80,288; Nancy, 79,038; Nice, 77,478; Angers, 73,044; Brest, 70,778; Toulon, 70,122; Nîmes, 69,898; Limoges, 68,477; Rennes, 66,139; Dijon, 60,855; Orleans, 60,826; Tours, 59,585; Calais, 58,969; Tourcoing, 58,008; Le Mans, 57,591; Montpellier, 56,765; Besançon, 56,511; Grenoble, 52,484; Versailles, 49,852; St. Denis, 48,009; St. Quentin, 47,353; Troyes, 46,972; Clermont-Ferrand, 46,718; Boulogne, 45,916; Caen, 43,809; Bourges, 42,829; Béziers, 42,785; Avignon, 41,007; Lorient 40,055.

GERMANY.

GOVERNMENT.—The constitution of the empire bears date April 16, 1871. By its terms all the States of Germany "form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the German people." The supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who as such bears the title of Deutscher Kaiser. He represents the empire, and can declare war, if defensive, and make peace, as well as enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive ambassadors. To declare war, if not merely defensive, the Kaiser must have the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, in which body, together with the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, are vested the legislative functions of the empire. The Bundesrath represents the individual States of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation. The members of the Bundesrath, sixty-two in number, are appointed by the governments of the individual States for each session, while the members of the Reichstag, 397 in number, are elected by universal suffrage and ballot, for the term of three years.

Both the Bundesrath and Reichstag meet in annual session, convoked by the Kaiser. The Kaiser has the right to prorogue and dissolve the Reichstag, but the prorogation must not exceed sixty days; while in case of dissolution new elections have to take place within sixty days, and a new session has to open within ninety days. All laws for the empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The Bundesrath is presided over by the Reichskanzler, or Chancellor of the empire, and the President of the Reichstag is elected by the deputies.

The laws of the empire, passed by the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, to take effect, must receive the assent of the Kaiser, and be countersigned when promulgated by the Chancellor of the empire. The latter, in his capacity as President of the Bundesrath, has the right to be present at all of the deliberations on the Reichstag.

There are seven Imperial Secretaries, each acting independently of the other, under the general supervision of the Chancellor. The Chancellor is Prince Otto von Bismarck-Schönhausen, born April 1, 1815; member of the Constituent Assembly of Prussia, 1848; Minister Plenipotentiary of Prussia at the Diet of Frankfurt, 1851-59; Ambassador to St. Petersburg, 1859-62; Ambassador of Prussia to France, 1862; Minister of

Foreign Affairs, and chief of the Council of Ministers of Prussia, September 23, 1862; Chancellor of the North German Confederation, 1867-70; appointed Chancellor of the Empire January 19, 1871.

RULER.—Wilhelm II, German Emperor and King of Prussia, grandson of Wilhelm I, born January 27, 1859, the eldest son of Emperor Friedrich III, and of Empress Victoria, Princess Royal, of Great Britain, ascended his illustrious father's throne upon his death, June 15, 1888,

whose reign began on March 9, 1888. Married February 27, 1881, to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Augustenburg, born May 3, 1860, of which marriage there are five children. 1. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, Crown Prince and heir-apparent, born May 6, 1882; 2. Prince Wilhelm Eitel Friedrich Christian Karl, born July 7, 1883; 3. Prince Adalbert, born July 14, 1884; 4. Prince August, born January 29, 1887; 5. And a son born in 1888. The emperor has four sisters and one brother; 1. Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860. Married February 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II, of Saxe Meiningen; 2. Prince Heinrich, born August 14, 1862; 3. Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866; 4. Princess Sophie, born June 14, 1870; 5. Princess Margarethe, born April 22, 1872.

The Emperor's aunt, Princess Louise, born 1838, is married to present grand-duke of Baden.

CHURCH.—Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed by the constitution. Nearly two-thirds of the population are Protestants, and one-third Roman Catholic. The census of Dec. 1, 1880, showed the religious division of the population of the States composing the German Empire as follows: Protestants, 28,330,967; Roman Catholics, 16,232,606; Christian sects of various denominations, 78,395; Jews, 561,612; other creeds, and with "no religion," 30,481.

EDUCATION.—Education is general and compulsory throughout Germany. The laws

of Prussia, which provide for the establishment of elementary schools, supported from the local rates, in every town and village, and compel all parents to send their children to these or other schools, exist, with slight modifications, in all the States of the empire. There are 57,000 elementary schools, with 7,100,000 pupils; 332 normal schools, 26,281 students; 1,100 high schools, attended by 231,214 scholars; 21 universities, with nearly 27,000 students.



COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

FINANCES.—The common expenditure of the empire is defrayed from the revenue arising from customs, certain branches of excise, the profits of the post and telegraphs. Any deficits may be assessed on the individual States of Germany in proportion to population. The estimated revenue for the fiscal year of 1888, \$186,722,030; expenditure an equal amount. On January 1, 1887, the total funded debt was estimated at \$1,150,000,000, and an unfunded debt of \$34,381,950. As a set-off against the debt of the empire there exists a variety of invested funds amounting to \$174,570,085.

ARMY AND NAVY.—Every German is liable to military service and no substitution is allowed. The length of service required is seven years. Three must be spent in active service and the remaining four in the army of the reserve. Subsequently he must form a part of the Landwehr for five years. The strength of the imperial army Jan. 1, 1887, was 18,143 officers, 427,274 men, and 3,918 surgeons, paymasters, etc. The war strength is more than treble this number. The total war strength of trained soldiers is about 2,650,000, and the total available force of all classes about 5,670,000. The German navy is composed of 98 vessels, 554 guns, manned by 17,472 sailors. Nearly all the ships are armed with torpedo gear; 27 of the above are ironclads.

HISTORY.—After the expulsion of the Romans from Germany the country became subdivided into numerous petty States, each governed by its own chief. The Franks overran Germany about 480, and when Charlemagne succeeded in 771 to the German as well as Gallic possessions of his father he extended his military and civil power from the North Sea to the Alps, from the Rhine as far as Hungary. From Charlemagne began the long line of German Kings and Emperors who occupied the German throne for more than a thousand years. Under the reign of Frederick the Great, 1740 to 1784, Prussia became one of the greatest powers in Europe. The union of all Germany in 1871 made Germany one of the strongest military and civil powers in the world. The Germans are remarkable for their attainments in science, literature and art, and for their military skill.

CLIMATE.—In the south the climate is generally mild and healthful; cold in the northern portion, though mitigated somewhat by its vicinity to the ocean.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The German Empire is situated in north latitude 47° 18'—55° 54' and east longitude 5° 50'—22° 50'. It comprises the following 26 States, with a total area of 212,028 square miles and a population in 1880 of 45,234,061:

STATES.	RULERS.	TITLES.	DATE OF ACCESSION.	AREA, English Sq. Miles.	POPULATION, Dec. 1, 1885.
German Empire.....	Wilhelm II.....	Emperor	1888	211,135	49,500,000
Prussia.....	Wilhelm II.....	King	1888	137,066	30,000,000
Bavaria.....	O. Wilhelm Luitpold	King	1880	29,375	5,416,180
Wurtemberg.....	Karl I.....	King	1864	7,550	1,995,168
Saxony.....	Albert I.....	King	1873	5,795	3,182,002
Baden.....	Friedrich I.....	Grand Duke	1852	5,824	1,600,839
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	Friedrich Franz III.	Grand Duke	1883	4,834	575,140
Hesse.....	Ludwig IV.....	Grand Duke	1877	2,065	936,566
Oldenburg.....	Peter I.....	Grand Duke	1853	2,417	341,525
Brunswick.....	Albrecht.....	Regent	1885	1,526	372,888
Saxe-Weimar.....	Karl Alexander.....	Grand Duke	1853	1,890	313,946
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	Friedrich Wilhelm I	Grand Duke	1860	1,130	98,371
Saxe-Meiningen.....	Georg II.....	Duke	1866	952	214,697
Anhalt.....	Friedrich.....	Duke	1871	869	247,003
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	Ernst II.....	Duke	1844	755	198,829
Saxe-Altenburg.....	Ernst.....	Duke	1853	509	161,460
Waldeck.....	Georg Victor.....	Prince	1845	406	56,565
Lippe.....	Waldemar.....	Prince	1875	445	129,250
Schwarz-Rudolstadt.....	Georg.....	Prince	1869	362	83,836
Schwarz-Sondershausen.....	Karl II.....	Prince	1880	332	72,606
Reuss-Schleiz.....	Heinrich XIV.....	Prince	1867	318	112,118
Schaumburg-Lippe.....	Adolf.....	Prince	1860	212	37,204
Reuss-Greiz.....	Heinrich XXII	Prince	1859	122	35,904
Hannover.....	Dr. Kirchenpauer.....	Burgomaster	.....	158	518,620
Lubeck.....	Dr. H. Th. Behn.....	Burgomaster	.....	124	67,658
Bremen.....	C. F. C. Buff.....	Burgomaster	.....	98	106,392
Alsace-Lorraine.....	Prince Hohenlohe.....	Statthalter.	1885	5,580	1,564,351
				211,135	49,500,000

The northern part of Germany is a low plain, and is called Lower

Germany. The central and southern part contains plateaus and mountains, and is called Upper Germany.

Prussia.—Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country, viz.: The Niemen, Pregel, Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. Its principal mountains are the Harz and the Riesengebirge, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet. The forests



PEACE OF WESTPHALIA.

are extensive, occupying an area of nearly 10,000,000 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Its minerals consist of iron, copper, lead, alum, niter, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, etc., and to a small extent silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant; also coal. Metallic ores, salt, precious stones, and amber belong to the Crown.

Bavaria.—It is the second kingdom in size and population of the German Empire. It is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16'—50° 33' north latitude and 9°—13° 48' east longitude; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. Its forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country. The soil is highly productive.

Saxony.—This kingdom is the third in importance and population in the empire. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation. Its agricultural products consist of the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, hops, flax, and fruits of all kinds suited to the climate. The forests supply timber of excellent quality, and in such abundance as to render them a great source of industry and wealth. The minerals are another great source of wealth, the ores being both rich and abundant. The mines consist of silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, etc., besides coal, marble, porcelain earth, and various gems, as topazes,



WILHELM I.

chrysolites, amethysts, carnelians, garnets, etc. The smelting is centralized in large establishments belonging to the State.

Wurtemberg.—This kingdom possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain and pasture land being nearly equally distributed throughout. The minerals, consisting chiefly of iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, fire clay, etc., abound in the neighborhood of the Black Forest. Mineral springs are numerous throughout the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Danube and the Neckar.

Baden.—Situated in the southwestern part of the empire. The Rhine forms its southern and western boundary, separating it from Alsace and Switzerland. A great part of the surface is mountainous, and includes the Black Forest and Odenwald. It is divided into eleven districts or circles, viz.: Baden, Carlsruhe, Constance, Freiburg, Heidelberg, Lörrach, Mannheim, Mosbach, Offenburg, Villingen and Waldshut.

Hesse.—The southern portion of the duchy is traversed by the Rhine, and the Main forms part of its boundary. The surface of the

land," or imperial territory, and is governed by a "Statthalter," appointed by the Emperor.

The Hanse Towns.—They comprise the three republics of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck, and are situated in the north of Germany, on the Elbe, Weser, and Trave respectively. Hamburg, population 570,430, is the commercial emporium of Germany, and is seventy miles from the sea. Bremen, population 156,723, is very prosperous, and only second in commercial importance to Hamburg. It is connected by railroad with the outport of Bremerhaven, thirty-five miles distant, and carries on a very extensive American trade. Lubeck, population 67,658, is situated near the Baltic; its commerce is principally with Norway, Sweden and Russia.

DEPENDENCIES.—Although Germany sends forth a larger number of emigrants than any other country in Europe, excepting the British Islands, it was not till the year 1884 that she made an effort to acquire so-called colonial possessions. These annexations have been confined hitherto to Africa and the Pacific. On the west coast of Africa, Captain Karcher, in January, 1885, hoisted the German flag in Kabita and Koba,



THE "JUNGFERNSTIEG," IN HAMBURG.

eastern portion of both parts is mountainous. The country is fertile, and agriculture is in a flourishing condition. Fruit is abundant, and the vine highly cultivated.

Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.—The country is distinguished by beautiful forests and castles of the Duke (Reinhardsbunn and Rosenau, favorite retreat of Queen Victoria). The capital, Gotha, population 26,525, is the seat of the oldest life assurance company in Germany, and of assurance banks; also of the famous Geographical Institute of Justus Perthes.

Alsace-Lorraine.—This territory was annexed by France from the old German Empire between 1648 and 1697, and restored to Germany after a sanguinary war with France, by the treaty of Versailles, in 1871. It embraces the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretches beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco and hops, iron and coal, are among its leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. The new province is called a "Reichs-

two territories to the north of Sierra Leone, likewise claimed by France. The annexations which Dr. Nachtigal effected along the west coast, between the British Gold Coast and the Orange River, include: Tongo Land, adjoining the Gold Coast on the east; the territory extending from the Rio del Rey southward, past the Cameroons, to the French border, which remains still to be defined; and the whole of the Dama and Nama coast, from Cape Frio to the Orange River, excepting, however, Walvisch Bay, which remains with Great Britain. These Dama and Nama Lands have an area of 200,000 square miles, with about 236,000 inhabitants, whose chiefs cheerfully signed a treaty in 1876 which placed them under the rule of Queen Victoria. This treaty, however, was not ratified, hence, Germany was able to step in; but though several of the Nama chiefs, in the so-called Luderitz Land in the south have, accepted her overtures, the Dama chiefs, notwithstanding the presence of German missionaries, have hitherto, for the most part, remained obdurate. On the east coast of Africa a German trading company claims to have "bought,

vast territories at the back of the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions, stretching from Khutu and Usagara north to the Kilimenjaro, covering an area of about 20,000 square miles.

In the Pacific, by virtue of an amicable arrangement with England, Germany has taken up a portion of the north coast of New Guinea and of the neighboring islands, now called the Bismarck Archipelago, which comprise 100,150 square miles, with a population of 390,000. In addition to this the German flag has been hoisted, in 1885, in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands. The British Colony of Heligoland was made over to Germany July 1, 1890. Area $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; population about 2,000.

All these German "colonies" cover an area of about 933,150 square miles, and they have a population of 5,500,000. There is not, however, a single square mile upon which the Germans could settle as "colonists." The trade of these countries is as yet far too insignificant to cover the cost of even the most simple system of administration and supervision.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE.—Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the principal sources of wealth throughout the rural portions of the Empire. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, etc., are extensively cultivated. In the west are fruits and vegetables, and the provinces of the Rhine are noted for their wines. Prussia has upward of 100 mineral springs. The mineral resources of the country include some silver, onyx, jasper, agate, amber, nickel, zinc, lead, copper, iron, etc. Silesia, Saxony and Westphalia have long been noted for manufactures of linens. Cotton works are extensive; woollens are made in almost every town. There are numerous manufactories of silk, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, woollen shawls, carpets, etc., as well as glass, paper, tobacco and working in metals. A business of great importance is that of brewing. The principal imports are coffee, tea, sugar, cotton, etc. Value of imports in 1885 was \$751,472,250. Exports are linens, woollens, hardware, corn, wool, timber, linseed, mineral waters, horses, cattle, wine, etc. The total value of exports was in 1885, \$728,814,250. The mercantile navy of Germany on Jan. 1, 1891, numbered 3,594 vessels, with a total tonnage of 1,320,724. The trade and commerce of the Empire is very large, and carried on under the administration and guidance of special laws and rules, emanating from the Zollverein, or Customs' League which embraces the whole of the States of Germany, with the exception of the two cities of Hamburg and Bremen.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The total length of the railways in the Empire on 1st January, 1891, extended to 26,263 miles, of which above three-fourths belong to the state. The length of telegraph lines was 57,416, with 16,408 telegraph stations. There are 23,410 postoffices, with 120,629 employees.

CITIES.—*Berlin*, population 1,574,485, the capital and metropolis of the Empire and the Kingdom of Prussia, is situated on the River Spree, a branch of the Elbe, and is connected by canals with the Baltic and Oder. It is built upon a sandy, sterile plain. The increase in wealth and population has been marvelous for the Old World. It is now one of the finest and most important cities of the world. Its manufactures and commerce are extensive. Its great university and royal library, educational and scientific institutions are celebrated for their excellence. It is also noted for its fine public buildings and numerous statues. The principal branches of industry are engine building, iron casting and the manufacture of woollen and silk goods, and fancy articles. Calico printing is also largely engaged in. The staple commodities of commerce are grain, spirits and wool.

Breslau, population 299,640, situated at the confluence of the Ohlan and Oder, next to Berlin the most populous city of Prussia. It is the center of the manufacturing district of Silesia and the chief wool market of Continental Europe; noted also for its great linen trade and extensive manufactures. The public and private buildings are stately and handsome. Educational institutions are numerous.

Munich, population 334,710, the capital and chief city of Bavaria, situate in the midst of a barren and flat elevated plain, on the left bank of the Isar. Its large and valuable collection of art treasures, and specimens of architecture in its churches and buildings is unsurpassed by any city in Europe; a description of the forty-two churches and numerous public

buildings would fill a volume. Its manufactures are varied and extensive. It is particularly noted for its enormous breweries.

Dresden, population 276,085, the chief city, and capital of Saxony, situate on both sides the River Elbe, is noted for its numerous museums of art and science; it is often styled the German Florence. Among the public buildings are the Frauenkirche, with a tower 335 feet high; the Roman Catholic Church with a splendid organ and many statues and pictures; the Kreuzkirche, with an altar piece by Schonau; the Sophienkirche, the Royal palace, etc. The Royal Public Library in the Japan Palace, contains about 300,000 volumes and many curiosities.

Liepsig, population 353,272, the second city in size of Saxony, situate in a fertile plain, watered by the Elster, Pleisse and Parthe Rivers, contains a large university and library, and Pleissenburg Castle. Its conservatory of music is considered the best in the world. The city is particularly famous for its annual book, and other fairs, and its extensive manufacture of books, holding first place among the cities of the Empire.

Cologne, population 282,537, the capital of Rhenish Prussia, situate on the Rhine. It is a fortress of the first rank. Its situation for commerce is exceedingly favorable. The manufactures are extensive and various, and it is an important railroad center. Cologne is also noted for its trade in wines and manufactures of Cologne waters. It is celebrated for the magnificence of its churches, the greatest of which is the cathedral, one of the noblest specimens of Gothic architecture. The body of the church measures 500 feet in length, and 230 feet in breadth. The towers were finished in 1880, and are 500 feet in height. The great bell was hung and consecrated the latter part of July, 1887. The total cost of the edifice was upward of \$10,000,000.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, population 179,660, situated on the right bank of the Main, is the chief railway center and an important commercial and manufacturing city, possesses several public libraries, museums, galleries, churches, and fine educational institutions. Its banking transactions are world wide, numbering among its bankers the name of the Rothschilds.

Königsberg, population 151,157, a fortified city on the Pregel, five miles from its port, is noted for its grain export trade. Its chief buildings are the cathedral, containing the tomb of Kant, the University, founded in 1544, the united royal and university library, and the observatory, with numerous other educational and benevolent institutions. There are important manufactures of woollens, silk, leather, and tobacco.

Hanover, population 163,100, situate on a plain lying on both banks of the Leine, which is here navigable to the ocean. Its palace, libraries, museum, galleries, and chapel are of great historical interest. The city is well provided with educational institutions. It is the center of the North German railway system. Its manufactures and trade have rapidly developed of late years.

Strasbourg, population 111,987, the capital of the province of Alsace-Lorraine, was formerly the seat of government of the French department of Bas Rhin, and was ceded to Germany in 1871. It is situate at the confluence of the Ill and the Bruche, 89 miles north of Basel. The city contains the celebrated cathedral founded 504 A. D. It is one of the finest specimens of architecture in the world; is noted for its sculpture; its spire is 466 feet in height, being thirty-three feet higher than St. Peter's at Rome. The library at Strasbourg contains about 200,000 volumes.

Other large and flourishing cities of Germany are Stuttgart, population 125,076, noted for its fine vineyards; Danzig, population 114,052, the chief commercial port of Prussia, is noted for its exportation of wheat and its trade in amber, which is found on the neighboring wastes; *Düsseldorf*, population 115,183, is noted for its fine art galleries; *Stettin*, population 99,550, is an important seaport; *Magdeburg*, population 201,913, noted for its strong fortifications; *Nürnberg*, population 114,632, noted for its extensive manufacturing interests; *Barmen*, population 103,165, and *Elberfeld*, population 106,492, united cities, are noted for the manufacture of ribbons, lace, etc.; *Chemnitz*, population 110,808, the principal manufacturing town of Saxony; *Altona*, population 104,719, has important manufactures; *Aachen*, population 95,321, (*Aix la Chapelle*) is noted for its historic interest; *Brunswick*, 85,174, famous for its book trade and fairs; *Krefeld*, population 73,872; and *Halle*, population 71,484.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

GOVERNMENT.—The supreme legislative power of the British empire is by its constitution given to Parliament. The sovereign is the head of Parliament, and as such, alone can summon it. The government is a hereditary limited monarchy; the collection of cumulated laws and statutes which consist of common law decisions, based upon usage, custom and precedent, together with such charters of liberty as the Magna Charta,



VICTORIA, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

bill of rights, etc. Laws are made by Parliament, which consists of a House of Lords and a House of Commons; the members of the latter body are elected by the people of the various towns and counties of the country, while the members of the former hold their seats: First, by virtue of hereditary right; second, by creation of the Sovereign; third, by virtue of office—English bishops; fourth, by election for life—Irish peers; fifth, by election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers. The House of Lords in the session of 1886-87 consisted of 549 members; the House of Commons 670 members—a gain of 18 members by the Redistribution Act of 1885. The union of Ireland with England was carried into effect Jan. 1, 1800, and the Parliament which sat the same month is styled the first Imperial Parliament.

The executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is vested nominally in the Crown; but practically in a committee of ministers, commonly called the Cabinet, which has come to absorb the function of the ancient Privy Council, or "the King in Council." Though not the offspring of any formal election, and unknown to the law, the Cabinet is virtually appointed by Parliament, and more especially by the House of Commons, its existence being dependent on the possession of a majority in the latter assembly.

The member of the Cabinet who fills the position of First Lord of the Treasury is, as a rule, the chief of the Ministry; at present it is the Foreign Secretary who is Prime Minister. It is at the Premier's recommendation that his colleagues are appointed; and he dispenses, with hardly an exception, the patronage of the Crown. The names of the members who compose the Cabinet are never officially announced, and no record is kept of its resolutions.

Ireland.—The government is semi-independent. A Lord-Lieutenant, appointed by each successive Ministry, exercises almost regal sway. He has a salary of \$100,000, but being usually a nobleman of large private fortune, his expenditure is frequently much more than the amount received. The peerage consists of 178 members, who are represented in the Imperial Parliament by 28 of their number; and 103 members represent the country in the House of Commons. The legal establishment is similar to that of England, and is presided over by a Lord Chancellor.

RULER.—Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, born at Kensington Palace, London, May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Emich of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; widow, Dec. 14, 1861. During the summer of 1887, occurred the fiftieth anniversary of the ascension of Queen Victoria to the British throne. It was celebrated with great pomp, parade and general rejoicings throughout the Empire, and among the nations of the civilized world.

OFFSPRING.—I. Princess Victoria, born Nov. 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858, to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, eldest son of Wilhelm I., German Emperor and King of Prussia. II. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark. Children: 1. Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864. 2. George, born June 3, 1865. 3. Louise, born Feb. 20, 1867. 4. Alexandra, born July 6, 1868. 5. Maud, born Nov. 26, 1869. III. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; married Jan. 21, 1874, to Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II. IV. Princess Helena, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. V. Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne, born Aug. 6, 1845, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll. VI. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860. VII. Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857; married July 29, 1885, to Prince Heinrich, third son of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, uncle of Ludwig IV., Grand Duke of Hesse.

CHURCH.—The Established Church of England is Protestant Epis-



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

copal. Its fundamental doctrines and tenets are embodied in the Thirty-nine Articles. All other denominations are fully tolerated, and civil disabilities do not attach to any class of British subjects. The Queen is by law the supreme governor of the Church, possessing the right, regulated

by the 4th section of the statute 25 Henry VIII. c. 20, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics. The total annual income of the various benefices and cathedral establishments is upward of \$50,000,000. There are about 24,000 clergy. There are 180 religious denominations, embracing nearly one-half the population. The Church of Scotland is

national debt was in 1886-87, \$3,701,412,055. The amount in the treasury was \$28,129,720. It is expected that \$885,000,000 of this debt will be cancelled during the next 15 years.

ARMY AND NAVY.—According to the army estimates laid before the House of Commons in the session of 1886, the regular army of the United Kingdom—exclusive of India—during the year ending 1887, is to consist of 7,534 commissioned officers, 1,125 warrant officers, 15,425 sergeants, 3,645 drummers, trumpeters, etc., and 124,139 rank and file, a total of 151,867 men of all ranks, being a total increase of 9,673 over the previous year. The total number of men with the effectives were given as 676,156, of which number there were 68,196 regular forces in Indian establishments, 141,333 militia and 254,038 volunteers. The navy of the United Kingdom is a perpetual establishment. According to the estimate for the year 1887 the expenditures were \$63,705,500; total number of seamen and marines 60,632 men, with 258 vessels in commission, 191 of which were steamships, 30 sailing vessels and 37 stationary ships, and 17 vessels uncompleted.

HISTORY.—The western part of England was known to the Phœnicians and was resorted to by them for its tin, four centuries or more B. C.; hence the whole country received the name of the Cassiterides or Tin Islands. When invaded by Cæsar (B. C. 55) it was called Britain, or sometimes Albion. The Romans subdued all England and parts of Scotland and Wales, but did not reach Ireland, though its existence was known to them. In the third century of the Christian era, when the power of Rome was on the decline, small bodies of adventurers from the opposite coasts settled in various parts and made such devastations that an officer called "the Count of the Saxon Shore," was appointed to withstand them. This proved impracticable. The immigrants daily increased in number, the Britons themselves revolted, and at last, about A. D. 410, the Romans abandoned the island after a rule of about 400 years, traces of which still remain in every quarter.



TOWER OF LONDON.

organized on the Presbyterian system of government, in which the clergy are all equal, none of them having power or pre-eminence of any kind over another. There is in each parish a parochial tribunal, called a kirk session, consisting of the minister, who acts as president or moderator, and of a greater or smaller number of laymen "ordained" as ruling elders, whose principal duty is to assist the minister in certain functions. The endowments are considerably in excess of \$10,000,000. There are about 1,700 clergy.

The number of Jews in Great Britain was estimated in 1883 at 70,000, of whom 40,000 resided in London. The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is under a cardinal, four archbishops and twenty-three bishops. At the census of 1881 the Roman Catholic population was returned at 3,960,891. The Church of Ireland (Protestant Episcopal), formerly in union with the Church of England, ceased to be a State establishment by Act of Parliament. It had in 1886 two archbishops, eleven bishops and 1,850 clergy. It possesses 1,550 churches, 620,000 members, and received in 1885 voluntary contributions amounting to \$685,535.

EDUCATION.—The highest education is provided for in Great Britain and Ireland by a number of universities and detached colleges. With the exception of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, Owens College, the Scotch Universities, and Trinity and Queen's Colleges, Ireland, most of the other institutions have been founded within the last ten years. There are beside four universities for ladies. Middle-class education in the United Kingdom is entirely unorganized, and is mainly left to private enterprise; no complete trustworthy statistics are available. In 1885 there were 18,895 primary schools in England and Wales, attended by 3,371,325 children; in Scotland 3,081 schools, with 455,655 pupils. Ireland is well supplied with educational establishments, having three universities, a large number of endowed schools and an admirable system of mixed schools where children of all denominations are taught. Elementary education in Ireland is under the superintendence of a body of commissioners. In 1885 there were 7,936 schools, with an average attendance of 502,454. (See pages 41, 44 and 76.)

FINANCES.—The estimated revenue of the United Kingdom for 1887 was \$449,345,000, and total expenditures \$448,955,000. The capital of the



ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

The Britons, being divided into as many hostile States as they had cities, were unable to resist the fresh hordes (now called Saxons and Angles) that poured into the island, and about A. D. 457 the kingdom of Kent was founded. The Britons still fought stubbornly, but were gradually

driven westward, and by the year 584 the kingdom of Mercia (meaning the march-land, or frontier State) was established, being the last of the seven kingdoms founded by the invaders—whence the whole is usually styled the Heptarchy. The kings of the Heptarchy made war on each other, but at last, in 827, Egbert of Wessex obtained the supremacy of the whole, and styled himself King of England. His descendants, of whom Alfred the Great was the most illustrious, held the throne for more than 200 years, but the country suffered greatly during the time from the ravages of the Danes, who, under Canute and his sons, became its rulers for 25 years (1017-1042). The Saxon line was restored in the person of Edward the Confessor, to whom Harold succeeded; but his death in the battle of Hastings, on the 14th of October, 1066, gave England into the hands of the Norman kings, who reigned from 1066 to 1154. Then came the Plantagenets (1154-1485), the Tudors (1485-1603), and the Stuarts (1603-1714), to whom the House of Brunswick succeeded on the death of Queen Anne. Her present Majesty is the sixth sovereign of that line. The conquest of Ireland was begun in the year 1170, but can hardly be regarded as completed until the surrender of Limerick in 1691. Wales was conquered by Edward I in 1282, and formally annexed to England by Henry VII in 1536. Scotland successfully resisted the efforts of Edward I to subjugate it, maintained for ages a close alliance with France, and in 1603 gave a ruler to England in the person of James VI, who became James I of Great Britain, a title then first assumed. This was but a personal union, but the union of the Kingdoms was effected under Queen Anne in 1707. Ireland, which had been hitherto only styled a lordship, was declared a kingdom in 1542; and this kingdom was united to that of Great Britain, by the Act of Union on Jan. 1, 1801.

CLIMATE.—The salubrity of the climate is in a great measure due to the prevalence of the southwest winds. The northeast winds of April and May are very deleterious to health. The winters are generally warmer and the summers cooler than at places within the same parallels of latitude.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—**England and Wales.**—The British Isles consist of Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) and Ireland, and lie between the 49th and 61st degrees of north latitude and the 2d degree of east and the 11th degree of west longitude. The total area is 121,115 square miles, with a population of 36,400,000. England, which may be roughly said to be divided from Scotland on the north by the Cheviot Hills and the Rivers Tweed and Solway, and from Wales by the Severn and Dee, has an area of nearly 51,000 square miles, and a population (1881) of 26,613,926. Wales has an area of 4,712,281 square acres and a population (1881) of 1,360,513. Except in the west and the north, England is for the most part a level country, so cultivated as to be highly productive. The other districts have mineral riches, including iron, tin, lead, copper and coal, which make abundant amends for the poverty of their surface. Wales is generally mountainous, and also has great mineral wealth.

Scotland.—The most northerly part of the island, divided from the south by the River Tweed, the Cheviot Hills and the Solway Firth, is the ancient Caledonia or modern Scotland, a land naturally poor and to a great extent bleak and barren, but inhabited by a race of men who have

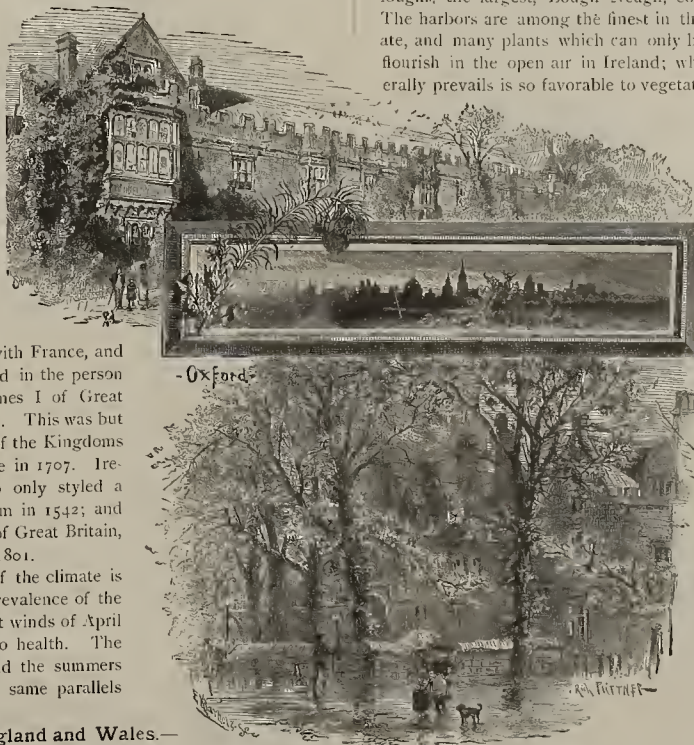
made the country productive, wealthy and prosperous. It contains nearly 30,000 square miles or 19,084,659 acres, of which not quite 4,500,000 are in a state of cultivation, with a population in 1871 of 3,360,018, increased to 3,735,573 in 1881.

Ireland.—Is an island lying between 51° 26' and 55° 23' north latitude and 5° 20' and 10° 26' west longitude. It is about 60 miles to the west of England. On three sides it is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and on the east by the Irish Sea or St. George's Channel. Its greatest length is, from north to south, 306 miles, and from east to west from 120 to 180, with an area of about 31,759 square miles or 20,326,208 acres. The greater part of the surface is a plain, interspersed with low hills, the highest mountain being 3,414 feet above the sea level. The rivers are numerous, the Shannon, 254 miles in length, being the principal; but the chief water feature of the country is the beautiful series of lakes or (as they are called) loughs, the largest, Lough Neagh, covering a surface of 98,255 acres. The harbors are among the finest in the world. The climate is temperate, and many plants which can only be grown in hothouses in England flourish in the open air in Ireland; while the great moisture which generally prevails is so favorable to vegetation that the country early received the name of the Green or Emerald Isle.

POSSESSIONS.—The colonial possessions of Great Britain will be found described in subsequent pages. Here it will be sufficient to remark that Newfoundland was the earliest English colony founded, and Virginia the second. The secession of the United States of America caused a great diminution of the extent of these possessions, but the loss has since been more than made up by the acquisition of Guiana, Cape Colony, Malta and vast possessions in India, the West Indies, the formation of settlements in Australia and New Zealand, etc., which now number more inhabitants than the thirteen united colonies contained, when they shook off their dependence on the mother country.

The following brief table gives an abstract of the area, population, debt and revenue of the British empire throughout the world. Brief as it is, it deserves careful study. The material greatness of the country is amazing—it exceeds that of any other empire, ancient or modern. But the moral greatness is still grander. And although susceptible of many improvements, the British empire under its present sovereign presents the nearest approach to a true commonwealth of any monarchical form of government:

Name of Country.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Public Debt.
Great Britain and Ireland.....	121,115	36,400,000	\$ 440,000,000	\$3,701,412,055
Indian Possessions, etc.....	1,558,254	260,000,000	400,000,000	825,000,000
Other Eastern Possessions.....	30,000	7,000,000	15,000,000	14,000,000
Australasia, etc.....	3,181,241	3,500,000	110,000,000	525,000,000
North America.....	3,620,500	4,650,000	40,000,000	255,000,000
Guiana, etc.....	100,000	260,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Africa.....	270,000	2,350,000	31,250,000	115,000,000
West Indies, etc.....	13,530	1,350,000	7,750,000	10,000,000
European Possessions.....	120	175,000	1,275,000	1,900,000
Various Settlements.....	96,171	200,000	2,500,000	1,250,000
Totals.....	8,901,254	315,885,000	\$1,050,275,000	\$5,341,102,055



ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

INDUSTRIES.—Agriculture is carried to a high degree of perfection; in Ireland it is the leading occupation. The mines of Great Britain supply nearly one-half of the coal, iron and tin used in the world, one-third of the lead, and great quantities of copper and salt. Great Britain surpasses every other country, except the United States, in the amount and variety of its manufactures. The most important are of cotton, woolen and silk goods, iron, etc. (See Manufactures, page 38.)

Other industries are sheep and cattle rearing, and fisheries. Inhabitants of the Scottish Isles, the Orkney, Hebrides and Shetland are engaged in the fisheries. (Fisheries, page 49.)

TRADE.—Great Britain is the greatest maritime nation in the world. It has 18,791 merchant vessels, and 198,781 seamen, who carry its manufact-



CUSTOM HOUSE, DUBLIN.

ured products to every country on the globe, and bring in return food and raw materials. A large part of the food and two-thirds of the raw cotton are obtained from the United States, which takes in return a greater quantity of manufactures than any other country. This commerce is protected by the largest navy that has ever existed. Fortified naval depots for coal and provisions have been established on all the great routes of maritime trade. Among these depots are Gibraltar at the entrance, Malta in the middle, and Cyprus in the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea; St. Helena, Cape Town and Mauritius on the South African route, and Aden at the mouth of the Red Sea; Singapore at one end of the China Sea and Hong Kong at the other; Jamaica and other islands of the West Indies; Halifax, the Bermudas, and the Bahamas on the coasts of the United States, with many others in India and Australia, besides home depots. The total value of the imports for 1886 was \$1,746,905,425; of exports, \$1,051,819,975.

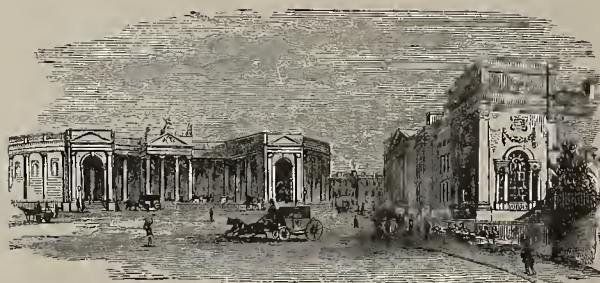
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—In Great Britain and Ireland there were in 1885 19,169 miles of railway open. There belonged to England and Wales, 13,612; to Scotland, 2,982; to Ireland, 2,575 miles. At the end of 1886 there were 16,805 postoffices, permanently employing 51,500 persons, besides about 45,000 persons who do not hold permanent positions. The total number of miles of telegraph lines is 30,276 miles, with 6,621 offices.

CITIES.—**GREAT BRITAIN.**—*London*, population July 1, 1886, 4,149,533. It is the capital of the British Empire and the metropolis of the world, being the center of the world's wealth and business. The city covers an area of about 120 square miles. It is situated on both sides of the Thames River, which is spanned by many elegant bridges. The Thames Tunnel forms a footway under the river 1,200 feet long. There are various large docks for the accommodation of such shipping as cannot easily load and unload in the river. Below the London bridge is the Pool, a rendezvous for coal ships, and below that is the port for larger ships. The Grand Surrey, Paddington and Regent's are the chief canals. The principal of the streets extend nearly east and west. Regent street and

the Quadrant form one of the finest streets in London; the most palatial is Pall Mall, with its club houses. On the route from Charing Cross to Cornhill are the richest shops in the world.

Among the principal buildings are the Houses of Parliament, which cost \$3,000,000, the largest Gothic building, used for state or civil purposes; Westminster Hall, an old but noble building; St. James' Palace, used for court purposes; Buckingham Palace, the Queen's London residence; Kensington Palace, occupied by the recipients of court favor; Marlborough House, residence of the Prince and Princess of Wales; Somerset House, occupied mostly by government offices; the Admiralty, the Horse Guards, Treasury, Home Office, Privy Council Office, Board of Trade, the four last named occupying a group of buildings in White Hall. Other buildings are the Foreign, Colonial, India and Exchequer offices, the War Office in Pall Mall, the British Museum, with its vast collection of printed books, maps, manuscripts, prints, drawings and antiques; the National Gallery; the South Kensington Museum and the Museum of Economic Geology; the Custom House, Postoffice, the Mint, the Tower of London, etc. The chief buildings connected with law and justice are the Guildhall Courts, the Central Criminal Court in the Old Bailey, the Lincoln's Inn Court of Equity, and the Westminster Hall Courts of Law and Equity. The principal markets are: Covent Garden, vegetable; Billingsgate, fish; Leadenhall, meat and poultry, and the cattle market at Pentonville. The number of distinct trades, etc., in London is about 2,000; the wholesale and retail establishments and the trade and commerce of London are immense. There are many fine parks and cemeteries, of which are Hyde Park, St. James' Park, Green Park, Regent's Park, Victoria Park, Battersea and Kensington Parks, all belonging to the nation. Among the monuments or columns are the Nelson column in Trafalgar Square; Wellington statue; Hyde Park corner; York column, Waterloo Steps; Havelock's and Napier's in Trafalgar Square; Peel's statue, Cheapside; Guard's Memorial, in Pall Mall, etc.

Liverpool, population, 1886, 586,320, the second city, is the chief center of trade and travel between the United States and Europe, and the largest maritime city of Europe, situated on the north bank of the river Mersey. The city has a magnificent system of docks, which extend for miles along the margin of the river; their cost is upward of \$50,000,000. There are several tunnels under the city in connection with the railroad. There are numerous magnificent commercial and public buildings, two



BANK OF IRELAND AND TRINITY COLLEGE

public parks, a free library, various colleges, academies, and other valuable institutions.

Birmingham, population, 1886, 434,381, situate on the east slope of several undulating hills, near the center of England. It is the chief seat of iron and metallic manufactures. It is celebrated for its hardware, cutlery, engine machinery, and various other manufactures. There are about 175 churches, a Queen's college connected with the London University, a free public library with various branches, several public parks, etc.

Manchester, population 1886, 376,895, situate on the Irwell, is the center of cotton manufacture of the northwest of England, and the foremost city of the world for the manufacture of cotton goods. A supply of water is collected on the Lancashire side of Blackstone Edge at Wood-

head, and conveyed through iron pipes, about twenty miles, to the borough. The city has many fine public and commercial buildings, numerous churches and various educational institutions.

Other great and populous marts of trade and manufacture in England are Leeds, population 339,057, noted for its immense woolen manufactures. It is the principal of the clothing towns of Yorkshire; Sheffield, population 310,957, in Yorkshire, noted for its extensive manufacture of cutlery, etc.; Bristol, population 220,915, on the rivers Frome and Avon, an important maritime city with a prodigious shipping trade; Bradford, population 219,411, in Yorkshire, having 200 mills, employing about 40,000 persons in spinning, weaving, etc.; Nottingham, population 217,733, on the Lee at its juncture with the Trent, has various and important manufactures; Salford, population 211,241, adjoining the city of Manchester, noted for its manufactures; Hull, population 191,501, situate on the north bank of the Humber, at the confluence of the Hull, is an important and flourishing seaport, and the outlet of the manufactures of the midland counties. There are eighteen cities in England with population from 70,000 to 200,000.

CITIES, SCOTLAND.—*Glasgow*, population, 1881, 674,095, the largest city in Scotland and the chief commercial center, situate on the Clyde.

The river is crossed by three stone bridges. The city is in the midst of an extensive coal district, and its growth and prosperity is largely due to that fact, as well as the opening of the American colonies to Scotch enterprise after the union with England. Among the public buildings are the Cathedral, Royal Exchange, and Glasgow University. It is adorned with several public parks and many fine streets.

Edinburg, population 236,002, the capital, is beautifully situated on a cluster of eminences one and one half miles south from the Frith of Forth, which at this point is about six miles wide. The old town is situated on a narrow, steep hill, about a mile in length, terminated abruptly on the west side by the castle. The castle, one of the most celebrated in the world, is seated on a vast perpendicular rock, accessible only by a drawbridge on one side, and in ancient times was considered impregnable. It is the seat of learning, and the center of literature and education. The Edinburg University was founded in 1582.

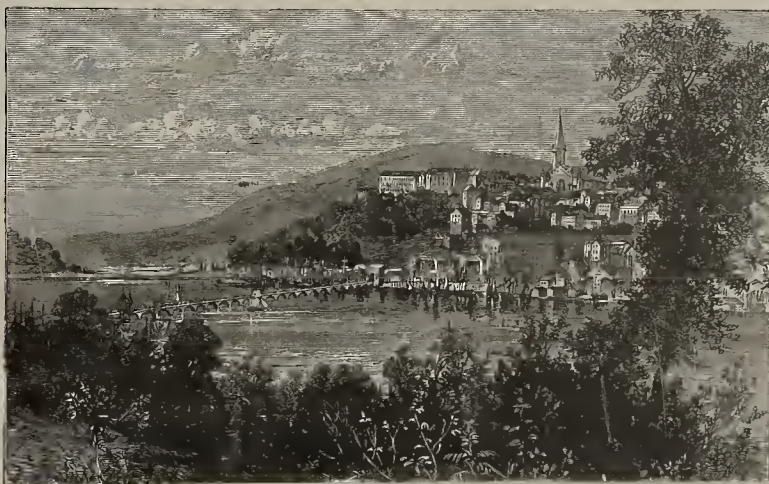
Other principal cities of Scotland are Dundee, population 140,239, noted for its commerce, shipbuilding, and cotton goods; Aberdeen, population 105,189, the chief city and seaport in the north of Scotland; situate at the mouth of the river Dee; Greenock, population 66,704, noted for its great sugar refineries and seaport trade; Leith, population 59,485, the seaport of Edinburg, its commerce being chiefly colonial and foreign; and Paisley, population 55,638, noted for its silk and other manufactures.

CITIES, IRELAND.—*Dublin*, population, 1885, 353,082, the capital and chief commercial and manufacturing city of Ireland, is situate on Dublin Bay at the mouth of the Liffey, which divides the city into two nearly equal portions. The great emporiums of trade are in the center and north-western quarter. The city is adorned with many beautiful squares. A circular drive or road, nine miles in length, extends round the city, and forms a pleasant resort for the inhabitants. The Liffey, within this road, is crossed by nine or more bridges, and the banks of the river are walled

with granite. The finest street is Sackville, 120 feet broad; the Rotunda with Rutland square, containing Nelson Monument (130 feet high), is at its north end, while at the south end is Carlisle Bridge. Among the large number of grand public buildings are the Custom House, and the Four Courts, Trinity college, and the Bank of Ireland. In College Green stands a monument to William III., in Phoenix Park a monument to the late Duke of Wellington. Dublin is noted for its benevolent and educational institutions. The government of the city is by a town council, and consists of a Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors. The suburbs of Rathmines, south of the city, and Glasnevin, on the north, are very beautiful and favorite places of residence for the wealthier classes, while Phoenix Park, which covers an area of nearly 2,000 acres, is a fine resort for all classes. It is famous for its manufactures, among which are poplins, silks, cotton and linen, distilleries, iron and glass works.

Belfast, population 208,122, an important seaport and center of manufactures, is situate at the mouth of the River Lagan, at the head of Belfast Lough, 101 miles north of Dublin; is the chief city and seaport of the county of Antrim and province of Ulster. The site is an alluvial deposit about six feet above the sea level, and rendered picturesque by the ridges of Divis and Cave Hill in the vicinity. There are many well-built

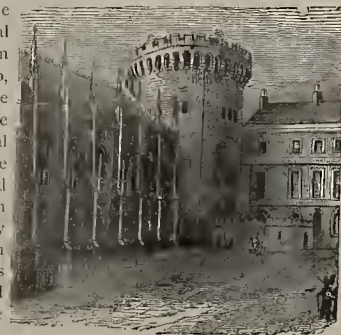
streets; the mercantile part lies chiefly near the extensive quays, and the manufactories are on the north and west of the town. The principal public buildings are Queen's College, Royal Academical Institution, Museum, Commercial and Corn Exchange, Linen Hall, banks, churches, etc. and a special feature of the city is the Botanical Gardens of the Natural History Society, which cover an area of seventeen acres. Linen and cotton are the staple manufactures, the former of which dates from 1637. On Queen's Island is a ship building yard in which upward of 2,000



LONDONDERRY.

persons are employed.

Cork, population 80,124, situate on the river Lee, near the Atlantic, in the county of Cork, of which it is the seat of government. The city is picturesquely located in the center of Lee valley, the central part of the town being built on an island, formerly a swamp, the remainder lying on the north and south slopes of the banks of Lee. The central islands are reached by nine bridges. Cork has a large and safe harbor, the basin being ten square miles, and is formed by the estuary of the river, which contains several islands. Its manufactures are various and extensive; the chief exports are grain, live stock, linen, etc. Among the principal buildings are several Catholic churches, St. Anne Shandon's Church, Bishop's Palace, Queen's College, monasteries and nunneries.



THE TOWER OF DUBLIN CASTLE.

Limerick, population 38,562, capital of the county of the same name, situate on both sides of the river Shannon. It contains many fine public buildings, among which is the Cathedral, several fine schools, and various other educational institutions, charitable and religious establishments. Its docks and quays are on a large scale; there are many manufactories. Its export trade is considerable, and is carried on with vigor.

Other large cities are Londonderry, population 29,162, capital of the

county of the same name, situate on the river Foyle, and Waterford, population 22,457, capital of Waterford, situate on the river Suir, twelve miles from the sea and ninety-seven south, southwest from Dublin.

CITIES.—**WALES.**—Merthyr Tydvil, the largest town in Wales, is in the center of an iron and coal district. Cardiff, its port, is noted for fine docks and iron ship building yards. Swansea is noted for iron and tin smelting.



GREECE.



GOVERNMENT.—The present Constitution of Greece, adopted Oct. 29, 1864, vests the whole legislative power in a single chamber of representatives, called the Boulé, elected by manhood suffrage for the term of four years. The Boulé must meet annually for not less than three, nor more than six months. No sitting is valid unless at least one-half of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members. Every measure, before being adopted, must be discussed and voted, article by article, thrice, and on three separate days. But the Legislative Assembly has no power to alter the Constitution itself; particular provisions may be reviewed after the lapse of ten years, with the exception of fundamental principles. By a law passed in August, 1886, the total number of deputies or members of the Boulé, was placed at 150. The executive is vested in the King and his responsible Ministers, the heads of seven departments.

RULER.—Georgios I., born Dec. 24, 1845, the second son (Wilhelm) of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, present King of Denmark; elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18, 1863; accepted the crown, through his father the King of Denmark, acting as his guardian, June 4, 1863; declared of age by decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863; landed in Greece, Nov. 2, 1863; married, Oct. 27, 1867, to Queen Olga, born Aug. 22. (Sept. 3), 1851, the eldest daughter of Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, brother of the late Emperor Alexander II.

OFFSPRING.—I. Prince Konstantinos, heir-apparent, born Aug. 2, 1868. II. Prince Georgios, born, June 24, 1869. III. Princess Alexandra, born Aug. 30, 1870. IV. Prince Nicolaos, born Jan. 21, 1872. V. Princess Maria, born March 3, 1876. VI. Prince Andreas, born Feb. 13, 1882.

CHURCH.—By the terms of the Constitution, the Greek Orthodox Church is declared the religion of the State, but complete toleration and liberty of worship is guaranteed to all other sects. Nominally, the Greek clergy owe allegiance to the Patriarch of Constantinople, though he now exercises no governing authority.

EDUCATION.—All children between the ages of five and twelve years

must attend school, but the law is not well enforced in the country districts. In 1885 there was one university attended by 2,402 students, 330 higher schools and 2,377 elementary, with a total attendance of 140,776 pupils. The budget of 1885 contained \$600,000 as the government contribution to higher and middle education.

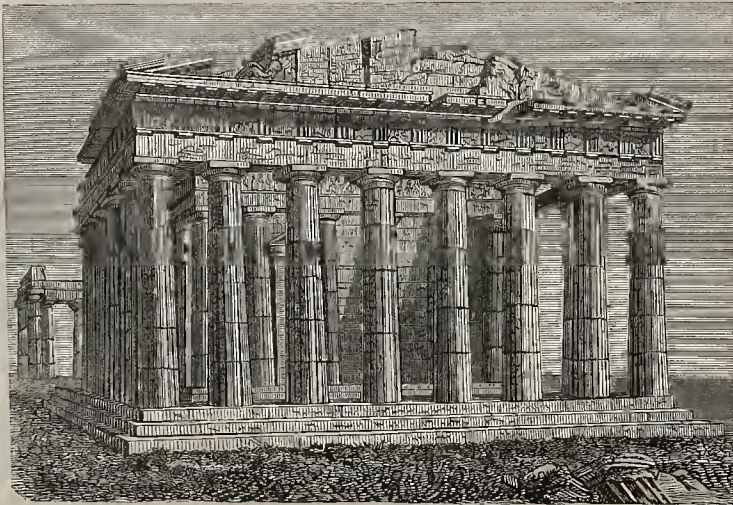
FINANCES.—The estimated revenue as presented in the budget for 1887 was \$15,316,000, and the expenditure at \$19,770,200, leaving a deficit of \$4,454,200; by various deductions in the expenditures and addition to the revenue, a small surplus was shown.

The debt of Greece is very large, exclusive of the Greek portion of the Turkish debt, and the sum due Turkey as indemnity by the cession of Thessaly, was in 1886, \$85,881,240.

ARMY AND NAVY.—Military service is compulsory; the nominal strength of the army in 1886 was, 1,883 officers, 30,532 men, 3,736 horses and seventy-two guns. The war footing is somewhat in excess of 100,000 men. The navy consisted in 1886 of six iron-clads, sixteen gunboats, four sailing vessels, forty-eight torpedo boats, and five small steamers for coast service; the navy was manned by 2,135 officers and men.

HISTORY.—Civilization in Europe began in Greece; it was introduced by Egyptians and Phœnicians. Its

early history is lost in the mist of ages. Much which has passed for Grecian history, is now known to be wildly fabulous. It was the principal seat of mythology. The heroic age is supposed to be the time from B. C. 1400 to B. C. 1200. It is for the most part the story of the Trojan heroes. The first historic wars of Greece were waged between the Spartans and Messinians between the years B. C. 743 to 455, which were followed by the Persian, B. C. 546, the Peloponessian, B. C. 431; the Macedonian, B. C. 344; and the Roman, B. C. 214; closing with the absorption of Greece by the Romans, B. C. 146. From first to last Greece was divided into numerous states, generally independent of each other, and sometimes at war. The union of those commonwealths was confederate rather than federal, and when brought to its strongest point was really a partnership at will. The doctrine of "state sovereignty" was never disputed. On the division of the empire of Constantine, Greece was attached to the eastern portion of his dominions, but when



THE PARTHENON.

the throne of the Cæsars was overthrown in 1204, A. D. by the Venetian fleet, Greece also came under the domination of other masters. In 1355, A. D., the Osman Turks entered Europe and became masters of Thrace, Macedonia, Thessaly, etc. In 1453 they captured Constantinople, and in



ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

that year the Turks completed their trophies in the south of both Europe and Asia. Greece since that period remained in subjection to the Turks until it gained its independence in the insurrection of 1821-29, when it was declared a kingdom under the protection of Great Britain, France and Russia. The first President of liberated Greece was assassinated in 1831. Otto, second son of the King of Bavaria, became King of Greece in 1833. He was expelled the kingdom in October, 1862, which event was followed by the election of the present ruler.

CLIMATE.—The climate varies considerably in various parts. In the interior highlands the cold in winter is often severe, snow remaining on the ground for several months. In the lower districts near the coast, snow is not often seen, but north and northwest winds are very trying. The summer heat is often excessive.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—In the southeast of Europe, situate in latitude $36^{\circ} 8' - 39^{\circ} 53'$ north, and longitude $19^{\circ} 20' - 26^{\circ} 10'$ east, comprising an area of 25,014 square miles, with a population over 2,187,208. The country is composed of a continental portion, almost separated into parts by the Gulfs of Patros and Lepanto on the west, and the Gulf of Ægina on the east, the Archipelago of the Ægean Sea and the Ionian Islands, and is divided into seventeen provinces, called Nomarchies. In 1881 most of Thessaly and a strip of Epirus was added to Greece by a treaty with Turkey. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented. None of the rivers of Greece are navigable. Vegetation is varied, but agriculture is generally in a very back-

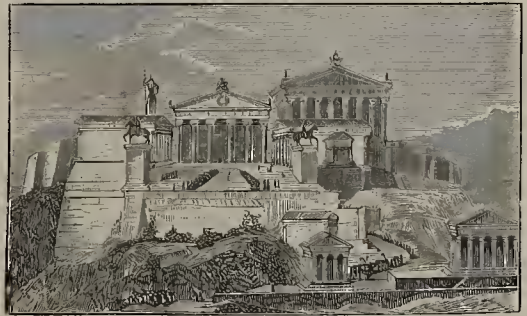
ward state. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-grape.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE.—Agriculture is the chief pursuit; grain, grapes, figs, etc., are the principal products. The care of silkworms is also a leading occupation.

The imports are cotton and other manufactures, colonial produce, and rum. Its exports consist of raw produce, currants, figs, and other fruit; tobacco, wine, olive oil, honey, wax, gum, silk, valonia, and sponges. The minerals exported are lead, magnesite, and chromate of iron. The total value of exports in 1890 were valued at \$23,194,849, the imports at \$32,424,573. The merchant navy in 1890 consisted of 81 steamers and 5,809 sailing vessels, and 6,000 coasting vessels.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—There were in 1891, 452 miles of railroad operated, 127 miles under construction and 517 miles projected. The trade of the country is largely carried on by water, the Greeks being the best navigators of the Mediterranean and Black Seas. There were 3,720 miles of telegraph lines and 213 postoffices in 1885.

CITIES.—*Athens*, pop. 107,251, the capital and chief city, is situate on a plain near the Gulf of Ægina. It was one of the most famous cities of antiquity, and the great center of civilization and learning, and is now noted for its magnificent ruins. It is a city of considerable commerce. *Piræus*, population 34,327, the principal seaport of ancient and modern Athens, with which it is connected by railroad. It has a few manufactures and large commerce. *Patras*, population 33,529, situate on the gulf of the same name, is picturesquely situated on the declivity of a



THE ACROPOLIS.

mountain. It is well fortified, and the most important seaport in western Greece. It is the only one of the "twelve cities" of Achaia which still exists as a town. *Hermopolis*, population 21,988, the capital of the Island of Syra, and next to Athens the chief emporium of the kingdom. It is the principal station for Mediterranean steamers to Constantinople. *Zante*, population 16,603, the principal town of the Ionian Islands, is noted for its exportation of Zante currants. Other chief towns are Corfu, population 19,025, and Larissa, 13,610.

ITALY.

GOVERNMENT.—According to its constitution the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers—an upper one, the Senato, and a lower one, called the "Camera de' Deputati." The Senato is composed of the princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old,

who are nominated by the King for life. The deputies of the lower house are elected according to the electoral law of 1882, by ballot, by all citizens, who are twenty-one years of age, can read and write, and pay taxes to the amount of 20 lire. Members of academies, professors, persons who have served their country under arms for two years, and numerous other classes, are qualified to vote by their position. The number of deputies is 508.

The duration of Parliaments is five years; but the King has the power to dissolve the lower house at any time, being bound only to order new elections and convoke a new meeting within four months. It is incumbent upon the executive to call the Parliament together annually. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the government; but all money bills must originate in the House of Deputies. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower house; but they have no vote unless they are members. The sittings of both Chambers are public; and no sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present. The executive power is exercised under the King by a ministry divided into nine departments.

In each of the 69 provinces into which the Kingdom of Italy is divided, the executive power of the government is intrusted to a prefect appointed by the ministry.

RULER.—Umberto I, born March 14, 1844, the eldest son of King Vittorio Emanuele II of Italy and of Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. Succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Jan. 9, 1878. Married April 22, 1868, to Queen Margherita, born Nov. 20, 1851, the only daughter of the late Prince Ferdinando of Savoy, Duke of Genoa. **OFFSPRING.**—Vittorio Emanuele, Prince of Naples, born Nov. 11, 1869.

CHURCH.—The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy; but many acts of the Legislature, passed since the establishment of the kingdom, and more especially since the suppression of the temporal government of the Supreme Pontiff, have subordinated the power of

the church and clergy entirely to the authority of the civil government, and secured perfect religious freedom to the adherents of all creeds without exception. However, scarcely any other creeds as yet exist but Roman Catholicism.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy of Italy consists of 51 archbishops

and 223 bishops, in addition to the six Cardinal bishops who have sees in Italy.

EDUCATION.—There have been many recent improvements in education. The law on primary schools as to compulsory education has been applied to 8,116 communes out of 8,259, but is by no means strictly enforced. According to a return published in 1885 the number of primary

public day schools was 42,390. There are besides 7,129 private primary schools; also 1,741 public and private infant schools, and 124 normal schools (69 government-al), with 9,416 students. The total sum allotted by the State for public instruction in 1884-5 was \$7,397,520.

FINANCES.—The total revenue in 1886 was \$339,281,585; the expenditures, \$241,462,554. The public debt in 1887, including consolidated debt, annuity and bonds, was \$2,293,437,000.

ARMY AND NAVY.—Universal liability to arms forms the basis of the military organization of Italy. The permanent army Jan. 1, 1887, was 892,687 men; mobile militia, 365,717; territorial militia, 1,128,928; total, 2,387,332. The Italian navy consists of 121 ships, 320 guns and 13,739 crew. There are several ironclads and cruisers now building. The continental frontier is defended by strong fortifications.

HISTORY.—The different races of old Italy were five, not counting the Romans, who absorbed them all—the Pelasgi, the Osci, the Sabelli, the Umbri and the Etrusci. In the year 753 B. C., the Romans laid the foundation of Rome. Though founded long after Greece, it became the most powerful government in the world, conquering all the nations and tribes around

the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, and penetrating into Britannia. The Roman Empire was greatest about the beginning of the Christian era. It began to decline about the middle of the fourth century, and about a century after every vestige of the western Roman Empire was destroyed and the dark ages commenced. From thereon until



VENICE.

the fifteenth century, Europe was sunk in ignorance and barbarism. From 1495 to 1525 Italy was the theater of sanguinary conflicts between France, the native rulers and the Hapsburgs. In the year last named German ascendancy was effected by the battle of Pavia, and the emperor selected rulers for the various States. There were no great events in the history of Italy in the seventeenth century. In the following century some changes



EMANUEL II., KING OF ITALY.

occurred during the war of the Spanish Succession; these were territorial; the State of Venice was transferred to Austria, October, 1797, and the remainder of the country in the main became a dependency of France, and so remained until after the battle of Waterloo, when Italy was reconstituted by the Congress of Vienna. The country was placed at the feet of Austria and the papacy, and that country interposed its

power to put down the movements of 1820, 1821 and 1831 for constitutional rights. On the accession of Charles Albert to the throne of Piedmont in 1831, the idea of national unity was propounded by Joseph Mazzini. This idea became an inspiration in the breasts of Mazzini and other Italian patriots, the most distinguished of whom was Garibaldi, whose struggles and triumphs in Italy were all for Italian freedom and unity.

CLIMATE.—Italy is justly celebrated for its picturesque scenery, its historic renown and its delightful climate. The coast regions of the west are low and rendered unhealthy by noxious vapors from the marshes.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Italy is situated in the south of Europe. It consists of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about sixty-six minor islands. It is situated between lat. $36^{\circ} 38' 30''$ — $46^{\circ} 40' 30''$ N. and long. $6^{\circ} 30'$ — $18^{\circ} 30'$ E., and comprises a total area of 114,410 square miles (71,010 plain, and 43,398 hill and mountain), with a population in 1890, of 30,947,306. Formerly it was composed of the various States of Sardinia, the two Sicilies, the Pontifical States, the Lombardo-Venetian provinces of the Austrian Empire, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Republic of San Marino. In 1870 the complete unity of the country under one crown was finally effected, and Rome became again the capital of Italy. The small community of San Marino, inclosed within the Italian Dominions, alone retains its independent form of government. The Kingdom is divided for administrative purposes into sixty-nine provinces. The coast line of the mainland is estimated at 1,999 miles; of Sicily, Sardinia and Elba, at 1,389 miles; of the minor islands at 557 miles; in all, 3,945 miles, having several large bays and gulfs. The surface of the middle and southern parts is divided into two slopes, being traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines, the north is occupied by the fertile plains of Lombardy, the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Arno and the Tiber. Its vines are numerous and celebrated. The finest olives and olive oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria and the Province of Bari. Fruits abound and are of exquisite flavor, such as grapes, oranges, lemons, almonds, figs, dates, pistachio-nuts, all of which are largely exported. The supply of sea and fresh water fish is considerable. Sardines and anchovies are exported. Among the principal minerals are iron, galena, zinc, copper, manganese and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum and boracic acid. Silver is

found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt, a government monopoly, is supplied from eleven salines, and deposits of native salt are common in the Apennines.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE.—Agriculture is the leading occupation of the people. In the north, where the climate is temperate, grain is cultivated; and in the warm south, orange and olive groves, and vineyards, cover large sections. The mulberry tree is extensively cultivated for the support of the silkworm. The mineral products comprise iron and lead, sulphur, alum, borax, etc. Marble of the finest quality is obtained and largely exported. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wool, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, yarns and manufactured goods, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, coal, fixed oils, salt fish, dye stuffs, cereals, tobacco, earthenware, etc. The total value in 1890 was \$288,153,409. The principal exports are olive oil, wine, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry, chemical products, woods, roots, etc., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, valued in 1890 at \$201,140,720. The manufactures are woolen, cotton, silk, hemp and linen yarns and tissues, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), etc. The merchant navy consists of 6,721 vessels.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The railway system is making rapid progress throughout the kingdom; in 1890 there were 8,008 miles open for traffic, and 21,900 miles of telegraph line, with 4,283 offices. The number of postoffices, 5,316.

CITIES.—*Naples*, population 463,172, the chief city of Italy, and admirably situated on the beautiful bay of the same name. It is built in the form of a vast amphitheater, sloping from the hills to the sea. The bay of Naples is one of the finest in the world, twenty miles wide from Cape Miseno on the northwest to Cape Campanella, southeast. The harbor, which is spacious, is protected by a mole. In and around the city rose



ST. PETERS, ROME

and flowers bloom in the gardens, and orange trees bear fruit in the open air during every month of the year. The city is divided into Old and New Towns, or East and West Crescents; the eastern division is most ancient and most densely populated. There are upward of 300 churches, schools of surgery, law and science, etc., four public libraries, a university and a museum, containing among other valuable relics a collection from

Herculaneum and Pompeii. The environs are extremely interesting and beautiful, and include the ruined towns last named, the tomb of Virgil, the natural phenomenon of Vesuvius, and various Roman remains. The city is a chief center of trade, and has an extensive shipping interest.

Milan, population 295,543, the largest city of Northern Italy; is situated on the River Olona, in the great plain of Lombardy. It is on the line of the principal routes of the Central Alps, and has great commercial advantage. Its canal system opens up communication with the chief rivers of Italy. The city is surrounded on three sides by walls, nearly circular, about seven and three-fourths miles round, with ten gates. The modern city is wealthy and populous, its chief streets being wide, well paved and regular. Among its chief structures are: The magnificent Duomo or Gothic Cathedral, next in magnificence to St. Peter's in Rome, having a facade of white Carrara marble, and ornamented by 106 pinnacles and 4,500 statues; it is a Latin cross in form, 485 feet in length and 252 feet wide, with a dome 355 feet high. Napoleon was here crowned King of Italy in 1805. St. Ambrose, founded in the fourth century by that saint, is the oldest church in Milan, and contains various relics of antiquity. The famed Brera Palace is now used for public schools of the fine arts, etc. It has a large trade, and very extensive manufactures, and is the greatest book mart in the kingdom.

Rome, population 273,268, the capital, a walled city, the walls being twelve miles in circuit and containing sixteen gates. Rome was founded by Romulus, about 750 years before the Christian era. The grandest and most noted ruins of the ancient city are the Forum, Coliseum, baths and several triumphal arches. It was built on seven hills, and has been called the Eternal City. It is divided into two parts by the Tiber River. The present city contains St. Peter's, the most magnificent cathedral in the world; the length of which is over 600 feet, the width 280 feet and the height 430 feet. Its immense dome was erected by Michael Angelo; it is 450 feet high to the top of the cross. It was commenced in 1506 and finished in 1614, and cost 45,000,000 Roman crowns. Of the 300 other churches, that of St. John's of the Lateran and Santa Maria Maggiore are the most beautiful; the nave of the latter is supported by forty Ionic pillars of Grecian marble taken from a temple of Juno Lucina. Adjoining it, is the palace of the Vatican, the residence of the Pope. Of the private palaces, the Barberini is the largest, and it contains an immense library and a valuable cabinet of medals, bronzes and precious stones. In the palace Spada is the statue of Pompey at the foot of which Caesar fell. The museums and galleries of Rome contain many of the best paintings and other works of art in the world. Rome is, therefore, a city of art and artists. There are numerous remains of ancient Rome, such as the Pantheon, the Coliseum, Column of Trajan, the amphitheater of Vespasian, the mausoleum of Augustus and that of Adrian, the triumphal arches of Severus, Titus, Constantine, Janus, Nero and Drusus, the ruins of various

temples, the remains of the baths of Diocletian, etc., the theater of Pompey and Marcellus, the ruins of the old forum, old bridges, the circus of Caracalla and of Maximus, the house of Cicero, the monument of Caius Cestius in form of a pyramid, and many other monuments.

Turin, population 230,183, situated near the confluence of the Po and the Dora Riparia. It contains several handsome squares. There are five bridges over the Po and the Dora. The principal churches are the Cathedral of San Giovanni, Gothic, built in the seventh century and reconstructed in 1498; the handsome San Filippo, La Consolata, etc. Other public structures are the town hall, the royal palace, the university and a library, the Accademia delle Scienze, with the finest Egyptian museum in Europe, the hospital of San Giovanni, theaters and numerous private palaces. There are various manufactures, chief of which is silk.

Palermo, population 205,712, a seaport, chief city and capital of Sicily; situated on the north coast, on a rich and elevated plain surrounded by lofty mountains. The city is surrounded by walls, with twelve gates, etc. The two grand streets which cross each other at right angles in the middle of the city are Via Vittorio Emanuele and the Strada Nuova or Macqueda;

the most famous promenade is Marina, extending along the shore. There are various fine public structures, gardens, libraries, antiquities, etc. The city is noted for its commerce and fisheries.

Genoa, population 138,081, situated on the gulf of the same name; it stands partly on the declivity of hills, in consequence of which it has a picturesque appearance from the sea. The harbor is capacious and safe, and the largest vessels can enter it. It is noted for its extensive fortifications, its silk manufactures and extended commerce.



FLORENCE.

There are numerous fine churches, palaces, etc., and excellent public institutions.

Florence, population 134,992, until recently the capital, is considered the world's metropolis of the fine arts; situated in the valley of the Arno, 123 feet above sea level. It is surrounded on all sides but one with high hills, which rise insensibly, and at last join the lofty Apennines. The city is divided into two unequal parts by the River Arno, over which there are no less than forty fine bridges. It is surrounded by walls six miles in extent and communicates with the suburbs by means of eight gates. The Il Duomo or Cathedral founded in 1298, is the chief monument of the city. The church of the Santa Croce, the Pantheon of Florence, built in 1294, contains monuments of Alfieri, Dante, Galileo, Machiavelli, Angelo, etc. An imposing building is the Palazzo Vecchio, surmounted by a tower 260 feet high. The Piazza del Palazzo Vecchio, adjoining the preceding, contains a fine collection of statues and groups of sculpture. The Gli Uffizi contains the Magliabechi Library of 150,000 volumes and 12,000 manuscripts, and also the famed Florentine gallery of art. Other establishments are Palazzo Riccardi with its fine library; the academy of the fine arts and the museum of natural history, beside nine theaters, hospitals,

academies, etc. There are various manufactures of fine goods. The architecture of Florence is massive, and its history is replete with interest.

Venice, population 129,445, is noted for its singular situation and historic celebrity; situate near the northern extremity of the Adriatic or Gulf of Venice, and is built on seventy small islands between which are canals used as streets and separated from the mainland by shallows. The chief of these islands is called *Isola de Rialto*; the foundations of the city for the most part are artificial or composed of piles or stone, from which the palaces of marble rise in stately grandeur. The *Canalazzo* or Grand Canal, meanders through the city in the form of the letter S and divides the city into two unequal parts. It is the chief thoroughfare for traffic, but there are 146 smaller canals, by which the city is subdivided. The streets or canals are traversed by the gondola, in which passengers may be conveyed to any quarter of Venice. There are upward of 300 bridges, three of which cross the Grand Canal, the *Rialto*, a stone structure, being the most famous. Among the principal structures are St. Mark's Church with a great dome and small domes; *Torre dell Orologio*, with a splendid dial; *Procuratie Vecchie*, the *Palazzo Imperiale*, etc. The canal *Rio Palazzo* is crossed by the Bridge of Sighs, by which the prisons on the east and the Doge's palace on the west bank of the canal are connected. There are many other attractions in this remarkable and celebrated city.

Other chief cities are *Bologna*, population 103,998, delightfully situated on a fertile plain at the foot of the Appennine Mountains; walled and watered by the Rivers *Reno* and *Savona*; *Catania*, population 96,017, a city and seaport on the east coast of Sicily, near the foot of Mt. *Etna*; *Leghorn*, 78,998, a Mediterranean seaport and a city of Tuscany, being one of the leading emporiums of Italy; *Messina*, 78,438, a city of Sicily; *Verona*, 60,768, on the *Adige* River, in *Venetia*, an ancient and interesting city; *Bari*, 58,266, on the *Adriatic*, in *Apulia*, and fifty other towns, with populations ranging from 20,000 to upward of 50,000.

SEE AND CHURCH OF ROME.—The *Statuto fondamentale del Regno* (Constitution of Italy) enacts, in its first article, that "the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion is the sole religion of the State." By the terms of the royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870, which declared that "Rome and the Roman Provinces shall constitute an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy," the Pope or Roman Pontiff was acknowledged supreme head of the church, preserving his former rank and dignity as a reigning prince, and all other prerogatives of independent sovereignty. By Roman Catholics the Bishop of Rome, or Pope, is accounted Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church.

SUPREME PONTIFF.—*Leone XIII.* (*Gioacchino Pecci*) born at *Carpineto*, in the diocese of *Anagni*, March 2, 1810, son of Count *Luigi Pecci*; appointed chaplain to Pope *Gregorio XVI.*, 1837; consecrated Archbishop of *Damiata*, 1843; Apostolic Nuncio to Belgium, 1843-46; Archbishop of *Perugia*, 1846; proclaimed Cardinal, Dec. 19, 1853. Elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of *Pio IX.*, Feb. 20, 1878; crowned, March 3, 1878. The present Pontiff, *Leone XIII.*, was elected by unanimity. He is regarded as the 263d Pope (or thereabouts) from St. Peter.

The rise of the Roman Pontificate, as a temporal power, dates from the year 755, when *Pippin*, King of the Franks, gave to Pope *Stefano III.* the *Exarchate* and the *Pentapolis* (*Romagna*), conquered from the *Lombards*, to which Charles the Great added the provinces of *Perugia* and *Spoleto*. Kaiser *Heinrich III.*, in 1053 increased these possessions of the head of the Church by the city of *Benevento*; and not long after, in 1102, the Countess *Matilda* of Tuscany bequeathed to the Holy See the territory known as the *Patrimony of St. Peter*. From the accession of *Stefano III.*, first temporal sovereign, and ninety-fifth in the usual list of Pontiffs, to *Leo XIII.* first modern spiritual sovereign, 263d in the list, there were 169

Popes (including a few doubtful Papes.) The Supreme Pontiff is the absolute and irresponsible ruler of the Roman Catholic Church. His *ex cathedra* definitions on matters of faith or morals are held to be infallible, and there is no appeal against his judgments. The Pontiff seeks advice from the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of seventy members, namely, six cardinal bishops, fifty cardinal priests, and fourteen cardinal deacons, but hardly ever comprising the full number. In January, 1887, the Sacred College consisted of six cardinal bishops, forty-three cardinal priests, and thirteen cardinal deacons. The Cardinals are Princes of the Church. Those who reside in Rome have a certain yearly allowance, according to circumstances. In early ages the cardinals were simply the parish rectors of Rome, or deacons of districts. At the end of the twelfth century they numbered fifty-three in all, viz., six cardinal bishops (of suburbicary sees), twenty-eight cardinal priests, eighteen cardinal deacons; in 1586 the number was finally settled by *Sisto V.* at seventy. The Cardinals compose the Pope's Council and the various sacred congregations, govern the Church while the Pontifical throne is vacant, and elect the deceased Pontiff's successor. They received the distinction of the red hat under *Innocenzo IV.*, during the Council of Lyons, in 1246; and the title of Eminence from *Urbano VIII.*, in 1630. The great Catholic powers are allowed to propose a certain number of prelates to be named by the Pope, and these are known as Cardinals of the Crown. At the beginning of 1887, besides the Pope and the Sacred College of Cardinals, the upper Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world comprised the six Patriarchates of the Latin and five of the Oriental Rite, 151 Archbishoprics of the Latin and twenty-one of the Oriental Rite, and 668 Bishoprics of the Latin and fifty-five of the Oriental Rite. This list has lately been increased by the foundation of an Episcopal Hierarchy in India.

Besides the above and the new Indian sees, there are now seven Apostolic Delegations, 107 Apostolic Vicarates, and thirty-four Apostolic Prefectures, most of them held by titular archbishops and bishops (until lately called, "*in partibus infidelium*"), and eighteen sees *nullius in dioceses*.

The summary of actual dignitaries stands as follows for January, 1887 (each dignity being reckoned under his highest rank and title:—)

Sacred College of Cardinals.....	60
Patriarchs of both Rites.....	8
Archbishops and Bishops of the Latin Rite Residential.....	735
Archbishops and Bishops of the Oriental Rite.....	53
Archbishops and Bishops, Titular.....	327
" " " " having a title no longer.....	20
Prelates <i>Nullius in dioceses</i>	5
Total.....	1,208

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent committees called Sacred Congregations, composed of Cardinals. There are now twenty Congregations, viz., Inquisition or Holy Office, Consistorial, Apostolic Visitation, Bishops and Regulars, Council, Residence of Bishops, State of Regulars, Ecclesiastical Immunity, Propaganda, Propaganda for Eastern Rite, Index, Sacred Rites, Ceremonial, Regular Discipline, Indulgences and Sacred Relics, Examination of Bishops, Fabric of St. Peter's, *Laurentana*, Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Studies.

The apostolic delegations, vicarates, and prefectures throughout the world stand under the *Congregatio de Propaganda Fide* at Rome. At present there are twelve apostolic vicarates in Europe, namely, one in Sweden; three in Germany; one in Switzerland; one at Gibraltar; one in Moldavia; and five in European Turkey (Bulgaria included).



MONTENEGRO.

GOVERNMENT.—The constitution of the country, dating from 1852 amended in 1855 and 1879, is nominally that of a limited monarchy, resting on a patriarchal foundation. The executive authority rests with the reigning Prince, while the legislative power is vested in a State Council of eight members, one-half of them nominated by the Prince, and the other elected by the male inhabitants who are bearing, or have borne, arms. Practically, all depends on the absolute will of the Prince. The inhabitants are divided into 40 tribes, each governed by elected "elders," and a chief or captain of district called Knjas, who acts as magistrate in peace and as commander in war. The country is divided into 80 districts and five military commands.

RULER.—Nicholas I, Petrovic Njegos, born Oct. 7 (Sept. 25), 1841; educated at Trieste and Paris; proclaimed Prince of Montenegro, as successor of his uncle, Danilo I, Aug. 14, 1860. Married Nov. 8, 1860, to Milena Petrovna Vucoticova, born May 3, 1847, daughter of Peter Vucotic, Senator, and Vice-President of the Council of State. Offspring of the union are seven daughters and two sons, Danilo Alexander, heir apparent, born June 29, 1871; Mirko, born April 17, 1879.

EDUCATION AND CHURCH.—Schools for elementary education are supported by the government; education is compulsory and free. All males under the age of twenty-five years are supposed to be able to read and write. There is a theological seminary at Cetinje, and a girls' high school maintained at the charge of the Empress of Russia. The Montenegrins belong to the Servian branch of the Slav race, and in religion adhere to the Greek Church.

FINANCES.—No official returns are published regarding the public revenue and expenditure. Reliable estimates state the former at \$300,000. A loan of \$500,000 was raised in Vienna in 1881 at an interest of 6½ per cent. on the salt monopoly of the principality, and \$350,000 is owed to Russia for grain supplied in 1879.

ARMY.—The number of men capable of bearing arms, between the ages of 14 and 50, is calculated at 21,850. There exists no standing army, except the lifeguard of the Hospodar, numbering 100 men; but all the inhabitants, not physically unfitted, are trained as soldiers, and liable to be called under arms.

HISTORY.—The reigning Prince is descended from Petrovic Njegos, proclaimed Vladika, or Prince-Bishop, of Montenegro, in 1697, who liber-

ated the country from the Turks, and, having established himself as both spiritual and temporal leader, entered into a religious and political alliance with Russia. His successors retained the theocratic power till the death of Peter Petrovic, Oct. 31, 1851, last Vladika of Montenegro, a ruler of great wisdom, as well as a widely celebrated poet. He was succeeded by his nephew, Danilo I, who abandoned the title of Vladika, together with the spiritual functions attached to it, and substituted that of Hospodar, or Prince. At the same time Danilo I, to throw off a remnant of nominal dependency from Turkey, acknowledged by his predecessors, obtained the formal recognition of his new title from Russia. Danilo I, assassinated Aug. 13, 1860, was succeeded by his nephew, second Hospodar of Montenegro.

CLIMATE.—The climate is similar to that of Servia and the countries of the Balkan Peninsula.

PHYSICAL FEATURES, ETC.—The area of Montenegro is estimated to embrace 3,550 English square miles, inclusive of the annexation effected by the Congress of Berlin in 1878, including the town and district of Dulcigno on the Adriatic. The latter, however, was only surrendered by Turkey to Montenegro at the end of November, 1880, in exchange of the district and town of Gussinje, which the Sultan declared himself unable to give up, under pressure of the great European Powers. The boundaries in the south and east are still (December, 1885) in process of delimitation. The total population was stated in official returns to number 250,000 in 1879. The capital is Cetigne, with 2,000 population; Podgoritz, 4,000; Dulcigno, 3,000; Niksic, 3,000. The surface forms a series of elevated ridges, with lofty mountain peaks, many of which are covered with forests. The chief products are maize, potatoes, sumach, scoranzas (sardines), castradina (smoked mutton), and hides. The only manufactures are coarse woollens. Agriculture of the most primitive kind is the principal occupation. Live stock of all kinds are reared.

The exports are valued at about \$1,000,000; imports at \$100,000. The principal exports are sumach, flea powder (*Pyrethrum roseum*), smoked sardines (*scoranza*), smoked mutton, hides, skins and furs. There are excellent carriage roads from Budua and Cattaro to Cetinje, and from Cetinje to Rieka on Lake Scutari, and from Plavnica on Lake Scutari to Podgoritz, and good bridle roads over the rest of the principality. There are 280 miles of telegraph in the country, with 15 offices.

NETHERLANDS.

GOVERNMENT.—The present constitution received the royal sanction Oct. 14, 1848. It vests the whole legislative authority in a Parliament composed of two Chambers, called the States-General. The Upper House, or first Chamber, consists of thirty-nine members elected by the provincial States. The second Chamber is elected by ballot and numbers eighty-six members. The Sovereign has the right to dissolve either of the Chambers separately, or both together at any time, but new elections must take place within forty days. The second Chamber alone has the initiative of new laws, together with the government, and the functions of the Upper House are restricted to either approving or rejecting them, without the right of inserting amendments. The ministers must attend at the meetings of both Houses, but have only a deliberative voice, unless they are members. The King has full veto power, but it is seldom, if ever, brought into practice. Alterations in the Constitution can only be made by the vote of two-thirds of the members of both Houses, followed by a general election, and a second confirmation, by two-thirds vote, of

the new States-General. The executive authority is, under the sovereign, exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers. There are eight heads of departments in the Ministerial Council.

RULER.—Princess Wilhelmina (Queen Emma, Regent) daughter of King Willem III, born Aug. 31, 1880, succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, Nov. 1890. The late King Willem III. was born Feb. 19, 1817, and ascended the throne March 17, 1849. He was married June 18, 1839, to Princess Sophie, born June 17, 1818, the second daughter of King Wilhelm I., of Wurtemberg; widower June 3, 1877. Married, in second nuptials, Jan. 7, 1879, to Queen Emma, born Aug. 2, 1858, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck.

CHURCH.—According to the terms of the Constitution, entire liberty of conscience and complete social equality is granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family, and a majority of the inhabitants, belong to the Reformed Church.

EDUCATION.—Education is spreading throughout the kingdom. According to government returns for 1884, there are 2,897 public elementary schools, with 12,574 teachers, and 1,169 private schools, with 4,640 teachers. Of the private schools 1,104 are not subsidized. At the same date, the pupils in the public schools numbered 432,312, and the pupils in the private schools 161,344. A fuller education than the schools for primary instruction impart is given in seventy-five public middle class schools with 6,467 pupils, and thirty additional Latin schools and gymnasias, with 2,263 pupils; besides special secondary day and evening schools, private middle class schools, and technical schools of various kinds. There are four universities, at Leyden, Groningen, Utrecht, and Amsterdam, with 1,978 students in 1885, and a polytechnic institution at Delft, with 350 pupils. The ecclesiastical training schools comprise five Roman Catholic, and three Protestant seminaries. There were besides 871 public and private infant schools, with 93,887 pupils, in 1884. The government spent in 1884 \$2,452,370 on primary education.

FINANCES.—The national revenue is derived mainly from excise duties, chief among them those on spirits, from direct taxes, on land and assessed, and from stamps. Interest upon the public debt forms the principal branch of expenditure. The estimated revenue for 1886 was \$48,124,195, the expenditures \$55,011,875, of which about five-sevenths was for expenses of the colonies. In the budget for 1886, the debt is stated to be \$449,916,310.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The army of the Netherlands, which was reorganized partly on the system of Germany in 1881, is formed partly by conscription and partly by enlistment, the volunteers forming the stock, but not the majority of the troops. The regular army stationed in the Netherlands consisted, in 1887, of 34,701 infantry, 2,679 cavalry, 1,205 engineers, 12,268 artillery, 362 mounted police. The army of the Netherlands in the Dutch East Indies, in 1884, numbered 31,227 officers and men. It comprised 14,400 Europeans and 16,827 natives. The European troops consist of natives of various countries recruited by voluntary enlistment. No portion of the regular army of the Netherlands is allowed to be sent on colonial service.

The navy of the Netherlands was composed, in January, 1887, of two turreted corvettes, four turret ships for coast service, seventeen monitors, sixteen first-class and seventeen second-class gunboats, twenty-three torpedo boats, nine first-class and five other cruisers, eight sailing vessels, fifteen school vessels, and thirty-one steamers, mostly small, for service in the East Indies.

HISTORY.—The Netherlands were for a time under the sway of Austria, 1477, but afterward passed to the Emperor Charles V, grandson of Mary of Burgundy. In the reign of the intolerant Philip II, of Spain, these States rebelled against Spanish tyranny, and under their distinguished leader, William of Orange, achieved their independence. The United Provinces remained under the rule of the Princes of Orange until the French Revolution. The Batavian Republic followed the insurrection which expelled William V, the last of the stadtholders, from power. This Republic was under the control of the French, 1795, and Belgium became a part of France. After the fall of Napoleon, Belgium and Holland were reunited by the Congress of Vienna, and thus became the

Kingdom of the Netherlands. In 1830 Belgium revolted and became a separate kingdom.

CLIMATE.—The climate, like that of England and Western Europe, is moist and foggy.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46'—53° 34' N., and long 3° 22'—7° 14' E., consisting of eleven provinces, including part of the Duchy of Limburg, and containing a total area of 12,648 square miles, with a population, in 1885, of 4,336,012. The king is also sovereign of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which contains an area of 999 square miles, and 209,520 inhabitants in December, 1880.

Its surface is mostly low and flat. Those parts which are near the coast are below the sea level, and the water is kept from overflowing the land by means of dykes, or mounds, which are maintained at great annual cost. The country is crossed in all directions by streams and canals. The principal rivers are the Rhine, the Maas, and the Yssel, with the mouths of the Scheldt.

DEPENDENCIES.—The Dutch dependencies in the East Indies are very considerable, comprising the islands of Java and Celebes, portions of Borneo, Sumatra, and Papua, or New Guinea, the Moluccas, and several smaller islands, with a total area of 766,137 square miles and a population of 27,743,620. Over some portions of these islands, however, Dutch sovereignty is merely nominal.

In the best administered islands, the native chiefs manage their own estates under the guidance of a Dutch Resident, and they receive an annual sum in lieu of revenue. The average annual net revenue is over \$4,000,000. The products are numerous; coffee, sugar, salt and opium, however, being government monopolies. In South America, the colony of Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, embraces 46,072 square miles, and about 60,000 inhabitants; and in the West Indies Curacao and five other small



THE HAGUE, HOLLAND.

islands belong to Holland, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 41,870.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE.—The chief products are potatoes, rye, barley, oats, wheat, buckwheat, chicory, madder, clover, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy products. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, linen, rich damasks, cotton, woolen, silk fabrics, and "geneva." Diamond cutting employs about 1,000 hands in Amsterdam. The chief exports consist of refined sugar, flax, cheese, butter, cattle, sheep, madder, geneva, etc., and were valued at \$470,000,000 in 1884. The chief imports consist of iron and steel, textiles, cereals, coal, rice, coffee, etc., and were valued in 1884 at \$350,416,665. The mercantile marine, on Dec. 31, 1885, consisted of 740 ships, with 302,826 tonnage. Of these 184 vessels were engaged in deep sea fishing and 277 in coast fishing.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—In 1885 there were railways of a total length of 1,542 miles, and telegraph lines, in 1886, of 2,938 miles, with 653 offices. There are 1,279 postoffices in the kingdom.

CITIES.—*Amsterdam*, population 372,325, the commercial metropolis of the Netherlands and capital of North Holland, is situate at the confluence of the Amstel with the IJ, or Wye. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles driven into a morass, and under the stadthouse alone are 13,659. It is noted for its extensive shore dykes and street canals. Its chief industries embrace breweries, distilleries, cloth, colors and chemical prepara-

tions, numerous dockyards, plush, ropes, tobacco, and export houses for corn, etc. The city contains the Nieuwe Kerk, or New Church, one of the finest structures in Amsterdam, in which are the tombs of celebrities; the Old Church, with monuments of naval heroes, a museum, academy of arts and science, gardens, theaters, etc. The Grand ship canal of North Holland is the largest canal in the world, it being twenty-one feet deep and 125 feet in breadth. Its schools of learning and other institutions are famous.

Rotterdam, population 173,884, situate at the confluence of the Rotte with the Maas, in South Holland, is the second largest city in the kingdom. It is handsomely built of brick, with wide streets, which are well paved. The Hoog Straat, built to protect the city from overflow of water, divides the town into Binnenstad and Buitenstad. The latter is cut by broad canals or havens, and high buildings face the quays on either side. It is noted for its immense distilleries of gin and other spirituous liquors; other industries are ship building, sugar refining, the manufacture of cigars, articles of gold and silver, patent oil, vinegar, etc. Rotterdam has a large shipping and export trade.

Hague, population 138,696, the capital and one of the finest cities of Europe, is pleasantly situate about two miles from the sea. It is noted for its magnificent palaces, its fine streets, its beautiful walks, its fashion, and fine environs. The principal church is that of St. James, which dates from 1308, and is noted for its peal of thirty-eight bells. The seat of the

second chamber of the States General and of various tribunals and public offices. The city contains the Gevangenpoort, or prison gate-house, in which many persons distinguished in the history of Holland have been confined.

Utrecht, population 75,900, a thriving commercial city, is beautifully situate in the province of the same name. It is the residence of many noble families, the site of the celebrated Utrecht university, contains a high military court, and various educational institutions. The chief buildings are the cathedral, the mint, townhouse, etc. It is famed as the place where, in 1579, was concluded the union of the Seven Provinces, and likewise the well-known treaty between the French and allies in 1713.

Other prosperous commercial cities are *Groningen*, population 50,628, a fortified town, situate on the Hunse, at the confluence of the Aa with that stream; *Arnheim*, population 45,372, on the Rhine, with exceedingly picturesque surroundings; *Haarlem*, 45,619, on the Spaarn, twelve miles west of Amsterdam; *Leiden*, or *Leyden*, on the old Rhine, twenty-two miles southwest of Amsterdam, reputed the oldest town in Holland, noted as a seat of learning; *Tilburg*, 30,904, a trading and manufacturing town in the province of North Brabant, fourteen miles, east, southeast of Breda; and *Maestricht*, 29,925; *Leenward*, 29,155; *Dordrecht*, 29,214; *Nimeguen*, 28,793; *Delft*, 27,241; *Bois-le Duc*, 25,720.

PORTUGAL.

GOVERNMENT.—The fundamental law of the kingdom is the "Carta constitutional," granted by King Pedro IV, April 28, 1826, and amended in 1852. The crown is hereditary in the female as well as male line; but with preference of the male in case of equal birthright. The constitution recognizes four powers in the State, the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the "moderating" authority, the last of which is vested in the Sovereign. There are two legislative chambers, the House of Peers and the House of Commons, which are conjunctively called the Cortes Geraes. The law of 1885 abolishes hereditary peerages, though only by a very gradual process. The members of the second Chamber are chosen in direct election by the people for a term of four years. In 1887 there were 149 members. The annual session lasts three months. In case of dissolution a new Parliament must be called immediately. The General Cortes meet and separate at specified periods, without the intervention of the sovereign, and the latter has no veto on a law passed twice by both Houses.

The executive authority rests, under the Sovereign, in a responsible Cabinet, divided into seven departments. The Sovereign is permitted, in important cases, to take the advice of a Council of State, or Privy Council,

consisting, when full, of thirteen ordinary and three extraordinary members, nominated for life. Justice is administered by means of a supreme tribunal which sits in Lisbon, and decides cases for the whole Portuguese dominions. Courts of "Relacao, three in number," at Lisbon, Oporto, and in the Azores; and Courts of first instance in district towns.

RULER.—Luis I, born Oct. 31, 1838, the son of the late Queen Maria II and of the late Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg; succeeded his brother,

King Pedro V, Nov. 11, 1861; married, Oct. 6, 1862, to Queen Pia, born Oct. 16, 1847, the youngest daughter of King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy.

OFFSPRING.—I. Prince Carlos, Duke of Braganza, born September 28, 1863. II. Prince Affonso, Duke of Oporto, born July 31, 1865.

CHURCH.—The Roman Catholic faith is the State religion; but all other forms of worship are tolerated. The Portuguese Church is under the special jurisdiction of a "Patriarch," with extensive powers, two archbishops, and fourteen bishops. The Patriarch of Lisbon is always a cardinal, and, to some ex-

tent, independent of the Holy See of Rome. The number of Protestants in Portugal does not exceed 500.

EDUCATION.—The superintendence of public instruction is under the



LISBON.

management of a superior council of education, at the head of which is the Minister of the Interior. Public education is entirely free from the supervision and control of the church. The latest public statistics show that there are 3,510 primary schools, with 198,131 pupils. Portugal has six normal schools. Within the last few years there has been great progress in primary education. There is only one university in the kingdom, that of Coimbra, founded in 1290.

FINANCES.—In the estimates for the year 1887 the ordinary revenue was given at \$37,138,875, and expenditures at \$42,392,570, showing a deficit of \$5,253,855. There has been no budget for the last 30 years without a deficit. The debt of Portugal in 1887 was \$576,920,000.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The strength of the army was fixed in 1886 at 8,667 officers and men in peace, and 125,057 in war. The navy was composed, in January, 1887, of 32 steamers, besides training-ships, yachts, etc., with 3 torpedo boats building. The navy is manned by 236 officers and 3,235 men.

HISTORY.—Under the Roman Emperor Augustus the peninsula of Spain and Portugal was divided into three provinces, governed by praetors, of which the western province of Lusitania comprised the greater part of the present kingdom of Portugal. Its history is that of Castile up to the eleventh century. In 1095 Henry of Burgundy, who had married a natural daughter of Alfonso VI, King of Castile, received from that monarch the government of Portugal as a dependent fief. His son Alfonso I gaining a great victory over the Moslems in the plain of Ourique in 1139, was proclaimed King, which title was confirmed by the Pope. Portugal's progress was rapid until in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries she became the greatest maritime power in Europe. Sudden as this course of prosperity had been, its decline was almost as abrupt. The defeat of the Portuguese at Alcazar in 1578, and the extinction of the old Burgundian line in 1580, plunged the country into embarrassments and misfortunes of every kind. In 1580 Philip II of Spain secured the crown and annexed the kingdom to the Spanish monarchy. After a protracted struggle Portugal regained its independence in 1668; for the succeeding hundred years the nation vegetated in a state of inglorious apathy, and from having been one of the most powerful monarchies in Europe, was content with becoming a commercial dependent rather than ally of Great Britain. In 1803 Portugal rejected the invitation of Napoleon to join France against Great Britain. Napoleon at once determined on the conquest of the country. Without offering resistance the King fled from Portugal to Brazil (q. v.) transferring his government to Rio Janeiro. By the victory of Vimeira in 1808 by the combined English and Portuguese over the French, the country became free of its assailants. The refusal of the King to return from Brazil led to internal disturbances, which continued until the adoption of a constitution in 1826, subsequently ratified by the King in 1826. Political disturbances continued for years, until in 1853, when, by the judicious management of Pedro V, the financial and political disorders were finally adjusted, and the resources of the country developed.

CLIMATE.—The vicinity to the ocean tempers the climate of Portugal and exempts it from the dry heat by which Spain is visited; the great inequalities of the surface produce, however, great diversities of climate. In the elevated portions the climate is healthful, but malaria and fevers prevail in low, flat lands, and near the salt marshes.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The most westerly kingdom of Europe and a part of the great Iberian Peninsula, lies in 36° 55'—42° 8' north latitude and 6° 15'—9° 30' west longitude, being 360 miles in length from north to south, and averaging about 100 in breadth from east to west. Continental Portugal contains an area of 34,501 English square miles; but possesses,

with its insular appendages, an area of 36,028 English square miles, with a population in 1881 of 4,708,178. Besides this domain, Portugal has colonial possessions, the chief of which are the Azores, Capé Verd and Madeira Islands; colonies on the western coast of Africa; on the eastern coast, at Mozambique, and a few small settlements in the East Indies, with a total area of 705,258 square miles and a population of 3,331,762. The surface presents a gentle and undulating declivity from Spain to the Atlantic; most of the mountain chains of Spain reach into Portugal. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Vouga, Mondego, Tagus, Guadiana, etc. There are a few mountain lakes, but of small area. Salt marshes are on the coast, and the country abounds with mineral springs. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, sea pine and cork.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE.—The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs and almonds. The cultivation of the vine and the olive is also one of the chief branches of industry; the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important, being chiefly manganese, antimony, lead, copper, iron, marble, slate, coal and salt, which last from its hardness is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woolen, linen and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, etc. The exports consist almost entirely of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country, fruits, oil, cork and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, linen, hats, shoes, stockings, corn, etc. The total value of exports in 1885 was \$27,750,000, the imports \$41,240,000. The commercial navy consisted in 1887 of 469 vessels.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The length of railroads open for traffic in 1886 was 950 miles, with 360 miles under construction. There were 3,112 miles of telegraph, with 254 offices. The number of postoffices was 1,943.

CITIES.—*Lisbon*, population 246,343, the capital of the kingdom, situate on the right bank of the Tagus, whose width here is about six miles, and about eighteen from its mouth. The harbor, which is safe and spacious, is protected by strong forts, but the city itself is unwall'd and without fortifications. The appearance of the city is wonderfully picturesque. The most beautiful part of the city is called the new town, built along the river, and is crowned with palaces. The principal public buildings are the royal palaces, the custom houses, arsenal, National Theater on the site of the old inquisition, church of the Patriarch, the monastery of the Heart of Jesus, the church of St. Roque, etc. The Alcântara aqueduct, eighteen miles long, its highest part 260 feet, completed in 1743, supplies all the public fountains and wells of the city. Lisbon has been frequently visited by earthquakes; that of 1755 destroyed a part of the city and 60,000 inhabitants.

Oporto, population 105,838; a seaport town in the province of Minho, on the right bank and two miles from the mouth of the Douro. It is, by nature, almost impregnable, and is the chief industrial center of the country; noted for its "Oporto" wines, of which large quantities are exported to England; has extensive manufactures of cotton, woolen fabrics, linen, silk, cloth of gold, lace, gold and silver ware, hosiery, glass, paper, hardware, furniture, etc.; contains several fine public buildings. The city was taken by the French in 1808, retaken by the forces under Wellington in the following year. *Braga*, population 19,755, situate on the River Carado, is a town of considerable trade and manufactures, and great historic interest. *Funchal*, population 19,752, is delightfully situated on the Island of Madeira, noted for its export of "Madeira" wine. *Coimbra*, population 19,374, on the River Mondega, has manufactures, a cathedral, a university, with a large library; its surroundings are picturesque.



ROUMANIA.

GOVERNMENT, ETC.—The constitution now in force in Roumania was voted by a Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, in the summer of 1866. It has twice been modified—viz., in 1879 and again in 1884. The Senate consists of 120 members, elected for eight years, including two for the Universities, and eight bishops. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 178 members elected for four years. A Senator must be forty years of age and a Deputy twenty-five. Members of either House must be Roumanians by birth or naturalization, in full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and domiciled in the country. The King has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive is vested in a council of eight ministers, and a President, who is Prime Minister.

Wallachia is divided into seventeen, and Moldavia into thirteen districts (the Dobruja being excluded), each of which has a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal.

RULER.—Carol I., King of Roumania, born April 20, 1839, son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; elected "Domnul," or Lord of Roumania, April 20, 1866; accepted his election May 22, 1866. Proclaimed King of Roumania, March 26, 1881. Married November 15, 1869, to Princess Elizabeth von Neuwied, born Dec. 29, 1843. The succession to the throne of Roumania, in the event of the King remaining childless, was settled by Art. 83 of the Constitution, upon his elder brother, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who renounced his rights in favor of his son Prince Ferdinand, the act having been registered by the Senate in October, 1880.

CHURCH.—Of the total population of Roumania proper 4,529,000 belong to the Orthodox Greek Church; 114,200 Roman Catholics; 13,800 Protestants; 8,000 Armenians; 6,000 Lipovani (Russian heretics); 400,000 Jews; 2,000 Mahometans. The government of the Greek Church rests with two archbishops, the first of them styled the Primate of Roumania, and the second the Archbishop of Moldavia. There are, besides, six bishops of the National Church, and one Roman Catholic bishop.

EDUCATION.—Education is free and compulsory "wherever there are schools," but is still in a very backward condition. In 1883 there were 2,743 primary schools, with only 124,130 pupils, or about 2 per cent. of the total population. There are eight normal schools, with 830 pupils; fifty-four high schools, with 7,993 pupils; two universities (Bucharest and Jassy), with faculties in law, philosophy, science and medicine, and having in 1883 ninety-seven professors and teachers, and 705 students.

FINANCES.—The chief sources of revenue consist in direct and indirect taxes, and the profits derived from the extensive State domains and valuable salt mines, and from the salt and tobacco monopolies. The estimated revenue and expenditure in the budget of 1887 was: Revenue, \$27,647,535; and expenditures, \$26,858,930. The public debt amounted on April 1, 1886, to \$144,834,320; more than one-half this amount has been contracted for public works, mainly railways.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The army of Roumania consists of an active army, divided into Permanent and Territorial, with its reserve; the Militia, the Civic Guard, and the *levée en masse*. The permanent army consists, in time of peace, of 1,200 officers, 18,612 men, 2,945 horses and 180 guns. The total of the territorial army is about 100,000 men and 84 guns. The militia consists of 30 regiments of infantry, the *levée en masse* and the civic guard, the strength of which is not definitely stated. Every Roumanian from his 21st to his 46th year is obliged to serve eight years in the permanent army and reserve. Roumania has in the navy the Mircea, a composite brig of 345 tons; there are besides two avisos, two gunboats, three steamboats, one torpedo vessel, three torpedo boats, and three police sloops for the Danube. In 1883 it was resolved to spend \$3,000,000 in fortifications, mainly for the defense of Bucharest.

HISTORY.—The union of the two principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy, on Dec. 23,

1861, the present name being given to the united provinces. The first ruler of Roumania was Colonel Couza, who had been elected "Hospodar," or Lord, of Wallachia and Moldavia in 1859, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexander John I. A revolution which broke out in February, 1866, forced Prince Alexander John to abdicate, and led to the election of Prince Carol I. The representatives of the people assembled at Bucharest, proclaimed Roumania's independence from Turkey, May 21, 1877, which was confirmed by Art. 43 of the Congress of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. On March 26, 1881, Roumania was raised to a kingdom. The Roumanian is a Latin dialect, with many Slavonic words; it was introduced by the Roman colonists who settled in Dacia in the time of Trajan. The people themselves, though of mixed origin, may now be regarded as homogenous.

CLIMATE.—The climate is extreme for summer heats, and winter colds are intense.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Roumania forms, geographically, part of the great plain of south Russia, except toward the west, where there are spurs from the Carpathians. It is bounded on the north and east by Russia, on the south by Bulgaria, on the west by Servia and Austria-Hungary. Its area and population are only known by estimates. In 1887 the actual area was estimated at 48,307, and the population at 5,376,000. The country is watered by numerous rivers, among which are the Danube, on the south, which separates it from Bulgaria; the Schyl, Aluta, Teljorman, Arjish, Dumboutza, Jalomitza, Buseo, Moldavia and Sereth, Shisha and Pruth. The soil is among the richest in Europe, and but for the fearful summer drouths, would be also the most productive. Vines and fruits of various kinds are abundant. The forests are of great extent and importance. Minerals and precious metals are found in considerable quantities.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE.—Agriculture forms the chief industry. The agricultural products consist of corn, maize, millet, beans and peas, but the riches of the country lie mainly in its cattle, sheep and horses, of which immense numbers are reared on its far-stretching pastures. The imports are chiefly the manufactured goods of Western Europe; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, rock-salt and cattle. The total value of the imports in 1884 was \$58,997,210. The exports, \$36,823,060. The total number of vessels entering Roumanian ports in 1884, was 20,478, and 20,650 cleared.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—In this large but ill-developed country there were in 1887 but 1,100 miles of railway open, besides 562 under construction and 283 conceded. The telegraph lines are reported to be 3,256 miles in length, with 247 offices. The number of postoffices in the kingdom is 157.

CITIES.—*Bucharest*, population 221,805, the capital and chief city, situate in a rich and extensive plain on the Dumboutza, a tributary of the Argish. It is an unattractive place, the streets are irregular and generally unpaved. There are numerous and many-spired churches, giving to the place a picturesque appearance. The king's palace stands in the center, and though large, has no claim to architectural beauty. The city contains a large number of cafés and gambling tables, a *corso* or public park, a few manufactures of carpets and woolen cloths. The town was successively occupied by Russians, Turks and Austrians during the Crimean war. Bucharest is the entrepôt for the trade between Turkey and Austria.

Jassy, population 90,125, the chief city and capital of Moldavia, picturesquely situate on the slope of the Kopoberg Mountains, near the borders of Bessarabia, and about ten miles west of the River Pruth. It is irregularly built and dirty, and in its crooked streets are many public buildings which alternate with huts of the most inferior description. There are few manufactures; the chief trade is in agricultural produce.

Other considerable cities are: Galatz, population 80,763; Botochani, 39,941; Ploësti, 33,170; Braila, 28,272; Berlad, 26,568; Crajova, 22,764; Giurgevo, 20,866; Focsani, 20,323; Piatra, 20,000.

RUSSIA.

GOVERNMENT.—The Government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. The whole legislative, executive, and judicial power is united in the Emperor, whose will alone is law. There are, however, certain rules of government which the sovereigns of the present reigning house have acknowledged as binding. The chief of these is the law of succession to the throne, which, according to a decree of the Emperor Paul, of the year 1797, is to be that of regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs. Another fundamental law of the realm proclaimed by Peter I, is that every sovereign of Russia, with his consort and children, must be a member of the Orthodox Greek Church. The princes and princesses of the imperial house, according to a decree of Alexander I, must obtain the consent of the Emperor to any marriage they may contract; otherwise the issue of such union cannot inherit the throne.

The administration of the empire is intrusted to four great boards, or councils, possessing separate functions. The first of these boards is the Council of the Empire, established in its present form by Alexander I, in the year 1810. It consists of a President, and an unlimited number of

members appointed by the Emperor. In 1885, the council consisted of sixty-three members, exclusive of the ministers, who have a seat *ex officio*, and including five princes of the Imperial House. The Council is divided into three departments, namely, of Legislation, of Civil Administration, and of Finance. Each department has its own President, and a separate sphere of duties; but there are collective meetings of the three sections. The chief function of the Council of the Empire is that of examining into the projects of laws which are brought before it by the ministers and



ALEXANDER III., CZAR OF RUSSIA.

of discussing the budget and all the expenditures to be made during the year. But the Council has no power of proposing alterations and modifications of the laws of the realm; it is, properly speaking, a consultative institution in matters of legislation. A special department is intrusted with the discussion of the requests addressed to the Emperor against the decisions of the Senate.

The second of the great colleges, or boards of government, is the Ruling Senate or "Pravitelstvuyushchiy Senat," established by Peter I, in the year 1711. The functions of the Senate are partly of a deliberative and partly of an executive character. To be valid a law must be promulgated by the Senate. It is also the high court of justice for the empire.

The third college, established by Peter I, in the year 1721, is the Holy Synod and to it is committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the empire. It is composed of the three metropolitans (St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kieff), the archbishops of Georgia (Caucasus), and of Poland (Kholm and Warsaw), and several bishops sitting in turn. All its decisions run in the Emperor's name, and have no force till approved by him. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of Novgorod and St. Petersburg.

The fourth board of government is the Committee of Ministers, consisting of eleven members, who communicate directly with the sovereign.

The Emperor has two Private Cabinets, one of which is occupied with charitable affairs, and the other is devoted to public instruction of the girls, and to the administration of the institutions established by the late Empress Maria, mother of the Emperor Nicholas I. Besides, there is the

Imperial Headquarters (Glavnaya Kwartira), which is intrusted also with the reception of one part of the petitions presented to the Emperor, formerly received by a Special Court of Requests, abolished in 1884.

The local administration of the empire differs in different provinces. The grand duchy of Finland has a special and partially independent form of government, Courland and Poland have peculiar institutions and privileges, which, however, have latterly been much modified.

The empire is divided into general governments, or vice-royalties, governments, and districts. There are at present in European Russia (including Poland and Finland) sixty-eight governments, with 625 districts. Some of them are united into general governments, which are now those of Finland, Poland, Wilna, Kieff, Odessa, and Moscow. The Asiatic part of the empire comprises five general governments, Caucasus, Turkestan, Stepnoye (of the Steppes), Eastern Siberia, and of the Amur, with twenty-six governments (*guberniya*), and territories (*oblasts*). At the head of each general government is either a viceroy, or a general-governor, the representative of the Emperor, who as such has the supreme control and direction of all affairs, whether civil or military.

RULER.—Alexander III, Emperor of all the Russias, born February 26 (March 10 new style), 1845, the eldest son of Emperor Alexander II and of Princess Maria, daughter of the late Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt; ascended the throne at the death of his father (by assassination) March 1 (March 13, new style), 1881, and was crowned at Moscow May 27, 1883; married, Nov. 9, 1866, to Maria Dagmar, born Nov. 26, 1847, daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark.

OFFSPRING.—I. Grand Duke Nicholas, heir apparent, born May 6 (May 18), 1868. II. Grand Duke George, born April 27 (May 9), 1871. III. Grand Duchess Xenia, born March 25 (April 6), 1875. IV. Grand Duke Michael, born Nov. 22 (Dec. 4), 1878. V. Grand Duchess Olga, born June 1 (June 13), 1882.

CHURCH.—The established religion of the empire is the Græco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox-Catholic faith. It has its own inde-



RUSSIAN POST HOUSE.

pendent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister church with the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. The sacred synod, the board of government of the church, was established with the concurrence of the Russian clergy and the four Eastern patriarchs.

The Emperor is head of the church; he appoints to every office in the church, and is restricted only so far as to leave to the bishops and prelates the privilege of proposing candidates; and he transfers and dismisses persons from their offices in certain cases. But he has never claimed the right of deciding theological and dogmatic questions. In official documents the Emperor is not called the Head, but the Protector or Defender, of the church.

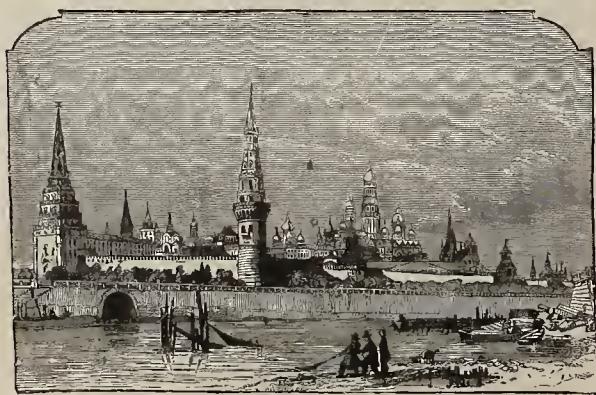
With the exception of the restraints laid on the Jews, all religions may be freely professed in the empire. The Dissenters have been and

are still, however, severely persecuted, though recently some liberty has been extended to those of the "United Church." It is estimated that there are more than 12,000,000 Dissenters in Great Russia alone. The affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are intrusted to a Collegium, and those of the Lutheran Church to a Consistory, both settled at St. Petersburg. Roman Catholics are most numerous in the formerly Polish provinces, Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Eastern and Southern Russia, while the Jews are almost entirely settled in the towns and larger villages of the Western and Southwestern provinces.

EDUCATION.—The mass of the population of Russia is as yet without education. Under the Ministry of Public Instruction, Russia is divided into thirteen educational provinces, each presided over by a curator. The empire possesses eight Universities, with 686 professors and 12,600 students in 1883. Finland has a University of its own at Helsingfors, with a teaching staff of 77 and 1,518 students in 1885.

In 1882 there were in the villages 28,329 primary schools, with 1,539,975 pupils (1,177,504 boys, and 362,471 girls) and 24,389 teachers (19,511 males, and 4,878 females). In 1882 there were 61 normal schools, including Finland, with 3,969 pupils. From all sources, imperial and local, about \$25,000,000 is annually devoted to education.

FINANCES.—The public revenue of the empire is derived, to the extent of two-thirds, from direct and indirect taxes, while nearly two-thirds of the total expenditure is for the army and navy and interest on the pub-



THE KREMLIN, EXTERIOR VIEW.

lic debt. In the budget for 1887 the ordinary revenue is set down at \$396,559,020, the expenditure at \$439,045,435. The finances of Russia, almost since the beginning of the century, exhibit large annual deficits, caused partly by an enormous expenditure for war, and partly by the construction of reproductive works, such as railways. But the war expenditure was by far the greatest of the deficits. The estimated indebtedness of Russia, as made by M. Brzeski in 1884, was \$2,667,000,000. On Jan. 1, 1886, there were bank notes in circulation estimated at \$358,216,675.

ARMY AND NAVY.—Under the law of army reorganization, the land forces of Russia consist, in time of peace, of field and garrison troops. In addition to these, reserved forces are organized during the continuance of peace, and independently of the army being placed on a war footing. The nominal strength of the various divisions of the Russian army, in 1885, was peace footing, 27,468 officers and 729,770 men, and 41,551 officers and 1,876,353 men on a war footing. To these numbers have to be added 129,736 horses, and 1,844 guns in time of peace, and 366,354 horses and 3,778 guns in time of war. If various special categories were added, the total peace footing of officers and men would be about 770,000, and the war footing 2,200,000, and with the militia, untrained and levied in time of war, about 3,200,000. The Cossacks are a race of freemen; neither serfages nor any other dependence upon the land has existed among them. They pay no taxes to the government, but in lieu of this they are bound to perform military service.

The Russian navy, in 1887, consists of two great divisions, the fleet of the Baltic, consisting of about 300 vessels, thirty-nine of which are ironclad; the Black Sea fleet, with seven ironclads and fifty-four other vessels; and the Caspian and Siberian flotilla, thirty-four vessels. The Imperial Navy was commanded by 3,255 officers of various grades, and 24,998 sailors. Russia has an extensive frontier both by sea and land, protected by numerous and extensive fortifications.

HISTORY.—The Eastern Slavs, the ancestors of the Russians, were settled in Western Russia and consisted of several tribes. Being much distracted by internal dissension, they, in 862, invited the Variags chiefs to come and rule over them. Ruric, a Swede, with others, took possession of the territory of Novgorod and became the founders of the Russian monarchy. A state of anarchy, confusion, and petty warfare dates from 1054, the death of Jaroslef the Prince of Novgorod, until 1478. Its chiefs were called Grand Dukes until 1100, when the title of Czar was taken. In 1223 they became tributary to the Mongul Tartars, but in 1477 they were expelled, and the sovereigns, till Peter the Great, generally died violent deaths. Peter the Great reigned from 1689 to 1725, and his history is interesting. The first of his successors to rise to prominence was Catharine II, who was intellectual, comprehensive in her plans, and strong in execution. Her reign was from 1762 to 1796, and she was succeeded by her son Paul. The throne had by that time aspired to a rank among the great powers, and it improved somewhat under him. During the rule of Alexander I, from 1801 to 1825, Russia was the balance of power in Europe. The Emperor was an able and liberal man and may be called the father of the Holy Alliance, a league formed after the fall of Napoleon by the sovereigns of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, ostensibly to promote the relations of the countries of the world by the principles of Christian charity. This compact was entered into at Paris, Sept. 26, 1815, and bound the high contracting parties to exclude forever every member of the Bonaparte family from any throne in Europe.

Alexander I was followed by Nicholas I, whose reign was from 1825 to 1855. Nicholas was a stern despot and had an inordinate faith in Russian prowess, verily believing that his country was able to defy all Europe. A pretext for war upon Turkey was sought and found, the war in the Crimea being the result. It was a conflict in which were arrayed against Russia, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Turkey, and resulted in the defeat of Russia and the closing of the war early in 1856. The complete subjugation of the Caucasus was accomplished in 1859. The first distinctive policy of the successor to Nicholas, Alexander II, was the liberation of the serfs, 23,000,000 souls, which was accomplished in 1861. An insurrection in Poland in 1863-64 was suppressed with extreme severity. The Empire was engaged in war against Bokhara, in 1866; Khiva, in 1873; Khokan, in 1875-6; and with success against Turkey, in 1877-8. The Emperor was assassinated by the Nihilists March 1, 1881.

Russia, since the accession of the present Czar, has been making stealthy advances in Central Asia upon India, with the ultimate object of crippling Great Britain's hold upon that vast empire. Diplomatic relations between Russia and Great Britain have been lately resumed, to settle the boundary question between Russia in Asia and India.

CLIMATE.—The climate is very cold in the north, temperate in the middle, and hot in the south.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The Russian Empire comprises over one-seventh of the territorial surface of the globe, stretching over a large portion of its northern regions, and approaching very nearly in extent to the dominion under British rule. In addition to Russia in Europe, exclusive of the Caucasus, situate between lat. 44° 28' — 76° 33' N. and 17° 40' — 64° 30' E, long., and embracing more than one half of that continent, it comprehends one-third of Asia, and contains a total area, including interior seas, of 8,644,100 square miles, with a total population of 102,970,000. Russia in Europe contains 2,095,504 square miles, with a population of 87,850,490. European Russia consists of an immense plain. Throughout its vast extent it does not contain a single mountain. The principal rivers are the Volga, Ural, Dneiper, Dniester, Don, Dwina, Duna, and Neva. The Volga is the largest river in Europe, and is navigable almost to its source. In Siberia the Obi, Yenisei, Lena, and Amur are each lar-

ger than the Volga, with many important tributaries; and the surface is mountainous, rising in many places far above the limit of perpetual snow.

A great portion of Russian territory is totally unfit for cultivation; in the north the barren tundras are almost constantly frozen, producing only moss; Finland is covered with lakes, interspersed with rocks and sand hills; and in the south, round the head of the Caspian Sea, is an immense sandy desert steppe; whilst all the interior provinces, and nearly the whole of

Siberia, are clothed with forests. The country between the Baltic and Black Seas, however, is eminently fertile, producing abundance of grain.

The forests and woodlands of European Russia are extensive, occupying an area of 500,000,000 acres. Oak, lime, maple, and ash trees predominate. The Ural Mountains, forming the boundary between Europe and Asia, which contain nearly all the mineral riches of the country, are the principal seat of mining and metallic industry, producing gold, platinum, copper, iron of very superior quality, rock salt, marble, and kaolin, or china clay. Silver, gold, and lead are also obtained in large quantities from the mines in the Altai mountains. An immense bed of coal, apparently inexhaustible, has been discovered near Kharkoff, in the basin of the Donetz.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE.—Agriculture forms the chief industry of the people. The chief cereals raised are wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat, millet, and especially rye, the staple food of the inhabitants. Hemp and flax are extensively cultivated, and of late

hides and skins, raw and dressed flax, hemp, tallow, wool, linseed, and hempsed. The total value of exports in 1884 was \$299,374,500.

The coal measures are being extensively developed, as is the petroleum oil industry in the Caspian district. The sea going commercial navy of Russia, in 1883, consisted of 204 steamers and 2,139 sailing vessels. In 1882, 13,032 vessels entered, and 13,839 cleared the Russian ports. In the coasting trade 35,083 vessels participated.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Total length of railroads in Russia in Europe, 1886, inclusive of Finland, open for traffic, was about 17,021, with 856 miles under construction and 445 miles of new railway sanctioned by the government. The capital of all the railroad lines amounted to \$1,005,122,000. Length of State telegraph lines in Russia, 68,238 miles; offices, 3,329; total number of postoffices in the empire, 4,764.

CITIES.—*St. Petersburg*, population in 1884, 929,100, the capital of the Russian Empire, situate at the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Finland, and is built partly upon some islands in the mouth of the Neva, and partly on the continent. It is sixteen miles east of Cronstadt, its port. The city covers an area of forty-two square miles, and is elevated fifty-six feet above sea level, upon ground which, at the beginning of the last century was only a vast morass, occupied by a few fishermen's huts. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1703. The Nevski Prospekt, a street 130 feet broad and four miles long, famed for its architectural grandeur, is one of the most magnificent thoroughfares in Europe. It is adorned by numerous beautiful palaces, churches, mansions and warehouses. Many other streets are famous for their grandeur; Admiralty Square is the principal of sixty-four squares in the city; there are also several fine columns and statues. The channels between the islands, the canals, etc., are crossed by 150 bridges, some of which are magnificent structures. The Winter Palace, burnt in 1837 and rebuilt, is one of the most magnificent structures in the world; it is 700 feet long on each side, and contains ordinarily 800 people; when occupied by the Emperor, no fewer than 6,000. The Hermitage is connected with it by several galleries; in its art gallery are upward of 2,000 paintings, and a library of 120,000 volumes; the Imperial library contains 1,044,045 volumes, and upward of 34,000 manuscripts. The Admiralty Square faces the English quay on the south bank of the Great Neva, and may be considered the center of the city; right opposite is the populous Vassili Ostrov, on the south shore of which are the Bourse, Academy of Science, Corps of Cadets, etc. On the north is Citadel Island, and still farther north the peopled Aptekarsko Island, the Kammenoi, etc. There are extensive suburbs, a university, a New National Museum of Antiquities, etc., and various other valuable institutions, as the School of Mines, Bazar, theaters, operas, and benevolent societies. The chief manufactures are articles in bronze, crystal, and porcelain, Gobelin tapestry, mirrors, and cotton mills for spinning and weaving.

Moscow, population in 1884, 753,469, situate in a fertile and cultivated district on the Moskva, 400 miles southeast of St. Petersburg. The city is irregularly built; a general view of it, however, from Sparrow Hills is picturesque. It contains the Kremlin or citadel, on the north bank of the river, it being the center of the town; the Czar Kolokol, the greatest bell in the world; hundreds of churches, variously colored domes, gardens, boulevards, the cathedral of St. Vassili, the Gostinnoi Dvor or Bazar, the exchanges, the University of Moscow, the first in Russia, and which dates from 1753, various schools, learned societies, etc. There are extensive manufacturing and commercial industries. Nearly all of the city was burnt by the Russians to defeat the designs of Napoleon, September, 1812, who had obtained possession of Moscow. The French were literally burnt out, and thereby cut off from their contemplated winter quarters, which brought destruction upon nearly all the army, consisting of upward of 400,000 men. It was held by the French from the 14th of September till the 24th of October, 1812.

Varsaw, population 406,261, situate on the Vistula, about 300 miles west of Berlin. It is connected with Praga, on the right bank of the river, by a bridge. The streets are for the most part narrow. Among the principal buildings are the castle, an imposing structure, the Cathedral of St. John, the Lutheran, and about thirty palaces. Of the large and most



INTERIOR OF THE KREMLIN.

years potatoes and tobacco.

With metallurgical and engineering factories, Russia possesses many extensive manufacturing establishments for weaving, tanning, fur dressing, etc. Linen is largely manufactured by hand looms, the chief operations consisting in spinning and weaving flax and hemp. Woolen and worsted stuffs, fine cloths and mixed fabrics are also produced. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, tea, and colonial produce, woolens, cotton and cotton cloths, silks, dye stuffs, wine, fruits, machines, etc. The total value of imports in 1884 was \$283,036,500. The chief exports are grain, timber,

memorable squares is Sigismund, with a monument in honor of Sigismund III. There is also a fine university, several colleges, gymnasiums, etc.

Riga, population 169,329, a seaport and capital of Livonia, situate on the Dwina, five miles from its mouth, in the Gulf of Riga. The city contains many imposing structures. There are numerous industries and ship building is extensively engaged in.

Odessa, population 1884, 154,254, a seaport, in the government of Kherson, situate on a small bay of the Black Sea, between the mouths of the Dnieper and Dniester. In 1702 it was fixed upon by Catherine II for a commercial emporium. Its bay will admit the largest ships almost to its very edge. The harbor will float 200 vessels; it is formed by two large moles, with strong defenses. Among the public buildings are the custom house, the admiralty, cathedral of St. Nicholas, etc.

Other large centers of population in European Russia are *Kharkoff*, population 166,921; *Kazan*, 140,726; *Kishineff*, 130,000; *Lodz*, 113,146; *Saratoff*, 112,428; *Vilno*, 93,763. There are 84 other cities, each the center of considerable trade and various industries, with populations ranging from 20,000 to upward of 76,000. In Asiatic Russia, *Tiflis*, the capital of Tiflis, is an important city, with 104,024 inhabitants, situate on both banks of the Kur, 165 miles east, southeast of the Black Sea. It was annexed to Russia in 1802, founded in the fourth century. *Tashkent*, population 100,000, is situate on the Saralka, a small feeder of the Djirhig River and is the principal commercial town between Bokhara, Khokan, and Chinese Tartary. There are 20 other flourishing cities in Asiatic Russia with populations ranging from above 20,000 to 43,000.

SERVIA.

GOVERNMENT.—By the constitution of Servia, proclaimed by the Great National Assembly, June 29, 1869, the executive power is vested in the Prince, assisted by a Council of eight ministers, who are, individually and collectively, responsible to the nation. The legislative authority is exercised by the King, in conjunction with the National Assembly. The Senate is a body with functions intermediate between the King's ministerial Council and the National Assembly. It consists of fifteen members, nominated by the King for life, and examines and elaborates the projects of laws and authorizes extraordinary loans for the municipalities. This body is always sitting. The ordinary National Assembly, which is renewed every three years, consists (1887) of 160 members, three-fourths of whom are elected by the nation and one-fourth by the King. No military man may be a member of the Assembly or vote in elections, but priests are allowed to sit in the House. Besides this there is the Great National Assembly, which has four times the elected members of the ordinary, and is called when required to decide on vital and constitutional questions. It has no King's deputies.

RULER.—Milan I, King of Servia, born Aug. 10-22, 1854, the son of Milos Obrenovic, grandson of Jefrem, half-brother of Prince Milos. Succeeded to the throne, as Prince Milan Obrenovic IV, by the election of the Servian National Assembly, after the assassination of his uncle, Prince Michail Obrenovic III, June 10, 1868. Crowned Prince at Belgrade and assumed the government Aug. 22, 1872; proclaimed King March 6, 1882; married Oct. 17, 1875, to Natalie, born 1859, daughter of Colonel Keschko of the Russian Imperial Guard. Offspring of the union is a son, Alexander, born Aug. 14, 1876.

CHURCH.—The religion of Servia is the Greek Orthodox, but it is independent of the Patriarch at Constantinople. There are 5,000 Roman Catholics, chiefly subjects of Austria-Hungary, with about 500 Protestants and about 4,000 Jews. In Servia there are 498 churches, 26 chapels, 52 monasteries, with 1,099 persons in holy orders, 125 of whom are monks.

EDUCATION.—Of common schools there are (1884) 880 with 50,405 pupils in attendance. An agricultural school was started at Kvaljevo in 1886 with six teachers and forty pupils. In 1886 the National Assembly voted a loan for the foundation of a Royal Servian Academy, with four sections—natural science, philosophy, social sciences and arts. There is also a high school with their faculties, three normal schools, three grammar schools, with 53 teachers and 1,176 students, and 18 lower grammar schools with 122 teachers and 2,205 students, also several art, engineering and trade schools.

FINANCES.—The revenue of Servia is derived chiefly from direct imports; the budget of 1887 gives a revenue of \$8,892,000, with an expenditure of a like amount. The national debt, Jan. 1, 1887, was \$46,600,000; the interest and expenses on the debt annually amount to \$2,426,765.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The King is the commander-in-chief of the army.

It is divided into three classes: The first, the standing army and its reserves, from 20 to 30 years of age, and numbers 18,000 men, which may be augmented by its reserves to a strength of 100,000 men; the second class is composed of those who have served in the active army, from 30 to 37 years of age, they number 55,000 men; the third class, from 30 to 50 years of age, only called on under extraordinary necessity. This class has a strength of 55,000 men; the whole army, of three classes, numbering together 210,000 men, is always on a peace or war footing. Servia has no navy.

HISTORY.—In the earliest times of which we have record Servia was inhabited by Thracians. Shortly before the Christian era it was subjugated by the Romans and formed a part of Illyricum. It fell under Byzantine rulers about the middle of the sixth century and was taken from them by the Avars in the seventh century; the latter were driven from the land in 636 by the Emperor Heraclius, who called the Serbs from Eastern Galicia to aid him. They were very warlike and were at war with the Bulgarians for nearly 200 years. From 1043 to 1459 Servia was able to maintain its independence, though constantly at war to do so. In the latter year the Sultan Mahmud thoroughly subjugated the country.

The present ruler of Servia is the fourth of his dynasty, which was founded by Milos Todorovic Obrenovic, leader of the Servians in the war of insurrection to throw off the yoke of Turkey. The war lasted from 1815 to 1829, when the Turkish government was compelled to grant virtual independence to Servia. In consequence of a revolt of the troops, Milos was forced, June 12, 1839, to abdicate in favor of his eldest son, Prince Milan Obrenovic II. The latter died July 8, 1839, whereupon his brother, Michail, was proclaimed prince. Another revolt drove Michail from the country, in 1842, and his family remained banished until 1858, when Milos T. Obrenovic was recalled to the throne. He died Sept. 26, 1860, and was succeeded by his son, Michail, former Prince of Servia, who was assassinated June 10, 1868, and replaced by the present ruler. The independence of Servia from Turkey was finally established by treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878.

CLIMATE.—The climate is temperate and sulubrious, but somewhat cold in the higher regions.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Servia is bounded north by Austria, east by Roumania and Bulgaria, south by Turkey, and west by Bosnia, having an area of 18,800 square miles, and a population estimated at 1,902,419, who are almost entirely Slav. The surface of the country is mountainous, containing extensive forests and uncultivated heaths, with fertile valleys and plains. The chief rivers are the Timok and Morava, tributaries of the Danube and the Kolubara, a tributary of the Save.

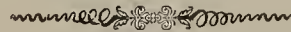
INDUSTRIES AND TRADE.—The chief exports are cereals, hides, prunes, wines, and live animals, valued in 1886, at \$7,768,600. The chief imports are sugar, salt, cotton goods and other textiles, iron manu-

factures, and petroleum, valued at \$10,217,430. The land is divided into small farms, varying mostly from ten to thirty acres, there being altogether 1,750,000 people occupied in agriculture. It is said the country is rich in minerals, coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, etc., but as yet little developed. Live stock includes swine, horses, cattle, sheep and goats.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The railway from Belgrade to Vranja was opened in 1886, and a line from Vranja to Salonica was completed June 1, 1888. A line has also been opened from Semendria or the Danube to Veleka-Plana on the Belgrade-Nisch-Vranja line. The line from Nisch to Pirot and the Bulgarian frontier was expected to be open for traffic in the summer of 1887. In December, 1886 there were 247 miles of railway from Belgrade to the interior. There are 1645 miles,

of telegraph, with ninety-four stations. There were fifty-four postoffices in 1884.

CITIES.—*Belgrade*, population 38,210, the capital and chief city, situated at the junction of the Save and Danube, and is divided into four parts. It contains the Prince's palaces, a national theater, many public buildings, and fourteen mosques, one of which is in the citadel. It is well situated for trade, and has extensive manufactures. It is considered as the key of Hungary, and as such has been the scene of many hard contests between Austria and Turkey. Other important towns are *Nisch*, population 16,178, situated on the river Nissaiva, is noted as the junction of many roads of both military and commercial importance; and *Leskovatz*, population 10,807, situated in Southeastern Servia.



SPAIN.



GOVERNMENT.—The present Constitution of Spain drawn by the government, was proclaimed June 30, 1876; it consists of seventy-nine articles or clauses. The first enacts that Spain shall be a constitutional monarchy, the executive resting in the King, and the power to make the laws in the "Cortes, with the King." The Cortes are composed of a Senate and Congress, equal in authority. Senators are of three classes: 1.



THE ALHAMBRA.

Senators by their own right. 2. Life Senators nominated by the crown. 3. Members elected by the corporation of the State; the total not to exceed 360 members. The Congress is formed by deputies "named in the electoral Juntas in the form the law determines," in the proportion of one to every 50,000 souls of the population. The executive is vested

under the monarch, in a Council of Ministers of nine members. The King is inviolable but his ministers are responsible; all decrees must be countersigned by one of them.

RULER.—Alfonso XIII, son of the late King Alfonso XII, and Maria Christina, daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, born after his father's death, May 17, 1886, succeeding by his birth, being a male, his eldest sister. Queen Regent Maria Christina, mother of the King, took oath as Queen Regent during the minority of her son.

CHURCH.—The national church of Spain is the Roman Catholic. According to the Constitution a restricted liberty of worship is allowed to Protestants, but it has to be entirely in private, all public announcements of the same being strictly forbidden.

EDUCATION.—According to the latest issued reports, 1880, there were 23,132 public, and 6,696 private primary schools, 1,769,456 pupils on the books, the attendance being 1,295,254. Secondary education is conducted in institutions, or middle class schools, somewhat like universities in their organization, and there must be one of them in every province in addition to private schools. These prepare for the universities, of which there are ten. Government also supports various special schools, engineering, agriculture, architecture, fine arts, music, etc.

FINANCES.—The revenue of the kingdom is raised by a system of direct and indirect taxation, stamp duties, government monopolies, and income from state property. The budget estimates for 1886 were: Revenue, \$172,946,360; expenditures, \$179,429,375. The total capital of debt was stated in 1886 to be \$1,165,498,855, to which should be added a floating debt of about \$100,000,000.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The armed forces consist of a permanent army, a first or active reserve, and a second or sedentary reserve. Strength of permanent army of the peninsula in 1886, was 107,045 officers and men; Cuba, 22,457; Porto Rico, 3,176, and the Philippines 8,256. In case of a necessity an army of 400,000 men can be easily mobilized. Navy consists of 134 steam vessels and fifteen ironclads, of the first class, six of the second class and twelve of the third class, together with a large number of other vessels, and 21,703 officers and men. There are about 500 guns in the navy.

HISTORY.—The Gauls, Phoenicians, Carthaginians and the Romans, all possessed Spain in succession, from the earliest ages down to the fifth century, when the Goths and other barbarous tribes subdued the country. The Visigoths claimed the dominion about the year 467, having become the most numerous of the Spanish tribes. The Saracens or Moors, in the eighth century, overran the country. The Moors were expelled in 1236 by Ferdinand III. The several kingdoms or states of Spain were united for the first time, in the 15th century, under the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. In the 16th century Spain was the richest and most powerful monarchy in Europe; her fleets sailed on every known sea, and they took

possession of every foot of territory that they could conquer and occupy. The discovery of America, by Columbus, was due to Spanish enterprise. Spain and Portugal gained a firm foothold in the New World, and the whole continent of South America, except Guiana, is now held by descendants of Spanish and Portuguese. Early in the 17th century, Philip III banished from Spain all the Moors, the descendants of the ancient

seven mountain ranges are Cantabrian and Pyrenees, or northern range; the Sierra de Guadarrama, Montes de Toledo, Sierra Morena, Sierra Nevada and the several ridges called Cordilleras. The chief rivers are the Douro, Tagus, Guadiana and Guadalquivir. The soil is commonly fertile. The entire outer coast line of Spain is 2,080 miles, and in a commercial point the position of the country is the most important of any land on the globe.



GIBRALTAR.

Moors, amounting to about one million. The country was conquered by France in 1808, and governed by Joseph Bonaparte, as king, about five years. He gave to Spain a free constitution, and abolished the Inquisition in 1812. In 1813 King Joseph was expelled from the throne by the English, and Ferdinand VII, King of Spain, was restored, who abolished the constitution and re-established the inquisition. The people in 1819-20, attempted to abolish the inquisition and to restore the constitution; but, by an interference on the part of the Holy Alliance of Europe, the revolution was suppressed in 1822. Isabella, who succeeded her father in 1833, was soon opposed by Don Carlos, her uncle. A war of four years followed between the adherents of the queen-dowager, Christina, acting as regent for the young queen, and the adherents of Don Carlos. Finally, Great Britain came to the aid of Isabella, and Don Carlos fled to France. Her rule gave dissatisfaction, and she was dethroned after a series of revolutionary movements, in 1868. In 1869 a constitution was adopted and Amadeo I became king. The Republic was under the executive of the Cortes, in 1873, and Marshal Serrano, President, in 1874. Alphonso XII followed in 1875, and the present Regency in 1885.

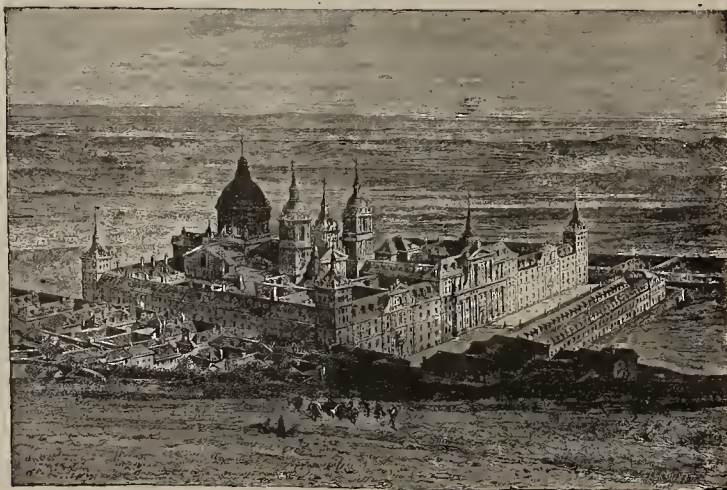
CLIMATE.—Owing to the extent and configuration of Spain the climate is exceedingly various. In the northwest it is damp and rainy during the greater part of the year. The south and southeast provinces are warmer in winter and almost tropical in summer. At Madrid the winters are very severe.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Spain is bounded north by the Bay of Biscay and France, east, southeast and south by the Mediterranean, and west by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean. With the Canary and Balearic Isles it comprises an area of 197,767 square miles, and a population of 16,958,178. The surface of Spain is diversified; an immense plain occupies the central portion, which is bounded north and west by mountainous districts, north-east by the valley of Ebro, east by some low land, here and there intersected by ranges of hills, south by the valley of Guadalquivir. The

DEPENDENCIES.—The Spanish Colonial Empire is but a shadow of what it was in former times. Still, it is of considerable importance to the mother country, and in Cuba and Porto Rico (49,479 square miles, population 2,275,997) she possesses two islands, the capabilities of which are very considerable. In Africa, Spain possesses but a small territory, for the "protectorate" quite recently (1884) declared over the coast of the barren Sahara, between Capes Bojador and Blanco, may prove of service to her Canarian fishermen, and lead to some trade at one or two factories, but is not otherwise of much importance. In Morocco, Spain holds Ceuta and a few other places, included under the name of "Presidios," as well as the small town of Ifni on the west coast. The islands of Fernando Po and Annoban, in the Gulf of Guinea, with the coast around Corisco Bay (in all 1,500 square miles, with a population of 50,000). Far more important are the Philippine Islands in Asia (114,360 square miles, population 5,636,000). In the Pacific, Spain is the acknowledged owner of the Marian Islands (440 square miles, population 8,665), but her claims to the Pelews (Palu) and to the Carolinas (1,450 square miles, population 36,000) has recently been disputed by Germany. These islands were discovered by Spanish

navigators in the 16th century, and have always been included in Spanish documents as a portion of the Colonial Empire, but they were never effectively occupied. The conflicting claims of Spain and Germany were referred to the arbitration of the Pope, and an amicable arrangement effected. Omitting these islands, the colonial dependencies of Spain have an area of 165,780 square miles, with a population of 7,971,000.

INDUSTRIES.—Total exports in 1884, \$123,838,465. Imports, \$155,-



GENERAL VIEW OF THE ESCURIAL.

928,770. The principal articles imported are sugar, yarn, woolen fabrics, silk, raw cotton, iron, machinery, railway materials, coals, dried fish, cocoa and hides. The principal exports are wine, silk, quicksilver, iron ore and other metals, dry and green fruit, olive oil, wool, grain, vegetables, cork, seeds, salt; trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great

Britain, but Germany and the United States are now competing for a share. The merchant navy of the kingdom consisted, on Jan. 1, 1884, of 1,826 vessels, of a total burthen of 508,879 tons, comprising 282 steamers, of 200,100 tons. Spain is rich in minerals, especially iron, copper and lead, and as capital is attracted its resources will be developed. The country is generally fertile and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the southwest, Xeres, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the southeast, the Malaga and Alicante; these are the best known, but there are many others which only require to be brought before the English public in order to insure a market. Now that the country is in a more settled condition, there is little doubt that it will attract travelers, and then become better known; a drawback to this at the present time is the want of first-class hotel accommodations. Of animals, mules and asses and sheep are important, and in 1884 there were upward of 3,000,000 cattle, 16,939,288 sheep, over 2,000,000 swine and nearly 4,000,000 goats.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Length of railroads, 1887, 5,654 miles; 1,512 miles of lines were in course of construction. Length of lines of State telegraphs, 11,150 miles, with 914 offices. Number of postoffices, 2,699.

CITIES.—*Madrid*, population 397,816, the capital, situate in the center of the country on the left bank of the Manzanares. It is built on a hilly, barren, and ill-watered plateau 2,060 feet above sea level, and is surrounded by low walls pierced by sixteen gates. There are numerous palaces, the Royal Palace being one of the most magnificent specimens of

architecture. It is built of granite and a white stone resembling white marble. It is a square 470 feet in length and 100 feet in height. The Royal Armory, located here, is one of the finest in the world. Its Art Gallery contains many famous paintings. The industrial people are supported by the *placé-hunters*, the court, the officials, the nobility, etc. The manufactures of the city are unimportant.

Barcelona, population 248,943, the chief seaport, is a walled city, and beautifully situate on the Mediterranean between the mouths of the Llobregat and the Besos. There are various manufactures, as cotton, firearms, hats, lace, silk, woolens, etc. Its harbor has been extended and improved within the past ten years. It is a place of great antiquity, and its history is interesting.

Valencia, population 143,861, situate on the Mediterranean, by railway 294 miles east, southeast of Madrid. An ancient city, surrounded by old walls, with a pleasing interior. There are various and extensive industries, as silk manufactures, manufactures of glass, Valencia tiles, hats, linen, leather, etc.

Sevilla, population 134,318, situate on the Guadalquivir, 94 miles by rail northeast of Cadiz; formerly capital of the ancient kingdom, and now of the modern province of Seville. It is one of the most famous of the ancient cities of Spain; its walls are surmounted by 66 towers, and pierced by 15 gates. There are some manufactures. It is chiefly noted for its art.

Other large cities are Malaga, population 115,882, noted for its grapes and wines; Murcia, 91,805; Zaragoza, 84,575; Granada, 76,005, celebrated for the Alhambra, an immense Moorish structure whose interior is gorgeous beyond description; Carthage, 75,908; Cadiz, 65,028; Jerez de la Frontera, 64,533; Palma, 58,224; Loeza, 52,934; Valladolid, 52,206.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

GOVERNMENT.—The present charter was promulgated in 1815, establishing new fundamental laws on the terms that the union of the two kingdoms be indissoluble and irrevocable, without prejudice, however, to the separate government, constitution, and code of laws, of either Sweden or Norway.

The law of succession is the same in Sweden and Norway. In case of absolute vacancy of the throne, the two Diets assemble for the election



of the future sovereign, and should they not be able to agree upon one person, an equal number of Swedish and Norwegian deputies have to meet at the city of Karlstad, in Sweden, for the appointment of the king, this nomination to be absolute. The common affairs are decided upon in a Council of State composed of Swedes and Norwegians. In case of minority of the king, the Council of State exercises the sovereign power until a Regent or Council of Regency is appointed by the united action of the Diets of Sweden and Norway.

RULER.—Oscar II, born Jan. 21, 1829, the third son of King Oscar I and of Queen Josephine, daughter of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, King Carl XV, Sept. 18, 1872. Married June 6, 1857, to Queen Sophia, born July 9, 1836, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau.

OFFSPRING.—I. Prince Gustaf, Duke of Wermland, born June 16, 1858. Married Sept. 20, 1881, to Princess Victoria, born Aug. 7, 1862, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden. Issue, Prince Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Scania, born Nov. 11, 1882; and Prince Karl Willem, Duke of Sodermanland, born June 17, 1884. II. Prince Oscar, Duke of Gotland, born Nov. 15, 1859. III. Prince Carl, Duke of Westergotland, born Feb. 27, 1861. IV. Prince Eugen, Duke of Nerike, born Aug. 1, 1865.

SWEDEN.

GOVERNMENT.—The Constitution of Sweden bears date of June 6, 1809; amended in 1810, 1812, and 1866. According to its statutes the King must be a member of the Lutheran Church and have sworn fealty to the laws of the land. His person is inviolable. He has the right to declare war and make peace, after consulting the Council of State, and to grant pardon to condemned criminals. He nominates to all appointments, both military and civil, concludes foreign treaties and has the right to preside in the Supreme Court of Justice. The King possesses legislative power in matters of political administration, but in all other respects, that power is exercised by the Diet in concert with the sovereign, and every new law must have the assent of the crown. The right of imposing taxes is, however, vested in the Diet. This Diet, or Parliament of the realm, consists of two chambers, both elected by the people. The First

Chamber consists (1890) of 145 members, elected for a term of 9 years each. The Second Chamber consists of 222 members, of whom 76 are elected by the towns and 146 by the rural population. Deputies are elected for a term of three years. The executive power is in the hands of the King, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, the head of which is the Minister of State. It consists of ten members, seven of whom are ministerial heads of departments and three without department. The kingdom, which possesses one Supreme Court of Judicature, is divided into three high court districts, and 206 district court divisions.

CHURCH.—The mass of the population adhere to the Lutheran Protestant Church which is the recognized State religion. All other forms of religion are tolerated.

EDUCATION.—Education is well advanced in the kingdom. There are two Universities, upward of 130 high and normal schools of various grades; 10,163 elementary schools, attended by 685,212 pupils, being quite 94 per cent. of the school population.

FINANCES.—The national income is mainly derived from direct taxes, customs and excise duties, and were given in the budget of 1891 as follows: Revenue, \$32,982,000, and expenditures of an equal amount. The public liabilities on January 1, 1891, contracted entirely for railways, was \$93,208,769.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The Swedish army is composed of four distinct classes of troops, which are the Värövade, or enlisted troops; the Indelta, the privates of which are paid and kept by the landowners; the Bevaring, or conscription troops, and the militia of Gothland, or troops not compelled to serve beyond the Isle of Gothland, and have a separate command. Total force 330,480 officers and men; 186 field guns, and 6,183 horses. There are also Volunteers, in time of peace individually free, who may be required to serve in time of war. In 1890 the volunteers numbered 15,000 men.

The navy is divided into three classes, namely: First, the Active List, the Reserve and the Bevaring. The fleet consisted in 1890 of 62 vessels, including 16 ironclads, 14 gunboats, 18 torpedo boats. In 1890 the Royal navy (active list) numbered 256 officers; the naval Bevaring at the same date numbered about 30,000 men.

HISTORY.—The legendary history of Sweden forms part of Scandinavian history. It was settled at the same time as Norway and Denmark, by numerous and barbarous clans. The dawn of Swedish history, properly so called, began about the end of the ninth century. They were constantly at war with their neighbors of Norway and Denmark. They were called Northmen or Norsemen. Their sailors were brave and adventurous. Between the eighth and eleventh centuries, they made great discoveries. It is said that they discovered Iceland, Greenland, and the eastern coast of the United States, and, for a while, ruled in England and Ireland. Except in Iceland, their explorations and settlements were neither useful nor permanent. In 1412 they were conquered by the Danes, in the reign of Queen Margaret. In 1523 Sweden emancipated herself from Denmark. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Swedish arms gained great renown. Sweden lost Finland in 1809, which was ceded to Russia, and in 1814 received the accession of Norway.

CLIMATE.—At Stockholm, spring and autumn are scarcely to be perceived, for winter continues nine months and summer during the remaining three. In winter the cold is excessive, and in summer the heat is considerable, the air being serene all that time.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and except the capital, is divided into twenty-four governments, "Län," with an area of 170,979 square miles, and a population, 1890, of 4,744,409. About 2,540,000 of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 250,000 being owners of the land they cultivate. The coast line is about 1,550 miles in extent. The country for the most part is flat, with pleasant undulations, rising in the northwest to the Kio- len Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway, and may be divided into three separate districts; the northern, forest; central, mining; the southern, agriculture. The lakes cover about one-eleventh of the surface. The whole country is well watered by rivers, though not a single navigable one worth mentioning, and numerous lakes and inland pieces of water, on the banks of which the palaces and villas are usually built. The largest river is the Angerman or Ely, which empties into the Gulf of

Bothnia. Other rivers which fall into that gulf are Ljungan, Indal, Ljusne, Dal, Urneå, Piteå, Luleå, Torneå, etc. The forests are very extensive, covering nearly one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, as supplying not only pitch and tar, but also the chief fuel. The mineral products are extremely rich; iron of excellent quality, that known as the Danne-mora iron being converted into the finest steel; gold and silver in small proportions; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. Considerable mines of coal have been discovered in Scania.



STOCKHOLM.

INDUSTRIES.—Commerce, shipbuilding, and fishing are the leading industries. The chief agricultural products are oats, rye, wheat, and potatoes. The commercial navy of Sweden in 1888 numbered 3,844 vessels. Mining is one of the most important departments of Swedish industry, the chief product being iron. There is also some silver, copper, zinc and coal. Other products are wood and timber, oats, live animals, butter, etc. The chief articles of import are coffee, sugar, rice, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce; coals, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, hides, salt, spirits, oils, rye, pork, and machinery. Imports were valued in 1884 at \$128,895,163. The chief articles of export are timber, oats, cattle, butter, iron, copper, steel, paper, matches, zinc ores, pitch, tar, etc., and valued in 1889 at \$101,430,978.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The railways belonging to the State in 1890, 1,645 miles (private railways, 3,038 miles). Telegraph wires for 5,919 miles are in working order. The number of postoffices at same date was 1,784.

CITIES.—*Stockholm*, population in 1891, 243,500, the capital of the kingdom, has a picturesque and romantic situation. It is long and irregular, and occupies, besides two peninsulas, seven small rocky islands, seated on the Mælår, in the streams which issue from that lake, and in a bay of the Baltic. The harbor is an inlet of the Baltic; the water is as clear as crystal and of such depth, that ships of the largest burden can ap-

proach the quays. The various islands are connected by stone and wooden bridges. Stockholm is the literary, social and commercial center of the country. It exports deal planks, iron and timber, and manufactures cotton, woolen and silk fabrics, glass, leather, machinery, etc.

Other principal cities are, Göteborg, population 91,033; Malmö, 44,532; Noreköping, 28,503; Gefle, 20,753; Karlskrona, 19,127; Jönköping, 19,344; Upsala, 20,202; Lund, 14,835, and Helsingborg, 15,230.

NORWAY.

GOVERNMENT.—The constitution of Norway, called the Grundlov, bears date Nov. 4, 1814, with several modifications passed at various times up to 1884. It vests the legislative power of the realm in the Storting or Great Court, the representative of the sovereign people. The King, however, possesses the right of veto over laws passed by the Storting, but, except in constitutional matters, only for a limited period. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but if the same bill pass three Storthings formed by separate and subsequent elections, it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign. The King has the command of the land and sea forces and makes all appointments, but, except in a few cases, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown. The Storting assembles every year. It has 114 members, 38 from towns, 76 from rural districts. The Storting, when assembled, divides itself into two Houses, the "Lagthing" and the "Odelsting." The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the "Storting," and the other of the remaining three-fourths. All new bills, whether presented by the government or a member of the Odelsting, must originate in the "Odelsting," from which they pass into the "Lagthing," to be either accepted or rejected. The executive is represented by the King, who exercises his authority through a Council of State, composed of two ministers of state and at least seven councillors.

CHURCH.—The inhabitants of the kingdom are almost entirely Protestants, and with the exception of 7,238 Dissenters, adhere to the Lutheran Church. All creeds, the Order of the Jesuits excepted, are tolerated, but only Lutherans are regularly admitted to the highest offices.

EDUCATION.—Education is compulsory, the school age being seven in town and eight in the country, until fourteen. The number of elementary schools in 1887 was 6,330, with 294,064 pupils; the amount expended on them being \$1,722,716 raised for the greater part by a tax levied in every parish. Almost every town supports a superior school; and in seventeen of the principal towns is an "offentlig skole" or college, maintained partly by subsidies from the government. The number of pupils at these secondary schools in 1890 was 11,793. Christiania has a university, which was attended in 1890 by 1,620 students.

FINANCES.—The financial estimates for 1891 were given as follows: Revenue, \$17,206,000; expenditures the same amount. The debt of the kingdom was contracted for the construction of public works, mainly railways. It amounted on Jan. 1, 1890, to \$41,657,092.

ARMY AND NAVY.—On Jan. 1, 1890, the troops of the line, with its reserves, numbered about 40,000 men, with 850 officers. The naval force comprised 48 steamers and two sailing vessels, carrying 154 guns and commanded by 81 officers and 720 sailors.

HISTORY.—The early history of Norway is comprised in that of the other Scandinavian countries. Its history dates from about the close of the tenth century. Norway was under the sway of the Danes from 1030 to 1036, when the throne was recovered by Magnus I, and thenceforth until 1319 Norway continued to be governed by native Kings. From 1380 to 1814 Norway was united to Denmark and surrendered by the treaty of Kiel in 1814 to Sweden.

CLIMATE.—On the coast generally, rain and fogs prevail; while in the regions near the North Cape, storms are almost incessant. In the interior the air is clear and dry, and the winters are cold and the summers hot, while on the coast the opposite conditions prevail. The longest day, which in the south is eighteen hours, may be said to be nearly three months in the high latitudes of the northern districts, where the longest night lasts almost an equal length of time. The protracted winter of the northern regions follows almost suddenly on the disappearance of the sun, when the absence of solar lights is compensated for by the frequent appearance of the aurora borealis, which shines with sufficient intensity to allow the prosecution of ordinary occupations.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Norway embraces the western and northern portion of the peninsula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250. It is divided into 20 provinces or amts and comprises an area of 123,205 square miles, with a population of 1,925,000. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fjords and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. To the south near the little islands, Mosken and Væro, occurs that eddying whirl of counter-currents known to us as the Maelstrom, but with this and a few other similar exceptions, no serious obstacles impede navigation along the numerous channels of the coast. The most important of the rivers are the Glommen (350 miles long, with a basin of 6,657 square miles), the Drams elv, of less than half the length and basin, Tanæ, Pasvik, Skiens, Laagen and Vorma. These and numerous other streams are of more importance for floating down timber to the fjords than for navigation. The most considerable of the lakes of Norway is the Mjøsen, near Christiania; but even this lake, which in some places is more than 1,400 feet deep, is scarcely 60 miles long, and has an area of less than 200 square miles. Swamps and morasses, which occupy a large area, have of late years engaged the attention of the government, which is endeavoring to drain and utilize them for agricultural purposes, and with a view of converting them into fields of turf and peat for fuel. The cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of naked, uninhabitable mountain-land.

INDUSTRIES.—Agriculture, though pursued with some vigor of late, is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption; hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, meat and butter. The fisheries give employment to a large part of the population throughout the year. The most important fisheries are cod and herring. The mineral products are similar to, but less considerable than those of Sweden. Shipbuilding and timber dressing are the industrial arts most extensively prosecuted. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption and were valued in 1890 at \$68,978,916. The chief exports consist of timber, cod and its oil, herrings, salmon, lobsters, minerals, furs and ice; their value in 1890 was \$47,759,676. The mercantile marine in 1890 consisted of 4,354 vessels, and over 30,000 boats engaged in the fisheries.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—In 1891 there were 971 miles of railway open for traffic, and 5,649 miles of telegraph lines, with 352 offices. The number of postoffices of same date was 1,070.

CITIES.—*Christiania*, population 130,027, the capital of Norway, situated in the province of Agderhuus, on the northern shore of the Christiania Fjord. It has considerable manufacturing interests, and exports anchovies and glassware, iron and wood. *Bergen*, population 47,075, on the west coast, was the early seat of Norwegian commerce, and is now the principal depot of the fisheries. *Drammen*, population 19,601, is famed for its trade in timber, and is connected with Christiania by means of the bay of the same name. The scenery in this region is picturesque. Other chief cities of Norway are Stavanger, population 23,911, and Trondheim, 23,979.



SWITZERLAND.

GOVERNMENT.—The republic of Switzerland, formerly a league of semi-independent States, became a united confederacy in 1848. The present constitution, based on fundamental laws passed in 1848, came in force May 20, 1874. It vests the supreme legislative and executive authority in a Parliament of two Chambers, a "Ständerath" or State Council and a "Nationalrath" or National Council. The first is composed of 44



ZURICH.

members, chosen by twenty-two cantons of the Confederation. The "Nationalrath" consists of 145 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election. A general election of representatives takes place every three years. Both Chambers united are called the Bundes-Versammlung or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme government of the Republic. The chief executive authority is delegated to a Bundesrath or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. The President and Vice-President of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the Republic. Both are elected by the Federal Assembly for the term of one year and are not re-eligible till after the expiration of another year. The election takes place at a united meeting of the State Council and the National Council. The President and Vice-President of the Council, by the terms of the constitution, hold office for only one year, from January 1 to December 31. Independent of the Federal Assembly, though issuing from the same, is the Bundes-Gericht or Federal Tribunal. Its seat is at Lausanne, and it acts in general as high court of appeal. Each of the cantons and demi-cantons of Switzerland has its local government, different in organization in most instances, but all under the federal government.

RULER.—President for 1891, Dr. Emile Welti. He had previously held this office, in 1875, 1880 and 1884. The seven members of the Federal Council act as ministers or chiefs of the seven administrative departments of the Republic.

CHURCH.—There is complete and absolute liberty of conscience and of creed. No one can incur any penalties whatsoever on account of his religious opinions. The population is divided between Protestantism and

Roman Catholicism, about 59 per cent. of the inhabitants adhering to the former, and 41 per cent. to the latter.

EDUCATION.—Education is compulsory and is very widely diffused. In 1882 there were 4,799 elementary schools; 9,813 teachers and 454,211 pupils; 413 secondary schools, with 1,448 teachers and 20,131 pupils; 102 middle class schools with 11,585 pupils; total students and pupils, 516,425. There are normal schools in all the cantons; four universities, one each at Basle, Berne, Zurich and Geneva; a polytechnic school at Zurich, a military academy at Thun, also academies and high schools.

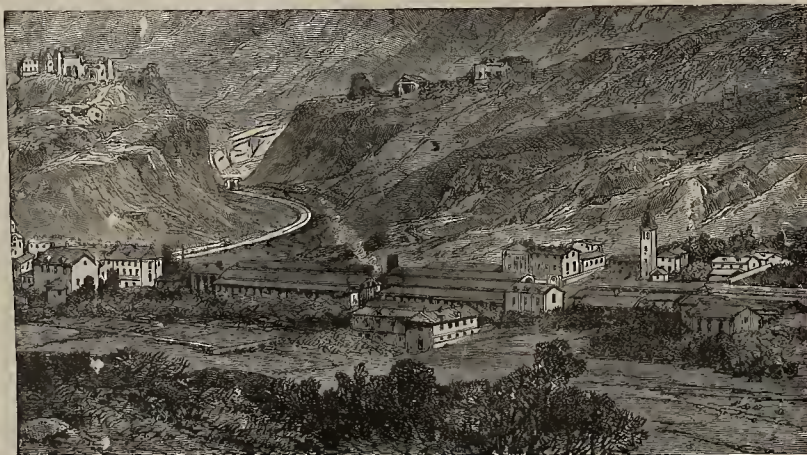
FINANCES.—The public revenue is largely derived from customs. The budget estimates for 1887 were, revenue \$10,440,800; expenditure, \$10,510,800. The deficit will, it is expected, be easily covered by receipts. The public debt, Jan. 1, 1886, was \$7,142,695.

ARMY.—The maintenance of a standing army is forbidden by the Constitution within the limits of the Confederation. Every Swiss not disabled, is liable to serve in defence of his country. The troops are in two classes, the Bundes-anzug, or Federal army, all men from the age of twenty to thirty-two, numbering 117,179 men; the Landwehr, or militia, all men from thirty-three to the completed forty-fourth year, numbering 84,046 men, a total of 201,225.

HISTORY.—In early Roman times Switzerland was inhabited by the Helvetii and Rhetians, who embraced Christianity in the seventh century. In the early part of the Middle Ages Switzerland formed a part of the German Empire. For several centuries the country was subject to the house of Austria. In 1308 an insurrection headed by William Tell terminated in his favor in 1315. The armies of France overran the country in 1797, and Switzerland remained under the dominion of France till 1814, when the Emperor Napoleon was expelled.

CLIMATE.—The climate chiefly varies with the elevation above sea level. The most populous part of the Republic lies between an elevation of 1,250 to 2,150 feet; the temperature for the year is 47.95°.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Switzerland is situated between 45° 50'—47° 34' north latitude, and 5° 58'—10° 30' east longitude. It is composed of twenty-two cantons, of very dissimilar size, and comprises a total area of



MOUNT CENIS TUNNEL.

15,892 square miles, with a population of 2,906,752 in 1884. The population is formed by four nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 71 per cent., French 21 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romanche (in the Grisons), 1½ per cent. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising

from 5,000 to nearly 16,000 feet in height, not only along the whole of its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura Mountains in the northwest. Among the celebrated mountains on the southern border of Switzerland are Rosa, St. Gothard, and Great St. Bernard. In the interior, are Finster Aarhorn and the Jungfrau. The principal lakes are Geneva, Constance, Neuchâtel, Zurich and Lucerne. Nearly all the lakes in Switzerland are becoming gradually smaller. This is caused by the wearing away and consequent lowering of the beds of the outlets, and by the depositing of soil in the basin of the lake by the inlets. Several ancient lakes have thus disappeared. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Thur, Renss, and Lunmat. The forests cover about one-sixth of the surface of the country.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE.—Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced. Its manufactures are extensive and consist chiefly of silks, cottons, linen, lace, thread, woollens, etc.; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neuchâtel; while leather, gloves, porcelain, pottery, tobacco and snuff, cheese, sugar, etc., are made. Its commercial intercourse lies chiefly with the surrounding States of Austria, Italy, France and Germany. The value of exports in 1885 was \$163,259,595, and imports \$192,934,745.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The total number of miles of railway

open for public traffic was 1,925 miles, and 4,349 miles of telegraph lines with 1,316 offices. There are 811 postoffices and 2,145 boxes; the post-office department shows a profit of \$26,375 annually.

CITIES.—*Geneva*, population 68,320; picturesquely situated on the southern extremity of the beautiful lake of the same name; capital of the canton of Geneva. It is noted for the manufacture of watches, jewelry, and music boxes, and the situation is advantageous for traffic. The river Rhone passes through the city in two branches forming two islands, on one of which is a group of antique buildings; on the other, a pleasure ground with a statue of Jean Jacques Rousseau.

Basle, population 61,399; situate on the Rhine, by which it is divided into two parts; Great Basle, on the south, and Little Basle on the north. It is the center of the silk industry, and one of the wealthiest cities in Switzerland.

Berne, population 44,087; the capital of the Republic, situate on a sandstone promontory, upward of 1,700 feet above sea level, formed by the winding course of the Aar. There are some manufactures, as fire-arms, gunpowder, leather, paper, straw hats, etc., and a large trade with the surrounding country.

Other cities are Lausanne, population 30,179, the seat of Luzerne University; Zurich, population 25,102, on the lake of the same name; Chaux-de-Fonds, population 22,456; St. Gallen, population 21,438; Luzerne, population 17,850; Neuchâtel, population 15,012.

TURKEY.

GOVERNMENT.—The fundamental laws of the empire are based on the precepts of the Koran. The will of the Sultan is absolute, in so far as it is not in opposition to the accepted truths of the Mahometan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet. The legislative and executive authority is exercised under the supreme direction of the Sultan, by two high dignitaries, the "Sadrazam," or Grand Vizier, or Prime Minister, the head of the temporal government, and the "Sheik-ul-Islam," the head of the church. The Grand Vizier, as head of the government and representative of the Sovereign, is President of the Medjliss-i-Hass, or Privy Council, which corresponds to the British Cabinet. The Medjliss-i-Hass consists of thirteen members, besides the Prime Minister.

RULER.—Abdul-Hamid II, born Sept. 22, 1842 (15 Shaban 1245), second son of Sultan Abdul Medjid; succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his elder brother, Sultan Murad V, Aug. 31, 1876.

OFFSPRING.—I. Mchammed-Selim Effendi, born Jan. 11, 1870. II. Zekie Sultana, born Jan. 12, 1871. III. Naime Sultana, born Aug. 5, 1876. IV. Abdul-Kadir Effendi, born Feb. 23, 1878. V. Ahmed Effendi, born March 14, 1878.

CHURCH.—The adherents of the two great religious creeds of the Turkish dominions in Europe and Asia, as reduced in its limits by the treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, are estimated to consist of sixteen millions of Mahometans, and of five millions of Christians. The Mahometans form the vast majority in Asia, but only one-half of the population in Europe. Recognized by the Turkish government are the adherents of seven non-Mahometan creeds, namely: 1. Latins, Franks, or Catholics, who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of the descendant of the Genoese and Venetian settlers in the empire, and proselytes among Armenians, Bulgarians, and others. 2. Greeks. 3. Armenians. 4. Syrians and United Chaldeans. 5. Maronites, under a Patriarch at Kanobin in Mount Lebanon. 6. Protestants, consisting of converts chiefly among the Armenians. 7. Jews. These seven religious denominations are invested with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule.

EDUCATION.—The Koran and Multeka encourage public education,

and as a consequence, public schools have been long established in most considerable Turkish towns, while "medresses," or colleges, with public libraries, are attached to the greater number of the principal mosques. But the instruction afforded by these establishments is rather limited.



PALACE OF THE SULTAN.

FINANCES.—The financial affairs of the Ottoman Empire have been in a state of thorough disorganization, but since 1880 a certain amount of improvement is visible. Although the figures in the budgets which were allowed to transpire tended to show a large deficit, variously estimated at from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000, yet since November, 1880, the Porte has issued no loan and received no permanent advance, with the exception of some \$1,000,000 during the Egyptian crisis of 1882, and \$8,750,000 during 1886. The average annual revenue is \$81,565,030; expenditures \$81,115,080. The public debt on Dec. 20, 1881, was \$532,686,170.

ARMY AND NAVY.—Military service is compulsory. In 1885 the permanent army was composed of 9,810 officers and 149,312 men. The

active reserve and other forces would swell the total war strength of Turkey to 445,122 men without resorting to the Landsturm of 120,000 men. A project of military reform which renders military service obligatory for all the Mussulman population of the empire, excepting that of the capital, was approved by Imperial decree in November, 1886. By the measures contained therein, it is expected that the effective force of the empire will be raised to 1,000,000 men. The naval fleet of Turkey consisted January, 1887, of fifteen large armor clad ships besides a few smaller iron clad and several other steamers, also fourteen torpedo boats. The nominal strength of the navy is 929 officers, 30,000 sailors and 9,463 marines.

HISTORY.—The early history of Turkey in Europe is that of Greece, its inhabitants being called Hellenes or Greeks. The Ottomans are the descendants of the Oguzian Turks, a tribe of the great Turkish nation which in the thirteenth century inhabited the steppes east of the Caspian Sea. They were driven northward by the invasion of Mongols fleeing under their chief, Suliman, to the mountainous region of Armenia. For aid rendered the Sultan of Konich against the Mongols, they were granted land in Phrygia. Othman, their chief (1,289—1,326) laid the foundation of the Ottoman Empire, which was greatly extended under the reign of his son Orkhan, who gained a foothold in Europe. By constant wars with their neighbors, many of which were disastrous to the Turks, yet on the whole gradually gaining ground, they in 1453 took Constantinople, and completed the conquest of Greece. Under Solymen I, 1520 to 1566, the empire reached the zenith of its power and splendor. Subsequent rulers were able to maintain their position among the leading nations until the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the decline of Turkish prowess began.

In 1525 the Turks conquered Egypt, and continued their conquests until they had subdued the States of Barbary, in North Africa. They erected a despotism upon the ruins of Greece, and the eastern Roman Empire, which continued down to 1821; then the descendants of the ancient heroes of Greece rose in arms, asserted their liberty and independence, and have maintained them, through a desperate and bloody conflict to this time against the power of Turkey. The area of Turkey in Europe has been reduced by the independence of Greece, Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bulgaria and Roumelia to a small territory in and around Constantinople. The kingdom exists solely by the sufferance of the great powers of Europe, being unable to protect itself or its dependencies from foreign interference.

CLIMATE.—On the high lands, the cold is excessive in winter, and the heat of summer is almost insupportable in the western valleys. Violent climatic change is, on the whole, the rule, in European Turkey; but those districts which are sheltered from the cold winds, as the Albanian valleys, enjoy a comparatively equable temperature.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Turkey in Europe, formerly very extensive, is now reduced to 63,850 square miles with a population of 4,790,000. (This, however, does not include Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, and Bosnia, which jointly have an area of 37,679 square miles, and a population of 3,152,594.) A great part of the surface is covered with mountains of

moderate elevation; the Carpathians form a portion of the northern boundary. Rivers are numerous, the principal of which are the Danube, the Vardon, the Strumo, the Narenta, the Drio, the Voyutza, and the Maritza. The soil is for the most part fertile, but owing to various causes little progress has been made in agriculture. The mineral products are, iron in abundance, argentiferous lead ore, copper, sulphur, salt, and alum, and a little gold, but no coal. The wild animals are the wild boar, bear, wolf, wild dog, civet, chamois, wild ox, and those others which are generally distributed in Europe. See Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Egypt, Turkish tributary States, and Turkey in Asia.

INDUSTRIES.—The cultivated products are corn, rice, cotton, rye, barley, millet; the orchard products are the lime, apple, pear, cherry, apricot, olive, orange, citron, vine, peach, plum. The mineral products are iron in abundance, lead blended with silver, copper, sulphur, salt, alum, and coal. Its manufactures are almost entirely domestic, such as woolen and cotton stuffs, shawls, leather, firearms, with dyeing and printing works. The value of Turkey's commerce in 1886 is given as follows: Imports, 2,000,366,901 piastres; exports, 1,207,625,714. Tobacco exported abroad is not included in the above, the declared value of which was upward of \$50,000,000. The mercantile navy of the empire is small,

consisting of but ten steamers and 391 sailing vessels.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The total miles of railway lines open for traffic in 1866 was 904 miles. The length of telegraph lines was 14,617 miles, with 464 offices. There are 702 Turkish postoffices.

CITIES.—*Constantinople*, population 1885, 873,565, with neighboring environs, 1,200,000, the capital of the Ottoman Empire, situated on west side of the Bosphorus, near its opening into the sea of Marmora. It was the ancient capital

of the Byzantine Empire, under the name of Byzantium. Its name was changed by Constantine the Great, who made it the seat of the Eastern empire. An arm of the sea extends about five miles into the land, and forms a convenient and safe harbor. This is called the Golden Horn, on the southern side of which is the city proper. The wall around the city is twelve and a half miles in circuit, and is pierced by twenty-eight gates. Suburban towns north of the Golden Horn are Galata, Pera and Top-haneh. The towns of Scutari and Kadikoi (ancient Chalcedon) are on the Asiatic side of the channel. Constantinople contains upward of 300 mosques, the Seraglio, measuring about three miles in circumference, 400 Turkish elementary schools, 300 schools for the ulemas, and has considerable manufactures, as carpets, leather, weapons, etc., and an increasing trade.

Other principal cities in European Turkey are: Adrianople, 100,000; Salonica, 60,000; Monister, 50,000; Janina, 20,000; Sentari, 30,000.

TURKISH TRIBUTARY STATES.

BULGARIA.—This principality was created by the treaty of Berlin, July 13, 1878, and was governed by Prince Alexander, of Battenberg (Hesse), brother of the late Empress of Russia, elected by the National



CONSTANTINOPLE.

Assembly, until September 8, 1886, when he was forced by Russian influences to abdicate; a regency was at once established until such times as the people should select a ruler. The complications arising from Prince Alexander's abdication at the time threatened the peace of Europe. It has a popular legislature and constitutional government which must be Christian. The princely title being hereditary, falls on the eldest son. On August 14, 1887, Prince Ferdinand I was installed King of Bulgaria, at Tirnova, having been tendered the crown by the Sobranje. It is claimed by Russia that this election was illegal. Turkey at once recognized the Prince as King. England, Austria and Italy have declared the election legal.

Bulgaria is bounded north by Roumania, the Danube forming a boundary line, northwest by Servia, east by the Black Sea, and south by Eastern Roumelia, the Balkan Mountains here forming an actual frontier. Area 24,360 square miles: population, 2,007,919. The chief industry is agriculture; imports are coals, iron and manufactured goods. Revenue in 1886, 34,899,900 lei (francs). Expenditures, 35,780,324 lei. By the Treaty of Berlin the amount of the annual tribute and the share of the Turkish debt which Bulgaria should pay to Turkey should be fixed by an agreement between the Signatory Powers. So far, October, 1887, no amount has been fixed upon. Military service is obligatory. The peace strength of the army is 22,570 men, and the war strength 62,370; the fleet, three ships of war, four steamers, twelve officers and 200 men. A line of railway, from Rustchuk to the port of Varna, on the Black Sea, is 140 miles in length, and a line under construction from Vakarel to Izaribrod, 74 miles. In 1884 there were 1,520 miles of telegraph lines, and 58 post-offices. Chief towns are Sofia, the capital of the principality, with 20,501 inhabitants; Varna, with 24,555; Rustchuk, 26,163; Shumla, 23,093; Vidin, 13,714; Razgrad, 11,625; Sistova, 11,540; Plevna, 11,474; Tirnova, the ancient capital, 11,247; besides these there are fifteen to twenty small towns of from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants each.

EASTERN ROUMELIA.— Eastern Roumelia was created by the Treaty of Berlin July 13, 1878. It was to remain under the direct political and military authority of the Sultan of Turkey under conditions of administrative autonomy. The governor general must be a Christian. The legislative power is in the hands of a single chamber or provincial; the assembly. Three-tenths of the revenue of Roumelia was, according to statute, to be paid to Turkey. This tribute was based upon estimates that have not been realized, and the people are restive under the burden of taxation. The area of Roumelia is estimated at 13,500 square miles, the population 976,100. As in the case of Bulgaria, the chief occupation is agriculture, but it is in a very backward condition; an agricultural school was established in 1882 at Sadova, near the capital. Philippopolis, the capital of Roumelia, has a population of 33,442 of which nearly one-half are Bulgarians.

On the night of Sept. 17, 1885, the government was overthrown by a revolution, the Governor deposed and sent out of the province, and the union of the latter with Bulgaria proclaimed; Prince Alexander of Bul-

garia accepted without delay the invitation of the chiefs of the revolution to put himself at its head, and he appointed his vicegerents in the province. As a result Turkey, on April 6, 1886, recognized Prince Alexander as governor general of Eastern Roumelia and the province has for all purposes become a part of Bulgaria. Since the overthrow of the government no tribute has been paid to Turkey.

MINOR REPUBLICS.

ANDORRA, a republic, situate in the Eastern Pyrenees, between France and Spain. It is inclosed by mountains through which its river, the Balira, breaks to join the Segre. It is under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel, has an area of about 300 square miles, and a population stated at from 4,000 to 12,000. The inhabitants are primitive, kindly and hospitable mountaineers. The capital, Andorra, on the Balira, has about 2,000 population, and there are about twenty towns or hamlets. Andorra was declared a free state by Charlemagne in reward for services rendered to him by its inhabitants. It is governed by a council of twenty-four members chosen by the people. The executive power is vested in a syndic, the judicial in a civil judge and two vicars or priests. The revenue of the state is derived from lands and light taxation.

MONACO, a small principality of Italy, situate on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, a few miles northeast of Nice. The climate is fine; tropical fruits are produced in abundance. The town contains 2,879 inhabitants; with its surrounding territory it covers an area of six square miles, total population 3,127. From the tenth to the eighteenth century Monaco was held by the Genoese family of Grimaldi. Its independence is recognized by Italy. Monaco is noted as a legalized gambling place, famed the world over for the extent, variety and openness of its games. The ruling prince resides in Paris, and is said to receive about \$350,000 per annum for allowing the gambling to be conducted in his principality; he is entirely under the influence of the Jesuits.

SAN MARINO, an independent republic, and one of the oldest states in Europe; it is situate in eastern central Italy, at an elevation of 2,200 feet, and has an area of twenty-one square miles and comprises a town of the same name and several villages. The climate is healthful. The republic contains a population of about 8,000. They are noted for their hospitality, sobriety, industry and general morality. The country has some good pasturage, and produces fruit, silkworms and wine. There is a senate of sixty life members, from whom are selected an executive council of twelve, elected annually, and two presidents elected for six months; an army or rather the militia of the republic, numbers 950 men. San Marino, the capital, is built on a slope of the mountain. It is accessible only by one road and is protected by walls and towers. It contains several castles, public buildings, churches, etc.



ASIA.

This grand division of land surface is calculated to be the largest on the globe. It is at least far the most populous, having upward of 800,000,000 inhabitants. Its length is estimated at 7,583 miles; breadth 5,250 miles; its area, with islands, is estimated at from nearly sixteen to twenty million square miles. Asia lies in the north division of the eastern half of the globe, and, like America, its surface is spread fan-shaped to the north, and terminates in sharp angular points south. The coast line, diversified by seas, bays and gulfs, is extended 33,000 miles. Asia is commonly regarded the "cradle of human society and civilization," and here occurred the most remarkable transactions recorded in the Bible.

Advancing southwardly from the Aleutian islands, Asia is bounded by the Pacific ocean, but indented by deep gulfs and peninsular protrusions, and covered from the

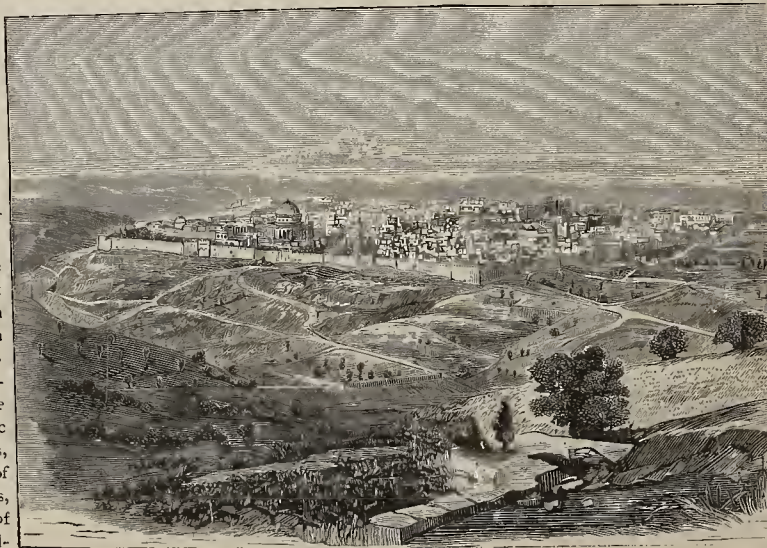
main ocean by numerous islands. The sea of Okhotsk, inclosed on the east by Kamtschatka, southwest by the Kurile islands, and south by the island of Saghalien; sea of Japan, having Corea on the west, and on the ocean side the insular chain of Japan. The Yellow sea has China west, and the Loochoo chain and great island of Formosa as ocean barriers. Southward from Formosa extends the comparatively immense Chinese sea, filling the space from the northern tropic to the equator, 1,600 miles, with an average breadth of at least six hundred miles, and with its two gulfs of Tonquin and Siam spreading over rather more than

a million square miles, and having the Philippine group east, Borneo southeast, and the extreme southern protrusion of Africa southwest. Passing the Malay peninsula and the island of Sumatra, the wide triangular Gulf of Bengal is reached northwest; this sea or gulf having a breadth of 1,400 miles, but gradually narrowing northwardly, terminates at north latitude twenty-two, and at the common estuary of the Ganges and Brahmapootra. Into this gulf protrudes the northwestern part of the island of Sumatra, which is again followed by the Nicobar and Andaman islands. On the southwestern side of the Gulf of Bengal the fine island of Ceylon seems a continuation of India. The Arabian sea follows India, opening into the Indian ocean between Cape Comorin and the African coast by a mouth 2,000 miles wide, and extending northward from latitude eight, having India northeast, Africa and Arabia southwest, the coast of Beloochistan north, Arabia northwest, and the extreme eastern Africa west. From the Arabian sea protrudes, northeastward of Arabia, the deep Persian Gulf, terminating on north latitude thirty by the estuary of the Euphrates; from the western side opens the Gulf of Aden, narrowing to the straits of Babel-Mandeb, and then again opening into the long and narrow Red sea, which, stretching 1,400 miles to north latitude thirty and within sixty miles of the Mediterranean, completes, with the Isthmus of Suez, this survey of the great outlines of Asia from the straits of Behring to the sea of Kara,

or its eastern, southern and western boundaries. From the Isthmus of Suez to the sea of Kara the distance is measured by the border line of Europe. On the northern side, though Asia has no inland seas to compare with those connected with the Pacific and Indian oceans, still its shore along the Arctic ocean is much indented. The sea of Kara separates both Europe and Asia from the island of Nova Zembla, and is rather more European than Asiatic.

Central Asia is an immense tableland, the loftiest in the world, and terminated in the north by the Altaic mountains, highest one hundred degrees east, and in the south by the Himalayas, and both are connected by the Belor range, east of which are the deserts of the Mongols, and west those of the Tartars. The mountain system consists of the Altai,

the Hindu Kush, the Himalayas and the Armenian ranges. The Altaic mountains form an immense range of 4,000 miles in length, rising in some places to 10,000 feet. The Hindu Kush is a continuation of the Himalaya westward, the highest summit being Hindu Ko, within eighty miles north of Cabul, and is about 20,000 feet above the ocean. The Himalaya mountains extend from Cabul along the north of India and is the general boundary of Tibet, through the whole extent from the Ganges to the river, Testa. Their length from the extreme western point is 2,000 miles, with an average breadth of about 200 miles. They are the source of all



JERUSALEM, FROM MOUNT OF OLIVES.

the rivers of the oriental seas. The Armenian includes the volcanic range of Ararat, which is the center of several ranges; as Taurus and Anti-taurus, Kurdistan, and the mountains that extend north to the Black sea.

The Russian empire, in which is embraced Siberia, Turkestan, etc. extends over the great northern plain, while the southern plain contains the Chinese empire, which includes Eastern Turkestan, Tibet, Mongolia, Manchuria, and China proper, which latter has an area of 1,400,000 square miles, and a population of more than 400,000,000 people that speak the same language, and live under the same government.

Among the longest and largest rivers of the globe are to be classed the principal water courses of Asia. These all rise in the mountains that form the borders of the great central tablelands. The rivers Obi, 2,800 miles long, Yenisei, 3,400 miles, and Lena, 2,500 miles, in Siberia, flow north into the Arctic ocean. Flowing east into the Pacific ocean are the Yang-tze-kiang, 3,000 miles long, the "girdle of China," the Hoang-Ho, 2,500 miles long; the Amoor, about 1,500 miles. Rivers that flow south into the waters of the Indian ocean are the Cambodia, in Indo-China; Irawaddy, 2,600 miles, and traverses in succession China, Burma and Pegu; the Brahmapootra and Sanpu rises in Tibet and traverses India the entire length of the 2,600 miles; the Ganges rises in the northern extremity of India or Hindustan, runs

southeasterly and empties into the Bay of Bengal, its length upward of 2,000 miles; the Indus, 2,200 miles long; the Tigris, in Asiatic Turkey, falls into the Persian gulf after a course of about 1,150 miles; the Euphrates, the largest and most important river of Western Asia, 1,600 miles long.

In the southwestern portion of Turkey, the Holy Land or Palestine, is noted for its physical peculiarities. Its length is about 150 miles, and breadth in some places fifty-eight miles. The Dead sea, a marked depression of the earth, the surface of the water being 1,400 below the level of the Mediterranean. Its waters are intensely salt, and except near the mouth of the Jordan, which flows into it, contain no animal life; a central plain or high land of 1,600 feet, covered with hills; the Jordan valley and its lakes; the plains of Esdraelon and Jericho are principal features of the Land of Israel.

The productions of the southern portion of Asia surpass in luxuriance and delicacy those of any other quarter of the globe. The bamboo, aloe, ebony, and sandal-wood, among trees; the banana, date, fig, olive, tamarind, and cocoa, among fruits; cinnamon, cloves, and nutmegs, among spices; besides sugar, hemp, flax, rice, opium, tea, coffee, and cotton, indicate the great diversity of Asiatic vegetation. The chief animals are the elephant, tiger, rhinoceros, orang outang, arctic fox, pangolin or ant-eater, zebra and camel. Poisonous serpents, the crocodile, and other reptiles, abound in Southern Asia. The horse, ass, goat, sheep, ox, hog, the common fowls, all grains excepting maize, and most of the important fruits and vegetables, were derived from Asia.

Two races, the Mongol and the Caucasian occupy nearly the whole of Asia. The Himalaya, Hindoo-Koosh, and Caucasian mountains separate them; those north of these mountains are Mongols, nearly all to the south are Caucasians. The Malay race occupy the Malay peninsula, and parts of Insular Asia. The climate of Asia admits of every variety. The nomadic tribes are subject to the patriarchal rule; otherwise, despotism is almost the only government that exists in the native states. The industry and commerce of the continent are yet much limited.

This vast mass of continent was successively governed by the Assyrians, Medes, Persians and Greeks. Upon the decline of those empires Asia submitted to the Romans, and in the Middle Ages to the Mohammedan yoke. It is now in great part under the domination of Russia and Great Britain.

AFGHANISTAN.—An empire in the southwest portion of Asia. It lies south of Turkestan, north Beluchistan, east Persia, and west of India. Area, 300,000 square miles. Population is variously estimated from four to nine millions. The face of the country is in great part mountains. In the north it has the great mountain nucleus, the Hindu Kush, in part covered with perpetual snow. Among its mountains are the great passes, particularly the Khyber, by which India has from time to time been invaded, and for this pass the country is noted and quite important, since it is one of only two passes that lead through the highlands to the Indus. The higher branches of the Oxus river rises in and drains the country of Balkh, while the central and western sections, comprising Cabul and the Seistan region, are drained by the various confluent of the Helmund, flowing westward into the salt lake of Siestan or Hamoon. The Helmund rises about thirty-five miles west of Cabul, at an elevation of 11,500 feet, and extending southwest 650 miles, falls into the lake above named. The traffic of Afghanistan is dependent upon beasts of burden, especially camels, there being no roads adapted to wheeled vehicles. In the cultivated parts of the land there are commonly two crops in the year, one of lentils, barley, wheat, the other of millet, rice, etc. Mineral wealth of the country is deemed great, but few mines are worked. The Amir Abdurrahman Khan, is ruler, or military dictator, at Cabul, the capital. His revenue is reckoned at about \$2,600,000, and includes a subsidy from the Indian government of \$600,000. For one year (1883) the exports into India were worth \$1,550,000, and the imports \$2,850,000.

As to religion, the Afghans proper are Mohammedans of the sect of Sunnites. The people are divided into clans, and subject to little control.

The countries of the empire are Cabul, Candahar, Herat, Kafiristan, and part of Turkestan, as Bactria, Badakshan, etc.

Cabul, in the territory of Cabul, contains 60,000 inhabitants, and is situated on the river of the same name. The city is overtopped northward by peaks of the Hindoo Koosh that stand 14,000 feet higher than the elevated ground on which it is built. The Cabul river rises south of the Hindoo Koosh mountains, and runs by Cabul, Jelalabad and Dobundee; it falls into the Indus, near Attock; length, 320 miles.

Candahar, a rich trading city and capital of the province of the same name, has 50,000 inhabitants. It is situated about 150 miles southwest of Cabul; is well supplied with water drawn from a branch of the Doree river by means of two canals.

Herat, situated on the river Heri, is the capital of the western division of Afghanistan, and has about 70,000 inhabitants. It is, toward Persia, the key of Afghanistan.

HISTORY.—Afghan empires of the sultans of Ghazni and Ghor, extended over the Punjab in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, as also did that of Ahmed Shah in the last century. In 1838 the country was occupied by British troops, which were destroyed during a revolt at Cabul three years later, when the empire was abandoned to its native rulers. A second invasion by the British in 1879 led to the temporary occupation of Cabul and Candahar, and to the annexation to the Indian empire of the chief passes between Afghanistan and India. The language of the Afghans is called Poostoo, of unknown origin. They use the Persian alphabet, and the Persian is their learned language.

ANAM, OR COCHIN CHINA.—A native kingdom that occupies the southeastern coast of Indo-China. Its area is 200,000 square miles, and its population 21,000,000. This country embraces Tonquin: in the north, all of Cochin China, except six provinces, which were, in 1867, ceded to France, and Tchiampa in the south. The sovereign is absolute, and has a large army. The prevailing religion is that of Buddha. The capital is Hue, while Saigon is the capital of the French possessions in Lower Cochin China. The area of the French possessions is 21,600 square miles, with 1,526,867 inhabitants. The Tonquin country is rich in minerals, and rice, corn, sugar, indigo, etc., are produced in Anam. A part of ancient Cambodia is included in this country. Cambodia is situate east of Siam, and was formerly an empire of Tonquin, about 400 miles long and 150 broad.

ARABIA.—An extensive country of Asia, the land of the prophet, is Arabia, situated on the east side of the Red sea. It is about 1,500 miles long and 800 miles wide. In area 1,200,000 square miles; population from 4,000,000 to 8,000,000. Arabia is surrounded on three sides by water, on the north side by the border line of Turkey, and on the northwest is cut off from the island continent of Africa by the Suez canal. The general aspect of Arabia presents a large extent of desert, interspersed with fertile spots. In those places made fertile by irrigation are harvests of cotton, coffee, indigo, barley, sugar, tobacco and many aromatic plants. Some of the inhabitants dwell in towns, and till the soil, but commonly they are Bedouins or wandering tribes. All are called Arabs, and are the descendants of Ishmael. Their religion is Mohammedanism, and the government is patriarchal. Society in the west part is partially civilized, but in the east is semi-barbarous. The political divisions of Arabia, according to Balbi, as derived by that author from those in use by the natives of the Hedjaz, or the country of pilgrimage, are: Hedjaz, comprising the whole southwestern portion of the peninsula to the frontiers of Yemen; the province of Oman in the extreme southeast; Hesse, now Bahren, northward from Oman from the bottom of the Persian gulf to the mouth of the Euphrates; and lastly, Bahya, or Bar-Arab, as named by the Arabians themselves, comprises the immense interior desert. The divisions are general and indefinite as to their interior lines of separation. Their origin is a loose application of physical features.

Arabia has many of the animals, and the climate of Africa. The chief animals are the camel and the horse. Iron, copper, lead, coal and asphaltum are among its minerals, and agate, onyx, carnelian and emerald, its precious stones.

Over a space so large as Arabia, and admitting a considerable population, it is curious indeed, to find not a stream deserving the title of river. The mountains are moderate in elevation, nor can much of the country be called mountainous. The chains toward the west appear to be granitic, while those in the southwest have probably a volcanic character.

Mecca, the birthplace of Mohammed, is the capital of Hedjaz. Its population is about 40,000, formerly 100,000; situated in a dry, barren and rocky country, about a day's journey from the Red sea. Its support is entirely derived from the concourse of pilgrims from every part of the Mohammedan world. It contains a mosque, with a capacity for 35,000 people. This is the Beit Ullah, or house of God, containing the spot where, according to the legend, Adam first worshiped.

Medina, city of the prophet, next to Mecca, the holiest city in the world of Mohammedanism, has a population of 16,000, and is situated north of Mecca in the province of Hedjaz. This city is celebrated as the burial place of Mohammed.

Sanaa, a district and a city in Yemen, or Arabia Felix, the city being the capital, with a population of 40,000. The latter is situated among mountains and fine orchards, 240 miles northeast of Mocha, and 450 miles southeast of Mecca.

Mocha, the principal port on the Red sea, in the province of Yemen, has 7,000 inhabitants; situated 130 miles northwest of Aden, a town on the southwest coast. Mocha carries on a great trade, especially in coffee, while the city of Aden is important for its advantageous position, its perpetual sunshine, and its 30,000 or more inhabitants, which embrace those of every country on earth.

As regards the history of the Arahs, it is unlike that of any other nation; for, instead of defeats, subjection, slavery, it consists of triumphs and independence. As the descendants of Ishmael, it was foretold of them that they should be invincible: "Having their hands against every man, and every man's hands against them;" and their history bears invincible testimony in favor of the truth of that prediction. It is true, however, that in the north, and upon the seacoasts of Arabia, the Arabs are somewhat awed by the Turks, but the wandering tribes in the other parts of Arabia annoy all strangers who enter their country, and do not acknowledge themselves subject to any foreign power. The gross ignorance that now prevails among the Arabs is in strong contrast to the culture of the early times of Mohammedanism.

BELUCHISTAN.—A country of Asia, on the northwest of the peninsula of India, formerly belonging to Persia. It extends from Afghanistan on the north to the Arabian sea on the south, having an area of about 106,000 square miles and a population of less than a million. It contains a desert 300 miles long and about 200 broad, consisting of waves of sand. Hence the country is poor, and the trade unimportant.

Mir Khodadak is chief, or khan, having ruled from 1856. The capital, Kelat, has 12,000 inhabitants. It was held by the British during the Afghan war. The khan's revenue is about \$150,000, in addition to which he receives, under the treaty of 1854, a subsidy of about \$25,000 from the British government to assist and insure his protection of the

merchants passing between Kelat and Sind in India. The khan is bound to oppose to the utmost all the enemies of the British government, and to have no foreign relations with other countries. The British troops can occupy such positions in his territory as may be thought advisable by the British authorities. Under this clause of the treaty Quettah, which commands the Bolan pass, was occupied in 1876.

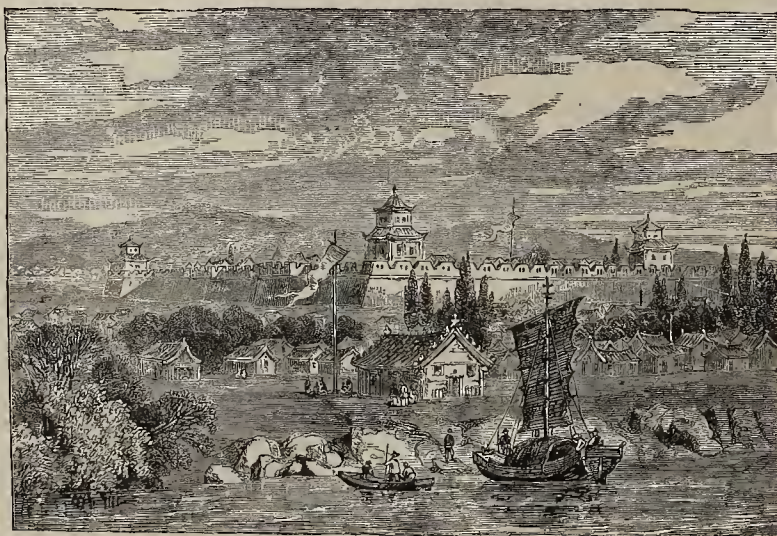
In the lowlands, or where there is sufficient water, the country produces tobacco, indigo, cotton, rice and sugar; the higher grounds yield barley, wheat, madder and fruits. There are some mineral products, as lead, iron, copper, etc. Manufactures are inconsiderable, as also are the rivers. The animals are goats, sheep and the useful dromedary.

Inhabitants of Beluchistan are orthodox Mohammedans, or Sunnites.

BURMA.—A large country or empire of Asia, between India and China. The Burman Empire included an extended territory, but by contests with the British it lost large tracts, and is now much reduced in size. Burma has a length of 540 miles, a breadth of 420, and has an area of 190,500 square miles. The population probably does not exceed 3,000,000. Manufactures are on a small scale, and mostly for home consumption; they are chiefly of cotton, silk and iron. The forests produce

a great variety of valuable timber trees, while rice, cotton, corn, wheat, indigo and tobacco are grown. At Bhamo there are gold mines, and silver is obtained at Bau-dwen and elsewhere.

Burma proper has an area upward of 44,000 square miles and a population of 1,200,000. The country is traversed from north to south by the great river, Irrawaddy, that is navigable for vessels of 200 tons as high as Ava, and during the rains as high up as the town of Bhamo, 800 miles distant from the sea. Amarapoora, a city that was founded for a capital in 1783, is said to have had early in this century a population of 175,000. Ava, on the left bank



VIEW OF TIEN TSIN, CHINA.

of the Irrawaddy, was formerly the capital of the Burmese monarchy, and was estimated to contain 25,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. Bhamo, in the northern part of the kingdom, is an important town near the Chinese frontier; and is the chief seat of the inland trade with China; Mandalay, with a population estimated at about 70,000, is the present capital, but now belongs to Great Britain.

Upon three occasions within the present century Burma has been brought into hostile contact with the British government. The first Burmese war, that terminated in 1824-'5, resulted in the cession of several extensive provinces, consisting of Assam, with Arracan and the Tenasserim districts, to Britain; the second, concluded in 1853, led to the addition of the large province of Pegu, the most productive (if the least healthful) of the provinces of Burma; the third, October, 1885, when the British forces invaded independent Burma, and became possessors of Mandalay, Nov. 27. King Thebau surrendered 30th of that month, and on Jan. 1 the territories formerly governed by him, were annexed to the empire of Great Britain.

British Burma occupies a long, narrow strip of territory on the eastern shore of the bay of Bengal. The valley and delta of the Irrawaddy are extremely fertile, but owing to the want of roads, the province is thinly settled. Climate is hot. The government of British Burma is adminis-

tered by such officers as the viceroy and governor-general of India may from time to time appoint. Government of Burma proper is despotic. The interior of the country is not well known to Europeans. The inhabitants are similar to the Chinese in religion, race and civilization.

CEYLON.—A large island and British colony in the Indian ocean, to the southwest of the peninsula of India. It is 266 miles long, greatest width 140½ miles; area 25,364 square miles; population 2,832,000. The country is mountainous and there are fertile valleys; so fertile indeed that the natives call it the seat of paradise. The administration is in the hands of a governor, aided by an executive council of five members and a legislative council of 15 members. The public revenue of the colony in 1885 estimated at \$5,931,300; expenditures, 1884, \$5,774,165; debt, \$10,966,370. Exports \$15,806,310; imports, \$24,057,255. Tea, coffee, cinchona, cacao, coco-nut oil, dates, etc., are chief products. There are 182 miles of railway. The capital, Colombo, is situated on the southwest side of the island, near a rocky headland, and contains 111,942 inhabitants. The principal river is the Mahawelliganga. Among the animals are elephants, tigers, bears, etc.

CHINA.—China proper and its territories form a vast empire in Eastern Asia, which consists of five great divisions, namely: China, or the Eighteen provinces, Tibet and part of Turkestan, Mongolia and Manchuria. The eighteen provinces contain a total area of 1,554,000 square miles; the total length from north to south, being 1,860 miles by 1,520 in breadth. They are bounded on the north by Manchuria and Mongolia; on the west by Mongolia, Tibet and Burma; on the south by Burma, Anam and the China sea; and on the east by the Pacific ocean, the Yellow sea and Korea. The area of the eighteen provinces, or China proper, and her territories, contains about 4,540,000 square miles; or rather more than one-twelfth part of the entire land surface of the globe.

Within this vast empire are four great mountain ranges, whence proceed some of the largest rivers in the world, and these, with their tributaries, furnish an unrivaled internal water communication. The principal rivers are the Amur, which rises in Chinese Tartary, 2,400 in length; the Brahmaputra, which runs more than 1,000 miles within the empire; the Hoangho or Yellow river, which rises on the high tableland of Mongolia and is fed by numerous confluent rivers, falls into the Gulf of Pe-chili, in its course of about 2,800 miles drains nearly 715,000 square miles of country; and the great river Yang-tze-kiang, which rises in the province of Yun-nan and falls into the Eastern sea opposite the isle of Tsung-ming. The Yang-tze-kiang drains an area of 950,000 square miles, and is said to flow nearly 3,200 miles.

As to the population of China proper, there has never been any system adopted to determine what it is. On the authority of the United States minister, 1882, it is here stated to be 255,000,000. The population

of the empire has been variously estimated at from 250,000,000 to 536,909,300. No trustworthy statistics relating to the public income and expenditure are obtainable.

Chinese Tartary comprises the territories of Manchuria and Mongolia, which embrace the great middle tableland of Asia. It is sparsely peopled by moving tribes of Mongol Tartars. The territory of Tibet is lofty, cold and barren. It is the chief seat of the worship of Buddha. The capital of Tibet is Lassa, with 60,000 inhabitants. Korea has a population of 800,000 or more spread over the peninsular area of 79,414 square miles. The inhabitants of Korea are exclusive and non-progressive.

Hainan, an island in the Chinese sea, about 180 miles long and 100 broad, forms a part of the province Kuang-tung, and has about 1,500,000 inhabitants. Formosa, a large island eastward from the maritime province of Quang-tung, its length about 237 miles and average breadth seventy miles, has a population of 500,000, and its products are various, the cultivation and exportation of tea being extensive. The island of

Hong Kong, lying south of Canton, belongs to the British, while Macao is Portuguese.

China has no extended commerce with the world at large; its imports from foreign countries average about \$105,000,000, and consist chiefly of cotton and woolen piece-goods, metals and opium from India—the latter to the value of about \$4,000,000 being imported every year. Tea is the most celebrated production of China. It is the leaf of a shrub which yields crops of leaves three years after being sown,



CUSTOM HOUSE, SHANGHAI.

but requires to be renewed every five or six years. The chief exports are: Tea, \$52,500,000; silk, \$32,500,000, and other articles, the whole to the amount of about \$110,000,000.

A great part of China has a fertile soil or, at least, is productive, either naturally or by culture. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture. The fruits of both the tropical and temperate zones are found in the country, as also various minerals, particularly the jade or yu-stone, the latter chiefly in Yun-nan. Other principal products are rice and millet, the chief food of the people; and sugar, cotton, etc. Manufactures are extensive, but almost wholly by hand, and with very simple implements.

Great rivers and numerous canals furnish the means of transportation through the provinces, and the internal commerce is immense. The distant territories of the empire are reached by caravans of camels. Among the most densely peopled regions of the globe are the plains of China. The inhabitants do not possess much skill, but are very industrious. They are the most ancient of civilized countries that now exist. Within the past twenty centuries or more the advance of the Chinese, according to our ideas, has been slow. They are considered far behind the times, by the more progressive people of Europe and America. Their country

is just now being opened up to the world, and the more modern improvements are about to be introduced into China. The people are not war-like, though of late some provision has been made for an increase of the war establishment of the country.

On a peace footing, the army of the empire numbers 600,000 men, and for war, 1,200,000. The navy consists of numerous gun-vessels, built in the arsenals of Shanghai and Foochow.

Education in China is compulsory, and all adult males are able to read and write. They have some knowledge of mathematics.

Government is that of an absolute monarchy, while the prevailing religion is Buddhism. All officers of government, except the emperor, are subject to a public competitive examination to test their ability.

Kuang Su is the chosen name of the reigning emperor, who ascended the throne January 12, 1875. Peking, or Pekin, the capital of the Chinese Empire, is situate inland from the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, and about sixty miles south and east of the great wall. The city, exclusive of the suburbs, embraces an area of fourteen square miles, and is divided into two towns; the one is inhabited by Tartars, the other by Chinese. The population has been variously given from one to two millions. The Tartar city forms the main body of Pekin, and is surrounded by walls, which are very lofty and thick enough to admit twelve horsemen to ride abreast upon them. The city has nine gates, that are lofty and well arched. Before each one is a space of more than 360 feet, inclosed by a semicircular wall, designed as a kind of place of arms. The emperor's palace is in the middle of the Tartar city, presenting a large assemblage of buildings, extensive courts and magnificent gardens, and is shut up on all sides by a double wall. The streets of Pekin are straight; the principal ones are about 120 feet wide, three miles long, and bordered with shops. The city is 500 miles north by west of Nanking, the former or southern capital of China, now the capital of Kiangsu. In former times the city of Nanking was one of the most flourishing in the world. It is situated seventeen miles from the great river Yang-tze-kiang, from which canals are cut so large that vessels may enter the town. The walls inclose an area of twenty miles in circumference, and in many places are seventy feet high. The population of Nanking, formerly several millions, is now but 450,000—a little more or less.

Shanghai, the chief port, situate on the left bank of Hwangpoo or Woosung river, near its mouth. Its population is estimated at 250,000. It contains a Roman Catholic cathedral and the Ching-hwang, or temple of the tutelary gods; also a reading-room, library, chamber of commerce, and a literary institution. It is described as an immense mart of foreign and domestic trade, the river before the town being thronged with Chinese shipping, or junks, which are curiosities in forms and colors.

Canton, a seaport on the Choo or Pe-kiang rivers, is one of the richest cities of the Chinese empire. It is divided into two towns, one being inhabited by the Tartars, the other by the Chinese. The principal exports are teas, silks, gold in bars, sugar, etc. About three miles from Canton, whose population is about 1,300,000, is the boat town, consisting of thousands of barks, all touching each other; these, covering the river night and day, form a kind of floating city, inhabited by hundreds of thousands of people. There are many joss-houses and temples in honor of Buddha, the largest of these, on Honan island, being spread over seven acres. The temple of the Five Hundred Gods is located in the western suburbs. Canton is the capital of Quang-tung, and is a walled city.

Fuchow, or *Foo-chow*, capital of the province of Fo-kien, has 500,000 inhabitants. It is important for its trade, the convenience of its rivers and port, the number of its literati, and the magnificence of its principal bridge, which has more than 100 arches, constructed of white stone and ornamented with a double balustrade. The city is situate 360 miles northeast of Canton.

Ningpo, a seaport, on the east coast, opposite to Japan, in the province of Che-kiang, has four other cities under its jurisdiction, besides

a great number of fortresses. It is situated 850 miles southeast of Peking, and contains 300,000 inhabitants. It abounds in wealth, and is built with elegance.

Among other important places are *Lassa*, the capital of Tibet, situate 850 miles north by east of Calcutta; the capital city of Corea, named *Seoul*, or *Kingkitao*, and *Maimatchin*, the depot of the Russian trade.

There are a multitude of interesting features, among which is the Chinese wall, that bounds China on the north, and separates it from Chinese Tartary. The wall is 1,500 miles long, from twenty to thirty feet high, and thick enough to admit of six horsemen to ride abreast on it. It is said to have been completed 214 years before Christ. The Chinese appear to be of Mongol origin, having a square, flat face, a small nose, broad at the root, yellow complexion, and long, black hair.

CLIMATE.—The Chinese empire is subject to great extremes of heat and cold. The temperature is not so much influenced by the ocean as that of the countries of Europe.

In the Chinese language there are a prodigious number of characters. Some make the whole useful and practical part to be 80,000, while others do not put it over 25,000. In the *spoken* language no word begins with a or e, and there is no b, d, r, x or z, and all the words (spoken) terminate with a vowel or the consonants n, ng and l. In the language there are but 330 words, all of one syllable.

As a nation, the Chinese pretend to an antiquity beyond all measure of credulity, placing it far beyond the creation of the world according to Mosaic account. Poan Kou is said by the Chinese to have been the first man. The period from his death to the death of their celebrated Confucius, before Christ 479, has been variously calculated from 276,000 to 96,961,740 years. But the real origin of the Chinese empire cannot be placed higher than two or three years before Yao, who lived before Christ 2057, and even this is carrying the empire of China to a very high antiquity; but it is certain that the materials for the Chinese history are exceedingly ample. The grand annals of the empire of China are comprehended in 668 volumes, which have been afforded by the tribunal or department of history, established in China for transmitting to posterity the important events of the empire.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.—Dutch possessions in the East Indies are divided for administrative purposes into (1) Java and Madura, and (2) the Outposts, i. e., Sumatra, Borneo, Rian, Lingga Archipelago, Banca, Billiton, Celebes, Molucca Archipelago, and the small Sunda islands. The superior administration of Dutch India is in the hands of a Governor-General, assisted by a council of five members. The total area of Dutch India is estimated at 719,674 square miles, and the population at 29,475,613, in 1890. Area of Java, including Madura, embraces 50,848 square miles, with a population of 22,430,043. Slavery was abolished by law of the States-General of the Netherlands, passed in 1856, which took effect in 1860. The bulk of the people in Java are agricultural laborers. The greater part of the trade of Dutch India is with the Netherlands, and the commercial intercourse with other countries is comparatively small. The principal articles of export are coffee, sugar, tea, rice, indigo, and tobacco. In 1890 5,893 vessels entered and 6,228 cleared the various ports of Netherlands, India. The total length of railroads open 1891 was 790 miles. Miles of telegraph lines in the Dutch Indies, 4,059, with 93 offices; number of postoffices 288. Total revenue, estimated, for 1891, 116,414,315 guilders; expenditures, 136,840,646 guilders, showing a deficit of 20,426,331 guilders.

In 1890 the strength of the army, as well for Java as for the other Dutch possessions in the East Indies, was 34,575, comprising 14,984 Europeans and 19,591 natives. The European troops consist of natives of various countries, recruited by voluntary enlistment. Unlike the army, which is purely colonial, the fleet of war in Dutch India is partly colonial, partly belongs to the royal navy, and its expenses are therefore borne partly by the mother-country and partly by the colony. The royal navy consisted, in 1890, of 26 vessels, manned by 2,438 Europeans and 970 natives, the colonial navy of 43 vessels, manned by 120 Europeans and 1,641 natives.

Among the principal cities of Dutch India are: *Batavia*, the capital of the empire of the Netherlands in the East Indies, with a population of about 100,000, situate on the northwest coast of Java; Surabaya, about 90,000, and Surakarta, 50,000, on the same island; Bruni, in Borneo; Macassar, in Celebes, Bencoolen in Sumatra, etc.



TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

HINDOOSTAN.—Land of the Hindoos, or India (q. v.), a vast tract, situate between the Himalayan and Tartaran mountains on the north, the Indian ocean on the south, Burma and the Bay of Bengal on the east, Indian ocean, Beloochistan and Afghanistan on the west and north-west. Within these bounds British India consists of the Bombay Presidency, Bengal Presidency, Assam, Northwest Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, Lower Burma, and Madras. Besides the provinces of India under direct British administration there are more or less under the control of the Indian Government, a number of feudatory, or Native States. In a sense, the whole of India, covering an extent of 1,573,504 square miles, is under the British Governor-General.

HONG KONG.—One of a number of islands called by the Portuguese "Ladrões," or thieves, from the notorious habits of the old inhabitants. It is situated off the southeastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton river, about forty miles east of Macao. The whole of Hong Kong island forms an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west; its abrupt peaks rising to the height of above 1,800 feet above the sea level. The length of the island is about eleven miles, its breadth from two to five miles, and its area rather more than twenty-nine square miles. Total population 1881, 160,402. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon was ceded to Great Britain by a treaty entered into in 1861 with the Government of China, and now forms part of Hong Kong. The city of Victoria extends for nearly four miles along the southern shore of the beautiful harbor, one of the finest in the world, and covering almost ten square miles. It is constantly filled with men-of-war, and merchant-ships from all the principal nations.

Hong Kong is a factory for British commerce with China and Japan, and a military and naval station of first-class importance. The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an executive Council. The public revenue of the colony, in 1884, reached \$1,219,895; expenditure, \$1,610,525. The public revenue is derived chiefly from land, taxes, and licenses, and an opium monopoly; a large portion of the expenditure has to be devoted to the maintenance of a strong police force. Hong Kong formerly had a small public debt, but which became extinct in 1868. It is the center of trade in many kinds of goods; among the principal are opium, sugar, and flour, salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton and cotton goods, sandal wood, ivory, betel, vegetables, live-stock, granite, etc. The Chinese tea and silk trade is largely in the hands of Hong Kong firms. The commercial intercourse is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and Germany.

In 1883 27,657 vessels entered at ports in Hong Kong; of these 24,258 were Chinese junks; number of native vessels in Hong Kong, besides several thousand smaller boats that visit the island annually, is about 52,000. There is a constant flow of emigration from China passing through Hong Kong, in the last five years about 61,000 annually, the

majority going to the Straits Settlements. There were ninety Government schools in 1884, with 5,885 pupils. The population is mixed, of the resident whites the larger portion being Portuguese by origin.

INDIA.—All the territories heretofore under the government of the East India Company are vested in Her Majesty, the British Queen, and all its powers are exercised in her name. The executive authority in India is vested in a Governor-General, commonly, but not officially, styled Viceroy, appointed by the Crown. The government is exercised by the Council of the Governor-General, consisting of six members, and one extraordinary member, the latter the commander-in-chief. The governors of Madras and Bombay have each two Councils of their own; the lieutenant-governor of Bengal has a Legislative Council only; the other governors of provinces have no Councils and no legislative powers. The control which the central Government exercises over the native States varies in degree; but they are all governed by the native princes, with the help and under the advice of a resident, whom the Viceroy stations at their court. The authority of the princes is limited by treaties or engagements acknowledging their subordinate dependence upon the British Government.

Education throughout India has made great progress in recent years. Total number schools of all grades 132,802, scholars 3,215,718. Total expenditure in 1884 on education in India was \$10,824,590. Religious statistics are: Hindus 187,937,450, Mohammedans 50,120,585, Aborigines 6,426,511, Buddhists 3,418,884, Christians 1,862,634, Sikhs 1,853,426, Jains 1,221,896, Parsees 85,397, Jews 12,009, others 952,029; total 253,891,821.

India, or Indies, is that part of Asia which lies south of Turkestan and the Himalaya Mountains, and between Persia and China, with the islands dependent thereon. The British Empire in India extends over a territory as large as Europe without Russia, having an area of 1,573,504 square miles, and a population of 254,000,000. From Peshawar, the northern frontier station, to Cape Comorin, the distance is 1,900 miles, and the same distance separates Karachi, the port of Sind, from Sudiya, the frontier post on the eastern border of Assam. Excluding British Burma, which lies to the east of the Bay of Bengal, and which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, the country may be broadly divided for geographical purposes, into Northern and Southern India. Northern India, or Hindustan, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, and stretching from sea to sea, comprehends the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old



VIEW OF HONG KONG.

geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhya mountains, north of the Narbaddah river. Three-fifths of this great Empire are under the direct rule of the British Government, and are divided for administrative purposes into eight provinces, viz.,

Bengal, the Northwestern Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Madras, and Bombay. The remaining two-fifths are made up of a large number of native states, whose chiefs, one and all, acknowledge the suzerainty of Her Imperial Majesty, Kaiser-i-Hind.

Trade and commerce of India, as reported in 1885: Exports \$425,005,605, of which \$9428,395 was treasure; imports \$335,133,800, of which \$69,394,205 was treasure (bullion and specie).

Of the total population in India under British rule or suzerainty, 69,952,817 (including about nineteen million females, or more than one-fourth) are connected with agriculture. Next to this class come workers in all kinds of materials, or small manufacturers and their employes, numbering 21,943,019, of whom 8,184,508 are females. Products and articles of export embrace raw cotton, wheat, jute, seeds, rice, tea, dye-stuffs, leather, untanned hides, coffee, etc. Manufactured articles, as cotton goods and iron, are imported into India. Total number of vessels engaged in foreign trade that entered and cleared ports of British India, with cargoes and in ballast in 1883-4, was 5,812 entered, and 5,850 cleared. Number steam vessels entered Indian ports via the Suez Canal 839, cleared 1,091; number vessels engaged in the interport trade, 1884-5; entered 110,343, cleared 107,963.

European army in British India, in 1884, 63,065 officers and men; native army, 126,019; total 189,084. Size of the British army in India, 1885-6, 61,497.

Total gross amount of the actual revenue of India in 1884, \$358,637,105. Expenditure in India \$276,519,415, in Great Britain \$75,180,210, total expenditure \$351,699,625. Total revenue, estimated for 1885-6, \$360,451,500; expenditure, \$357,910,000. There are about 13,305 miles of railroad lines in British India; the total capital raised for the construction of railroads up to March 31, 1884, amounted to \$712,119,515. Capital expended on guaranteed railroads has been \$348,678,250; the net traffic receipts, less moieties of surplus profits paid to companies, have been \$321,149,280; the guaranteed interest, \$446,323,045, and the loss to the State \$125,175,115. The capital expended on State railroads up to same date has been \$168,865,540. Number miles of telegraph lines in 1884, 23,341, offices 349 in 1883. Number postoffices and receiving houses for mail matter, 14,305. The currency of India is chiefly silver, and the amount of money coined is large. Of the several sorts of money in India are the silver rupee, about 50 cents United States money, and the gold mohur, about \$7.40.

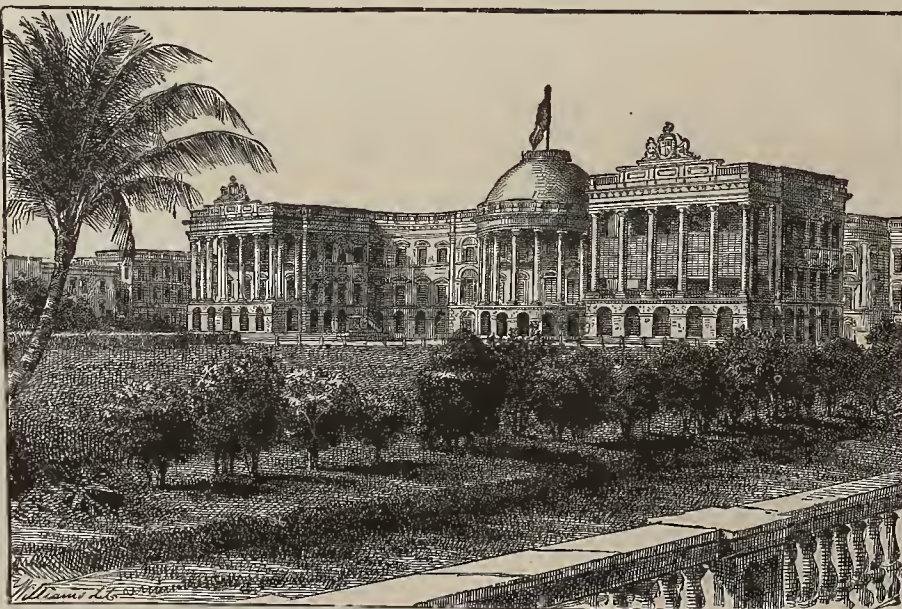
Among the principal cities are: *Calcutta*, the capital of the province of Bengal and of British India; population with suburbs, 871,504, situate on the Hooghly, or western arm of the Ganges, 100 miles from the sea or Bay of Bengal. *Bombay*, pop. 773,196, on the south end of an island eight miles by three, on west coast of Hindustan. *Madras*, pop. 405,

848, capital of the presidency of same name, on the Coromandel coast, western shore of the Bay of Bengal. *Hyderabad*, pop. 354,692, capital of the Nizam's territories, situate on the Musi. *Lucknow*, pop. 261,303, capital of Oudh, on the Gumti. *Benares*, pop. 199,700, on the Ganges, 421 miles to the northwest of Calcutta. *Delhi*, pop. 173,393, capital of the province of the same name, in northern India, on an offset of the river Jumna. Other cities are Patna 170,654, Agra 160,203, Bangalore 155,857, Amritsar 151,896, Cawnpore 151,444, Lahore, chief city of the Punjab, 149,369, Allahabad 148,547, Jeypore 142,578, Rangoon 134,176, Poona 129,751, Ahmedabad 127,621, Surat 113,417, Bareilly 109,844, Baroda 101,818, and 40 other cities each with over 50,000 inhabitants.

Reference books are History of India as told by its own Historians, by *Sir H. M. Elliot*. British Burma and its People, by *C. J. T. Forbes*. Cyclopaedia of India, 3 vols., by *Edward Balfour*.

IRKUTSK.—A government of Eastern Siberia, bounded by Yeniseisk, Yakutsk and Chinese Empire, has an area of 309,188 miles, and a population of 398,873. It is mountainous, the climate is severe,

and the soil is in some places fertile, in others hilly and marshy. Chief rivers are the Agun, Lena, and Shilka. Lake Baikal, a large body of fresh water, is situate near the great military road between Moscow, Kiachta and the mines of Nertschinsk; about 400 miles long, average breadth forty-five miles; its outlet the Lower Angara, a branch of the Yenisei. The products of Irkutsk are amethysts, barley, cod, coal, emeralds, ermines, foxes, gold, hops, jasper, lead, oats, rhubarb, rock-salt, sables, seals, silure,



GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PALACE, CALCUTTA.

sturgeon, topazes, yellow amber. The capital of the same name as the government, is situate on the Angara near its confluence with Irkut river, and contains 36,117 inhabitants.

JAPAN.—Mutsu Hito, the present sovereign, or Mikado, was born at Kioto, November 3, 1852; succeeded his father, Komei Tenno, 1867; married December 28, 1868, to Princess Haru-ko, born May 28, 1850, daughter of Dadaka Daijin, of the House of Ichijo. The system of government of the Japanese empire is that of an absolute monarchy. The power of the Mikado is absolute and unlimited, in legislative, executive and judicial matters. The most important body in the Government is the Gen-Roin, or Senate, established in 1875. It deliberates on legislative matters, but its decisions are subject to confirmation by the Great, or Cabinet Council, and sanction by the Sovereign. The number of senators is unlimited, and they are chosen from those who have rendered signal service to the State; in 1883 there were 37 senators. A system of justice based on modern jurisprudence has been established.

Education is compulsory. There are 30,662 schools and institutions of learning, 1,927 professors or teachers, and 3,090,917 students or pupils. Of the above 29,081 are elementary schools, 173 high, 78 normal, two universities, 103 technical and 1,225 other kinds. In 1883 there were

5,750,946 children of school age, from 6 to 14 years; average attendance 2,811,529. The religion of nearly the whole of the lower classes is Buddhism, which had 74,401 priests in 1882; Shintoism had 15,058 priests. Christianity is said to be spreading among the people.

This ancient and extensive Empire consists of several large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 3,800, the principal of which are Nippon, or Nippon (which in Japan gives name to the whole empire), Shikoku, Kiushiu and Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, Nippon, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits. The Kurile Islands belong to Japan, and she has recently incorporated Loochoo under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire comprises an area estimated at 148,456 square miles, with a population of 37,017,302. The islands are eminently volcanic, and several of the summits are still eruptive; the chief of these, Fuji san, or Fuji yama, one of the most sacred mountains of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,365 feet high. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses five or six fine harbors. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. The summers are very hot, and the winters in the north are very cold.

Foreign commerce is carried on through the open ports of Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Hakodate and Nagata. The value of the foreign commerce for 1884 was: Exports, \$33,016,245; imports, \$28,821,020; the staple articles of export from Japan are raw silk, tea, china, tobacco, oil, drugs. The principal agricultural products are rice, barley, wheat, beans, etc.; 1,159,750 cattle in 1882, 1,640,523 horses; in 1880 there were 848,288 fishermen, 753,118 fisherwomen, and 190,045 fishing boats; chief manufactures are those of silk and cotton, japanned ware, porcelain and bronze; amount of mineral products obtained from private mines in 1881, was: Gold, 4,001 ounces; silver, 301,769 ounces; copper, 4,441 tons; iron, 11,505 tons; coal, 743,919 tons. Government mines yielded 33,966 ounces gold, 3,040,543 ounces silver, 287 tons copper, 3,493 tons iron, and 176,391 tons coal. In 1885 there were open for traffic 250 miles of railroad. Telegraphs were of a length of 5,000 miles. Number of postoffices, 5,316. In 1884 890 merchant vessels entered the various Japanese ports.

Actual revenue (ordinary and extraordinary) of Japan, for year ending June 30, 1885, 75,982,969 yen, or dollars; expenditure, the same. Public debt, 324,709,013 yen, or dollars United States money.

After the extinction of the feudal system a new standing army was organized, and a conscription law was promulgated in 1872 and amended in 1879, by which all males of the age of twenty were made liable to serve in the active army, which, in 1885, numbered 38,125. The first reserve amounted to 67,637, and the second to 25,413. The auxiliary

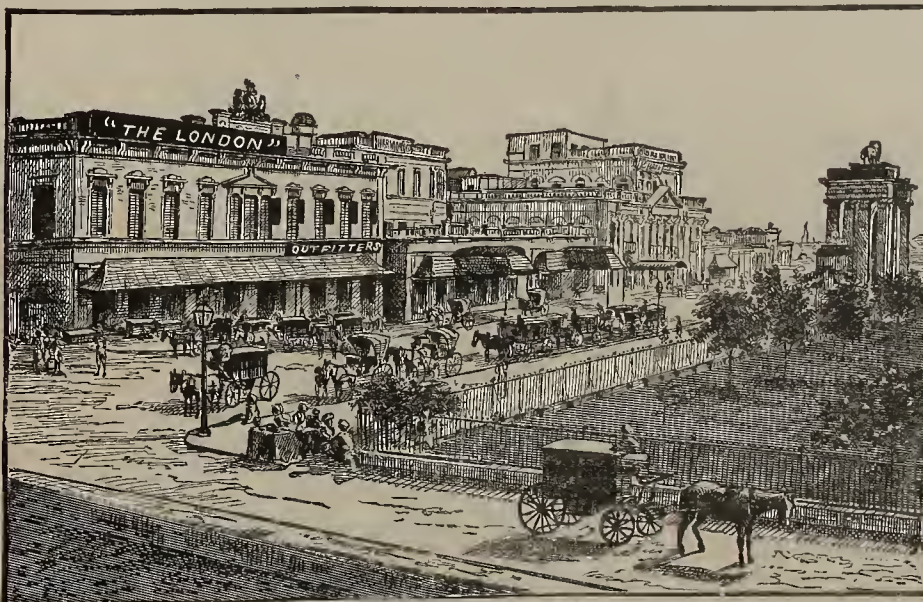
forces, consisting of men who have escaped conscription, 16,337 men. There is besides a body of gendarmes, and another of police, numbering in all 24,453. The navy consists of 31 vessels, of which five are armor-plated, and 4,073 men, and had in its service 3,085 civil officers and marines.

Among the principal cities of Japan are *Tokio*, formerly called Yedo, the capital of the empire, population 902,837, situate on the island of Nippon, on the bank of the river Okawa; *Osaka*, pop. 353,970, on the southeast coast of Nippon, an emporium of trade and luxury; *Tioto* has 255,403 inhabitants, *Yagoya* 126,898, *Kanazawa* 104,320, *Hiroshima* 77,344, *Yokohama* 70,019, and there are 19 other cities, each having over 30,000 inhabitants.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.—Japan, its History, Traditions and Religions, etc., two vols., by *Sir E. F. Reed*: London, 1880. *Geographie Universelle*, vol. 7, *L'Asie Orientale*; by *Elisee Reclus*: Paris, 1882.

MANCHOORIA.—A dependency of the Chinese Empire, bounded north by the Amoor, east by the Usuri and Sungacha, south by the Shan-Alin range, separating it from Corea, west by Khinghan mount-

ains, Sira-Muren river, and the district of the upper Sungari. Area 362,310 square miles; population 12,000,000. The country is mountainous and well wooded in the south; in the north there are prairies; the valleys are well watered and fertile. Chief cities are: *Girin*, or *Kirin*, in north latitude 43° 40', with a population variously estimated at from 150,000 to 600,000; and *Mukden*, on the Sira-Muren, with 200,000.



OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

The bulk of the population consists of Chinese. Products are barley, millet, oats, tobacco and live stock.

Manchooria has an army numbering 70,000 men, divided into two army corps, the headquarters of the one being at Tsitsihar, the capital, and of the other at Mukden.

MONGOLIA.—Is so-called from the most numerous people who have in all historical ages resided on it, and the names of Moguls, Mongols, etc. In its widest extent it is, though not very definite in outline, commensurate with the great tableland of Central Asia. The plains are traversed by wandering hordes of Mongols, who are nominally subject to China. Area of Mongolia about 1,288,000 square miles; population 2,000,000.

NEPAL.—The kingdom of Nepal lies between British India on the south and Thibet on the north, and occupies the southern ranges of the Himalayas for a distance of about 500 miles, and extends about twenty miles beyond the base of the mountains into the plains. It has an area of 54,000 square miles, a population of 2,000,000, and for administrative purposes it is divided into nine districts. The mountains descend into the plains separated by narrow valleys, 3,000 to 6,000 feet

above the sea level. The lower ranges are covered with forests of sal, pine, spruce, mimosa, oak, etc. The soil of the valleys and the plains is extremely fertile, and wild animals abound. The chief minerals are copper, iron, sulphur, jasper, marble and rock crystal. Nepal has commercial relations with Thibet and British India. The revenue, amounting to \$5,000,000, is realized chiefly from land rent, and from export duties levied at the frontier. The trade routes are numerous, the most important being that connecting Khatmandu, the capital, with Patna, in Bengal. Nepal exports rice and other grains, oil seeds, *ghi*, ponies and cattle, falcons for hawking, opium, musk, madder, borax, jute, hides and furs, ginger, cardamoms and *yaks'* tails. It receives in exchange raw and manufactured cotton and twist, woolen cloth, shawls, rugs, flannel, silk brocade, embroidery, sugar, spices, indigo, tobacco, etc. The manufactures are coarse woolen cloth, iron, copper and brass vessels, and bell metal. The aborigines are of the Mongolian type, and the religion is a form of Buddhism. The Hindus invaded and occupied the country in the fourteenth century, and these in their turn were conquered by the

the accepted doctrines of the Mohammedan religion. Under him, the executive government is carried on by a ministry, divided into several departments, after the European fashion. The country is divided into twenty-seven provinces, which, for administrative purposes, are grouped under eleven governors-general. The largest government is the one under Zil es-Sultan, which comprises about the half of all Persia. Every town has a mayor or chief magistrate, called Kalantar; every quarter of a town or parish and every village has a chief, who is called Kedkhoda. The chiefs of nomad tribes are called Ilkhani, Ilbeggi, etc., all of which officers are responsible for the collection of the revenues. Justice is administered by the governors and their representatives, and by the Sheikhs el Islam and the priesthood.

There are a great number of colleges (medressch) supported by the public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabic literature, as well as in a certain amount of scientific knowledge, and many schools for children, while private tutors are very common. A larger portion of the population of Persia are possessed of the

rudiments of education than any other country in Asia. A polytechnic school, with European professors, opened in Teheran more than thirty years ago, has done much toward introducing the knowledge of Western languages and sciences in Persia. The vast majority of the inhabitants of Persia are Mahometans, the total number of dissenters not amounting to more than 74,000. The latter consist of Armenians, Nestorians, Jews and Guehres, or Parsees. The Armenian population is estimated at 43,000, the Nestorians and Chaldeans at 23,000, the Jews at 19,000, and the Guehres at 8,500. The Mahometans of Persia are mostly of the sect called Shiites or Sheahs, differing to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the inhabitants of the Turkish empire, who are called Sunnites. There are 6,860,600 Shiites, and 700,000 Sunnites. The Persian



NIHON BASHI, JAPAN.

Goorkhas in 1767. The frequent aggressions of these people brought on a war in 1814, which was concluded by the treaty of Segowli in 1816. His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Surandar Bikram Sah Bahadur Shumshir Jung, a minor, is the nominal chief, but the real power rests with the minister, who succeeded his uncle, Sir Jung Bahadur, in 1878.

PERSIA.—Nasr-ed-din, born Monday, 6 Safar, A. H. 1247—17-18 July, 1831—eldest son of Muhammad Shah, succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, September 10, 1848. Coronation at Teheran, October 20, 1848. *Issue.*—1. Muzafer-ed-din, heir apparent (Valiahd), born 14 Jemadi II, A. H. 1269—March 25, 1853—and has two sons and four daughters. 2. Mas'ud. Zil es-Sultan, born 20 Safar, 1266—January 5, 1850—and has two sons and four daughters. 3. Kamran, Naib es-Sultaneh, born 19 Zilkadeh, 1272—July 22, 1856—and has one son and three daughters. 4. Salar es-Sultaneh, born 13 Jemadi II, 1299—May 2, 1882. 5. Rukn es-Sultaneh, born 16 Rabi II, 1301—February 14, 1883. There are, besides, nine daughters of the Shah.

All the laws are based on the precepts of the Koran, and though the power of the Shah is absolute, it is only in so far as it is not opposed to

priesthood (Ulema) is very powerful, and works steadily against all progress. The Persian empire succeeded the ancient Assyrian or Babylonian, which was founded by Cyrus, B. C. 559, and this was overthrown by Alexander, B. C. 331. In the first century of the Christian era the Romans conquered this vast empire, and held the dominion about six or seven hundred years. It was then conquered by the Saracens or Arabians, who held dominion about 600 years. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries it was overthrown by the Tartars, under Genghis Khan and Tamerlane, who held the dominion till the beginning of the eighteenth century, when they were expelled by the Kouli Khan, and the country was divided into a number of independent states till 1755, when peace and unity were established in Western Persia by Kerim Khan. During the wars with Russia, Persia lost Derbend and several districts on the Kur, 1797; in 1802 Georgia became a Russian port; in 1813 all the Persian possessions to the north of Armenia were ceded to Russia, and the remainder of its possessions in Armenia, with Erivan 18,000,000 rubles were yielded to Russia in 1826. The Persians took Herat in 1857, and were compelled to surrender it to

the British in 1857, since which time treaties of commerce have been concluded with the principal countries of Europe.

Persia is bounded on the west by the Shat-el-Arab and Turkey in Asia; on the north by the great plain of Khiva, the Caspian Sea and Trans-Caucasian provinces of Russia; east by Bokhara, Afghanistan and Beluchistan, and south by the Strait of Ormuz and the Persian Gulf. The country is for the most part tableland or elevated plateau, but on the west, north and south is mountainous. The mountains of the interior are bare and treeless, and the plains are unattractive. There are no rivers in the eastern and central portions. Nearly all of Khorassan, the north portion of Kerman, east part of Irak-Ajemi, and some parts of most all the other provinces are desert, and the Persian desert covers upward of three-fourths of the area of the country. There are few oases in the great central desert. The great salt desert of Khorassan is 400 miles long and 250 wide. In some of the valleys, as between the ranges of the Kerman Mountains, there are rare and beautiful vegetable productions, and the Caspian provinces are noted for their fertility and fine climate. Chief rivers are the Karun, Kerkhah, Kizil-Uzun or White river, Aras or Araxes, the largest, forming a part of the northern boundary. Persia abounds with salt lakes, about thirty of which have no visible outlets. The largest lakes are Urumiah, Bakhtegan, etc.

In the desert region of the center and east the heat of summer is oppressive, the cold of winter piercing. In the Caspian provinces the winters are mild, the summers hot and unhealthy. In other provinces the atmosphere is dry and pure.

Products of Persia are wheat, barley and other cereals, cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco and opium. The vine flourishes, and the wines of Shiraz are celebrated. The mulberry tree is largely cultivated, silk being one of the most important products. Minerals are salt, coal, iron, copper, lead, etc. The chief manufacture is that of silks, of the richest and most gorgeous kind. Other manufactures embrace brocade and embroidery, dyes, arms, carpets, cotton and woolen fabrics, felts, shawls, etc.

Principal centers of commerce are Tabriz, Teheran and Ispahan; the chief ports, Bender Abbas, Lingah and Bushire, in the Persian Gulf, and Enzeli, Meshed i Sar and Bender i Gez, in the Caspian. The exports of the Persian Gulf and Caspian provinces, 1883, amounted to \$1,372,575; imports, \$1,047,240. The direct exports from Persia to Great Britain consist of opium and wheat. Cotton goods are the staple article of British imports.

The country, extending for about 700 miles from north to south, and for 900 miles from east to west, contains an area of 610,000 square miles, and a population of 7,653,600. Of these, 1,963,800 are inhabitants of cities, 1,909,800 belong to wandering tribes, and 3,780,000 reside in villages and country districts.

Revenue and expenditure are known only from estimates. Total receipts amounted on the average of the years 1884 to 1891, to 5,448,763 tomans per annum. Expenditure for 1889-90 amounted to about 5,100,000 tomans, or \$8,000,000. The Persian Government has no public debt.

The army numbers 105,500 men, of whom 5,000 form the artillery, 53,900 the infantry, 31,000 the cavalry, regular and irregular, and 7,200 militia. The standing army does not exceed 24,500. Christians, Jews and Guebres, as well as the Mussulman inhabitants of the Kashan and Yezd districts, are exempt from all military service. The army has been under the training of European officers for the last thirty years.

There are only 30 miles of railroad. The only carriageable roads are Teheran-Kom and Teheran-Kazvin, each about ninety-four miles, and on them mails and travelers are conveyed by post-carts. Miles of telegraph, 3,824; stations, 82. Number postoffices, 73.

Teheran, the capital, population 200,000, situate on a wide, rocky plain, in the province of Irak-Ajemi, seventy miles south of the edge of the Caspian sea. The houses are built of unburnt brick, and the city has a mud-like appearance. Chief industries are manufacturing of carpets, hats and linen goods, shoemaking, etc. In the vicinity are the ruins of Rei, or Rhages of Scripture. Here Haroun-al-Raschid was born, 765.

Tabriz, or Tabreez, population 165,000, capital of the province of Azerbaijan, situate forty miles east of Lake Urumiah, and on the Aji. Its industries are varied, the most important being goldsmiths' and silver-smiths' work, and leather and silk manufactures. The trade has been extended within recent years.

Other large cities are Ispahan and Meshed, population 60,000 each; Burfurush, 50,000; Kerman, Yezd, each 40,000; Hamadan, Kerman-shah, Shiraz, Kazvin, Kom, Kashan, Resht, each with 25,000 to 30,000 inhabitants.

The monetary unit is the Kran, a silver coin, worth about 15 cents United States money. The Toman, Gold, is nominally worth ten krans, or \$1.50. The unit of weight is the miskal (71 grains), subdivided into 24 nakhods (2.96 grains) of four gandum (.74 grains) each; 16 miskals make a sir, and five sir make an abassi, also called wakkeh, kervankeh. Most articles are bought and sold by a weight called batman or man: Man-i-Tabriz, or 8 Abbassis, 640 Miskals, is equal to 6.49 pounds. Man-i-Kohneh (the old man), or 1,000 miskals, equal to 10.14 pounds. Corn, straw, coal, etc., are sold by Khavvar, or 100 Fabriz Mans, equal to 649 pounds. Unit of measure, the zar or gez, commonly 40.95 inches. Measure of surface, the jerib, 1,000 to 1,066 square zar of 40.95 inches—1,294 to 1,379 square yards.

The best reference books are: Report by Consul-General Jones on the trade and commerce of Tabreez and the industries of Persia; in



FUJISAN, THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN JAPAN.

Reports from H. M.'s Consuls, part one; Trade and Commerce of Persian Gulf, by Ross; A Journal of two years' travel in Persia, Ceylon, etc., two vols., by R. B. M. Binning; The Land of the Lion and the Sun, by Dr. C. J. Wills.

SARAWAK.—The Sarawak territory lies on the northwest coast of Borneo, with a seaboard of 380 miles, and an area of about 40,000 miles, and a population of about 280,000, composed of various races. The Government of this district was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Raja Brooke of Sarawak, and was uncle of the present Raja. H. H. Charles Johnson Brooke, born 3d June, 1829; suc., 1868; m., 1869. Other concessions have been made since 1842. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, India rubber, beeswax, birds' nests, gold, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, coal, gambier, pepper.

SIAM.—Chulalongkorn I. (Somdech Phra Paramindr Maha), born 21st September, 1853; the eldest son of the late King Maha Mongkut and of Queen Rambhaya Bhumabhiromya; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, October 1, 1868. The legislative power of Siam is exercised by the king in conjunction with a council of Ministers. The Council of State consist of the ministers, 10 to 20 members appointed by the king, and six princes of the royal house. Each of the 41 provinces is administered by a governor, while there are several tributary districts administered by their own princes. In recent years the results of Western civilization have to some extent been introduced. A considerable number of young Siamese are sent to school in England, Germany and France. The prevailing religion is Buddhism.

Siam, the chief State of Indo-China, extends as near as can be calculated at present, from the fourth to the 21st degree of north latitude, and from the 96th to the 106th degree of east longitude, or a total area of about 310,000 square miles. The population is imperfectly known, but is estimated at 6,000,000, of which number about two million are Siamese, one million Chinese, two million Laotians, and one million Malays. The native historians distinguish two natural divisions of the country, called Muang-Nuer, the region of the north, and Muang-Tai, the southern region. Siam is called by its inhabitants Thai, or Muang-Thai, which means free, or the kingdom of the free. The word Siam—quite unknown to the natives—is Malay, from *sajam*, the brown race. The mountains which cover the northern portion, and form natural barriers along the east and west frontier of the country, are branches of the Himalaya range. Otherwise the country is a vast plain; the chief rivers are Menam or Meinam, Mei-kong, etc. The coast line on the edge of the Gulf of Siam, is about 1,100 miles.

There is comparatively little trade and industry in the country, mainly owing to the state of serfdom in which the population is kept by the feudal owners of the land. Domestic slavery, however, is in partial process of abolition.

The trade is in the hands of foreigners, and it centers in Bangkok. Value of total exports in 1884 was \$10,261,730, the staple article of export being rice to Hong Kong and Singapore. The minor exports embraced a great variety of articles, chief among them hides, horns, cattle, sesame, pepper, sapan-wood, spices, ivory and teak. Imports into Bangkok embrace textile goods, hardware, opium, etc., the total value of which was \$5,707,235. There is a large trade on the frontiers of Siam. The mercantile navy numbered 44 sailing vessels and one steamer. There are several lines of telegraph. The king's revenue is estimated at \$10,000,000 a year. All the taxes, except customs duties, are farmed. There is no debt, and paper money has not been introduced. There is a small standing army, and the fleet of war consists of four steam corvettes and 12 gunboats, officered by Europeans. The legal money of Siam is the tical, a silver coin with the device of an elephant impressed, weighing 236 grains troy.

Bangkok, the capital, population 255,000, situate on the banks of the Meinam, about 20 miles from the Gulf of Siam, is the metropolis, in the neighborhood of which are large forests of teak-wood, iron mines, etc.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang, including Province Wellesley, and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian government to the Secretary of State for the British colonies April 1, 1867. The administration of the Straits Settlement is in the hands of a governor, aided by an Executive Council; there is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the governor.

Singapore is an island about 27 miles long by 14 wide, situate at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile wide. There are a number of small islands adjacent to it, which form part of the settlement. Penang is an island of 107 square miles, situated off the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula, and at the northern extremity or entrance of the Straits of Malacca. On the opposite shore of the mainland, from which the island is separated by a strait from two to twenty miles broad, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the Settlement of Penang, averaging eight miles in width and extending forty-five miles along the coast, including ten miles of newly-acquired territory to the south of the Krian. Off the coast of Perak is the small island of Pulau Pangkor, which, together with a small strip of the opposite mainland, has been acquired as British territory, the whole being known as the Dindings. This territory is placed temporarily under the Resident of Perak. The chief town of Penang is George Town. Malacca is situated on the western coast of the Peninsula between Singapore and Penang—about 120 miles from the former and 240 from the latter—and consists of a strip of territory about forty-two miles in length, and from eight to twenty-four and a half miles in breadth.

Population of the colony: Singapore, 139,208; Penang, 190,597; Malacca, 93,579. Total, 423,384

Of the numerous articles exported from the Straits Settlements, the only articles produced to any considerable extent are gambier and pepper in Singapore, tapioca, chiefly in Malacca and Province Wellesley; rice in Malacca and Province Wellesley; and sugar, in Province Wellesley. Value of total exports, 1884, \$9,336,923; imports, \$10,219,815. Total number of vessels entered at the ports of the colony, 1884, was 5,848, cleared 5,759; native craft entered was 9,417, cleared 9,849. Estimated public revenue, 1885, \$3,268,060; expenditure, \$3,238,685. Public debt, \$279,500. The American trade dollar, the Japanese dollar or yen, the silver dollar of Spain, Mexico, Peru, Bolivia and Hong Kong are used in the colony, and also the English yard and English land measure.

Singapore, the capital, population 97,111, situate at the southeastern point of the island, is the commercial and political center.

TIBET.—A dependency of the Chinese Empire, bounded north by Mongolia, east by China, south by India, and west by the northwest provinces of Hindoostan. Area 651,500 square miles; population 6,000,000. It comprises the loftiest tableland, the highest part 17,000 feet, the average height being 15,000 feet. The tract is divided into several natural regions by the mountains, which rise from the tableland. The great valley formed by the Karakorum mountains, which run parallel to the Himalaya, is drained by the northeast branches of the Indus, and the whole basin of the Indus is sometimes called Little Tibet. The upper basin is commonly known as Middle Tibet, or Ladak, while the countries drained by the Sanpu are Tibet Proper; the whole, including Little Tibet, or Butistan, embracing the hill country of the Kokonor, the desert of Khor and Katchi, Ladak, Dsang and Kham. The most remarkable river of Tibet is the Bramaputra, "the river of Brahma." Rising in the same frozen and rocky region with the Indus and Ganges, the Sanpu, or higher Bramaputra, pursues a southeast course through Tibet and Assam, passing Lassa, the capital of the former, and turning in the latter to the southwest, finally joins the Ganges and enters the Bay of Bengal. The climate is excessively cold in winter. Considerable progress has been made in the industrial arts, and the Tibetans have an extensive trade with their neighbors in the lowlands.

TOBOLSK.—A government of west Siberia, bounded north by the Arctic ocean, east by the governments of Yeniseisk and Tomsk, and west by the Ural Mountains; area 531,982 square miles, population 1,283,168, chiefly Russians. Chief rivers are the Ob and its navigable branches, the Irtysh, Om, Tobol and Toura. The soil is for the most part fertile, except in the north, where there are marshes covered with forests and frozen marshes on the Arctic coast. The climate ranges from warm in the south to cold in the north. Chief products are barley, cattle, fish, furs, oats, timber, and there are bears, deer, dogs, ducks, ermines, blue foxes, eider ducks, geese, martens, etc. Omsk, an important commercial city, with considerable manufacturing and mining interests, situate on both banks and at the confluence of the Om with the Irtysh, has 30,890 inhabitants, while Tobolsk, the capital, at the confluence of the Irtysh and Tobol, has 20,132. Convicts condemned to exile in Siberia are sent to this town, and thence to the various parts of the country. There is a large prison with a capacity for 3,000 prisoners, and a force of several regiments.

TOMSK.—A large government of Russia, in Asia, bounded east and northeast by Enisei, or Yeneseisk, northwest and west by the government of Tobolsk; area 329,039, population 1,134,748. It abounds in lakes and rivers; of the latter the principal are Chulim, Irtysh, Ob and Tom; of the lakes, the largest are in the Barabinsky Steppes. The climate is mild in the southern and middle parts, but cold in the north. The mountain slopes and plains are covered with forests, natural products are numerous, the chief sources of wealth consist of mineral products, wild horses and horned cattle which are found in the north and east parts. The capital of the same name, with 31,552 inhabitants, on Tom river, is the seat of an extensive transit trade, and is perhaps the richest town in Siberia.

TURKESTAN.—A dependency of the Chinese Empire in Central Asia, known as the country of the Turks, called by the Persians Turan. It extends from Siberia and Dzungaria southward to Persia, Afghanistan, and Thibet, and from the Caspian sea eastward to beyond Loh-nor. It is separated into Eastern and Western Turkestan by the lofty tablelands, the Pamir Steppe. The eastern portion, known as Turfan, Little Bokhara, Chinese Turkestan, and Upper Turkestan, is separated from the western portion by the tableland above mentioned, and is bounded south by the highlands of Tibet or Cashmere, east by the Great Desert, and north by the Thian-shan mountains. The country is rendered fertile by irrigation. There are numerous canals, towns and cities, and its plains are covered with corn fields, orchards, etc. Area Eastern Turkestan 431,800 square miles, population 580,000. *Yarkand*, the capital, population above 200,000, situate on a river of the same name, is the chief center of commerce. *Kashgar*, or Cashgar, 140 miles northwest of Yarkand, has about 100,000 inhabitants, and was once the capital of Turkestan.

Western Turkestan, or Great Bokhara, or simply Turkestan, consists of the great hollow plain of the Aral and Caspian seas, and of the hilly districts formed by the western branches of the Thian-shan and Hindu Kush mountains. Fertile valleys abound in the eastern districts, and the deserts of the plains are interspersed with oases. Rivers are Sir Daria and Amu Daria, Afshan, and Murghab. There is little forest; salt and sal ammoniac are abundant; the chief occupation is agriculture and raising live stock. There are considerable manufacturing interests. The various States of Turkestan are Bokhara, Kafiristan, Khiva, Khokan, Kunduz, or Badakshan, Russian Turkestan, besides Eastern Turkestan. Of these Bokhara, Khokan and Russian Turkestan are subject to Russia. The settled population are Sarts or Tajiks, the descendants of ancient Persians, the Hindus, Jews, and Uzbeks, the latter being the dominant race. The religion is Mohammedanism. Principal cities are *Tashkent*, population 100,000, situate ninety-two miles north northwest of Khokan, is the chief commercial center in the khanate of Khokan; *Bokhara*, population variously estimated at from 30,000 to 75,000, a famous city and commercial center of Central Asia; *Khokan*, population 35,000, capital of the khanate of the same name, is situate on both banks of the Sir-Daria, 230 miles northwest of Kashgar; *Khiva*, a large center of trade and the capital of the khanate of same name, is situate in the great oasis of that region, while *Samarcand*, most celebrated of Central Asian cities, lies at the foot of Mount Chobanata, in a fertile plain 145 miles eastward of Bokhara. Population of Samarcand, 36,000.

YAKUTSK.—A territory in Eastern Siberia, extending northward from north latitude 54 to the Arctic Ocean, and from east longitude 105° to 164; area 1,517,126 square miles, population 243,443. It has on the north the Frozen ocean; south, Manchouria; west, the governments of Yeniseisk and Irkutsk, and east Kamtschatka and the province of Okhotsk. Its principal rivers are the Olonek, Lena, Indigirda, and Kolyma. In some parts barley, rye and other grains are raised, and large herds of cattle, horses and sheep are reared, but the great portion of the territory is a barren desert. Wild animals and game of various kinds abound, and fish are plentiful in the rivers. The chief minerals are iron, salt and excellent talc. Coal is said to exist in some parts on the Upper Lena. *Yakutsk*, the capital, population in 1874, 4,830, is situate on a plain, on the left bank of the Lena, which is here about five miles broad, and forms numerous islands; and is inclosed by mountains at a distance of ten or twelve miles. It has a large trade and is the emporium of the furs collected in this extensive region, as far as the coasts of the Arctic Ocean, Behrings Straits and the Sea of Okhotsk, in exchange for which it receives European and Asiatic commodities. The cold is extreme in winter, while the heat of summer is sometimes not inferior to that of the torrid zone.

YENISEISK.—A government in Siberia, bounded north by the Arctic Ocean, east by Yakutsk and Irkutsk, south by the Chinese Empire, and west by Tomsk and Tobolsk. Its length from north to south is about 1,800 miles, its breadth about 800, and its area 1,031,483 square miles; population 421,010. It has a gradual slope from the Altai Mountains, which form its boundary on the south to the ocean, into which the north part of the government projects, forming the extreme northern point of the Asiatic continent. It belongs entirely to the basin of the Yenisei, from which it takes its name. This river, after entering the Russian dominions, flows northward with many bendings and deviations, and enters the Arctic Ocean by a long estuary, after a course estimated at 2,300 miles; its principal affluents are the Angara, which issues from Lake Baikal, and the Tunguska, both from the right. Other rivers are the Piasina and the Chatanga, in the northeast. The chief wealth of the land consists in cattle; iron and salt are the most important minerals. In the north the scanty population live chiefly by hunting and fishing. Besides the native tribes, there are some Russians in the government, the most of whom are convicts banished to Siberia. The capital, Krasnoiarsk, population about 8,000, is situate on the great road from Europe to East Siberia, distant from St. Petersburg 3,197 miles.



AFRICA.

In view of the cutting across the Isthmus of Suez, this portion of land in the west half of the eastern hemisphere must be considered as an island-continent. Africa is about 5,000 miles in length, and 4,500 in breadth. Its area is about 12,000,000 square miles, and it is third in point of size, Asia being first and America second, though inferior to the other regions of the globe as regards human improvement. The shape of Africa resembles that of a pyramid or irregular triangle. It lies for the most part in the equatorial region, and occupies the entire width of the torrid zone; its northern and southern sections extend into the north and south temperate zones respectively.

Africa, though known in part to the civilized nations of antiquity from the earliest times, continues to be but partially known to those who have been navigating its shores, planting colonies on its borders, and endeavoring to penetrate its interior regions, to the present age. On every probability afforded by history, southeastern Europe was civilized from northeastern Africa; and yet, notwithstanding its proximity to Europe and Asia, Africa in great part remains imperfectly known and barbarous.

Of all the large land sections, Africa is the least indented with bays and inland seas or lakes. It has also, comparatively speaking the fewest great systems of mountains, having in fact but two that materially modify its geography; those are the Atlas on the north, and the Kong, or mountains of the Moon, in the center. The Atlas mountains rise from the western coast, on or about north latitude thirty degrees and extend between Barbary and Morocco in a direction nearly northeast to or near the Mediterranean coast, between Tunis and Tripoli. The length of this chain is about 1,300 miles, the mountains being inhabited almost in every place, except where the extreme cold will not permit. The highest summits are 12,000 feet above the ocean, and many of them are covered with perpetual snow. The Kong mountains, in the west of north Africa, are a part of the chain extending from the Atlantic to Abyssinia. Their highest known summits are only 2,500 feet. Other mountains of

Africa are those of the great lake region, around the sources of the Nile, in which is the highest peak of Africa, the Kilimanjaro, and those of the southern portion that terminate in the three parallel ranges in Cape Colony.



"THE MOOR," BY MARIANA FORTUNY.

Africa is distinguished for its immense deserts, the largest of which is that of Sahara. It stretches almost without a break from Cape Blanco, on the northwest coast, eastward to the banks of the Nile, and occupies about one-fourth of the total surface. Rain only falls between July and October, and the vast plains are tenanted by lions, panthers and serpents, often of a monstrous size; the ostrich is also found in numerous flocks. Here and there, often at great distances, are a few small fertile spots or oases, which serve as resting places for the merchants, who travel on camels, hence called "ships of the desert." In southern Africa the line of the tropic of Capricorn crosses the Kalihari desert.

As to the rivers of Africa, they are not many in number, though some of them are remarkable for their great length. The largest and most celebrated is the Nile, whose source is not well agreed upon, but if not considered as a continuance of the Niger, its origin may be supposed to be in Abyssinia, or else the Mountains of the Moon. The Nile, after flowing through Dongola and Nubia, enters Egypt, dividing into two parts and runs into the Mediterranean. The inundations of the Nile give to Egypt an exceeding fertility. These are caused by the periodical rains which fall from June to September. Its length is variously estimated at from 2,500 to 4,000 miles, but is narrow, being only from one-fourth to one-half of a mile wide. The Niger rises near the sources of the Senegal and Gambia, and flows northeast to Timbuctoo, where it bends eastward, and after a run of about 250 miles in that direction, it curves southward and, finally separating into many branches, discharges its waters into the Gulf of Guinea, between the bights of Benin and Biafra, after its extended run of 3,000 miles. The Congo, a great river of unknown length, rises in central Africa and, flowing westward, falls into the

Atlantic. The Zambesi is probably the third in volume of African rivers, but, like the Congo and Coanza on the western coast, the remote sources are yet involved in doubt. It rises near the middle of the continent, about south latitude fifteen degrees, flows first northwardly, but curving round by an immense sweep of 800 miles, it assumes a general eastern course of 700 miles, and falls into the Mozambique channel. The wide delta, numerous mouths, and annual overflows, all prove that the Zambesi belongs to the first class of rivers. About 300 miles above its mouth this river, by enormous cataracts, breaks through the Lupata mountains. Orange river rises in the eastern part of south Africa, and flows westward into the Atlantic, its length being 1,000 miles.

A series of lakes, which rival the great lakes of North America, are embraced within the equatorial region of Africa. Of this series Lake Tanganyika, 350 miles long and from fifteen to sixty miles broad, is one of the largest; Victoria N'yanza, northeast from the first-named, 220 miles long and 180 broad; Albert N'yanza, 360 miles by ninety-two, is connected with Victoria by the Victoria Nile; the Nyassa, south of the above named lakes, is 300 miles by twenty-six; N'gami, far to the southwest and below south latitude twenty, is seventy miles by twenty, while Lake Tchad, in the Soudan, is 300 miles long and 140 miles broad.

In consequence of its position in the torrid zone, the continent of Africa is the hottest on the globe. The soil, as far as it is watered, is exceedingly fertile, but in other parts, dry and barren. The region of the tropical rains has but two seasons, the wet and the dry. In the wet season it rains in torrents for weeks in succession, and during the dry season all but the largest river channels become empty, and vegetation is parched by long continued heat. This region lies between the northern tropic that passes through the great desert of Sahara and the southern tropic through the desert of Kalahari. A smaller fertile belt is in the Atlas region, and another in Cape Colony. The regions of scanty rains are those of the deserts, or north of sixteen degrees north latitude and south of twenty south latitude, the Sahara being almost without rain.

This division of the habitable globe is remarkable for its multitude of wild animals, such as lions, tigers, elephants, leopards, camels, giraffes, gorillas, monkeys, and birds of beautiful plumage being innumerable.

Egypt, so important and celebrated, embraces the river Nile, and remains of various monuments of antiquity, as the pyramids, obelisks, catacombs, and the ruins of temples and cities. Cairo, its capital, is the largest city on the continent. Abyssinia, south from Egypt, is a high plain, marked by mountains, and has abundant rains. The Barbary States, in the northern portion of Africa, include Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli. The climate of these states is like that of Italy and Spain. The Soudan, a central region, is vast and not well explored. It consists of extensive plains which are rendered fertile and covered with luxuriant vegetation from copious rains. The large maritime tract, Senegambia, lies south of Sahara and east of Soudan, while the vast maritime region of Guinea stretches below apparently as far as Cape Frio. From

the Cape of Good Hope, the British Cape Colony extends over the southern regions of Africa. The line of the equator runs through Ethiopia, about the middle of that vast region. Southern Africa lies south of Ethiopia, and includes the country of the Hottentots, the desert of Kalihari, and part of the lake region, as well as the Bechuanas and other countries. Along the east coast from Cape Colony to Cape Guardafui, the most eastern point of Africa, are the countries or possessions of Natal, Zululand, Mozambique, Zanzibar, and Somali Land.

Principal islands of Africa are: Madagascar, the largest, Canary, Cape Verd, Socotra, Madeira, and St. Helena.

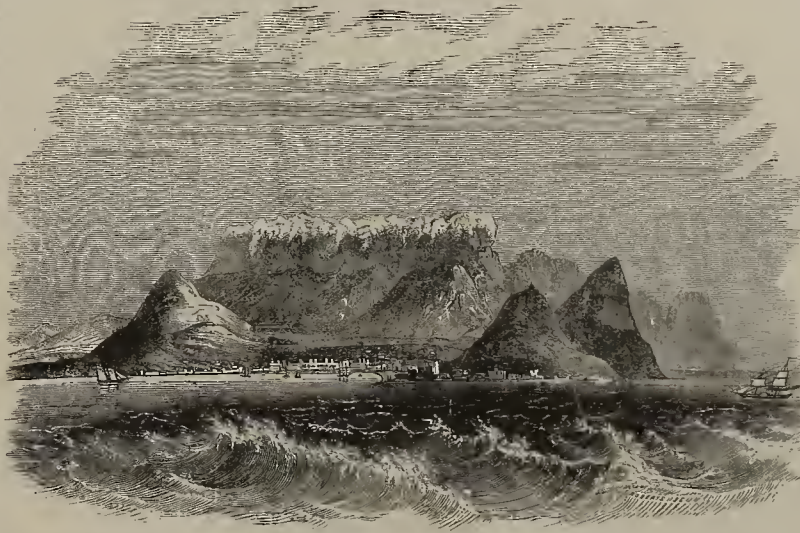
ABYSSINIA.—A country in the eastern portion of North Africa. It is bounded by Nubia on the north and west, and lies south of the Red Sea. Area 280,000 square miles. Population numbers between three and four millions, embracing many distinct tribes and races. One of the most mountainous and precipitous countries in the world; but in a few vales the soil is black and fertile. The rainy season continues from April to September. This is succeeded, without interval, by a cloudless sky and a vertical sun. Cold nights as instantly follow these scorching days. The earth, notwithstanding these days, is perpetually cold, so as to feel

disagreeable to the soles of the feet. The low temperature of the air in Abyssinia is doubtless the effect of elevation. According to Bruce, the region which he visited as that from which the Nile has its sources, is elevated more than a mile above Sennaar, and more than two miles above the Red Sea.

Numerous rivers take their rise in Abyssinia, the chief of which are the Abai or Nile, and the Takkazi, an affluent of that celebrated stream. The Hawash, in the southern portion of the country, extends eastward and falls into the salt lake of Assal in Adal. Its largest lake, Tzana or Dembea, is

penetrated by the Abai or Blue Nile. The productions of Abyssinia consist of cereals, ivory, gold-dust, musk and coffee. Wild animals are the wolf, jackal, hyena, leopard, lion, buffalo, zebra, rhinoceros, and elephant. The inhabitants of the country resemble the Arafas. The government is a despotic monarchy. Gondar, the chief city and capital, in former times had a population of 50,000, but it is now about 5,000. Present ruler, Johannes II (Kassa), crowned in 1872.

HISTORY.—The Abyssinians boast that their country is the Sheba of Scripture, and affirm that it was converted to Judaism several centuries previous to the Christian era; but be this as it may, it is quite certain that it was converted to Christianity before the middle of the fourth century. At that time the capital was Axum. About the beginning of the fifteenth century the Abyssinians came in contact with the Portuguese, who induced the royal family to adopt the Roman Catholic faith; but this was successfully resisted by the people and ecclesiastics, who were obstinate as against uniting the old Coptic church to the see of Rome. The established church is a branch of the Coptics, and circumcision is practiced on females as well as males. Members eat no flesh forbidden in the law of Moses, and observe both Saturday and Sunday as Sabbaths. The earliest records of the Abyssinians are full of fables



CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

which tend to prove that the people enjoyed some measure of civilization, even in remote times. About the middle of the sixth century, the Abyssinians entered the territory of Arabia and became masters of a part of Yemen. In 1868 a successful expedition was undertaken by the British general Robert Napier for the rescue of some missionaries and the British consul held in prison by the Abyssinian king Theodore. During this war of a few months' duration the fortress Magdala, deemed impregnable, was taken by the British troops, and Theodore committed suicide to avoid falling into the hands of the victors. He was crowned king in 1855, and the country gained some prominence in his reign, but its prospects were darkened by the conduct of that monarch, who finally conceived the notion of making a conquest of Egypt, which soon led to the war and his downfall, as above mentioned. Since the death of King Theodore in April, 1868, the country has been broken up into various petty states, the chief of which are Tigre, Amhara, and Shoa.

ANGOLA.—A region in western Africa, or strictly a kingdom in Lower Guinea, called by the natives Donga. The interior is not yet perfectly known, and the boundaries are uncertain, but along with Ambriz, Benguela, and Mossamedes, all colonial possessions of Portugal, has an estimated area of 312,509 square miles and a population of 2,000,000. The superstition of Fetichism prevails among the natives. The country is mountainous, except near the seacoast, and is well watered; the mountains are covered with forests and the land with luxuriant vegetation; a variety of wild animals are found; the chief rivers are Coanza, Danda, etc., and their mouths swarm with sharks and crocodiles. The capital is *Loando*, situate on a small island of the same name, 12 miles in length and three-quarters of a mile in breadth, in south latitude $8^{\circ} 45'$, east longitude $12^{\circ} 25'$. Chief articles of export are copper, iron, ivory, silver, wax, etc.

ASHANTEE.—A country of Africa, in Upper Guinea, on the north of the Gold Coast, which latter has an area of 15,000 square miles, a population of 400,000, and is a possession of Great Britain. Ashantee is a powerful state, is mountainous, well watered, very fertile, and covered with varied forms of luxuriant vegetation, and produces various fruits, vegetables, dye-woods, timber, etc. Chief exports are gold-dust, palm-oil, etc. Articles of manufacture are cottons, earthenware and sword blades. The chief rivers are Assinie, and Volta. Human sacrifices are said to be offered, but through the influence of missionaries and the authorities of Cape Coast Castle, they have become less frequent. The capital is *Coomassie*, with a population variously estimated at from 20,000 to 1,000, situate in north latitude $6^{\circ} 35'$, west longitude $2^{\circ} 12'$.

BARBARY.—This country or region of North Africa includes the states of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Fezzan, Barea, and Tripoli, which lie contiguously from west to east, in about the order named.

Morocco, the largest of the Barbary states, is situate in the northwest of Africa, and contains an area of about 260,000 square miles, with a population variously estimated at from five to eight millions. The empire, which is an absolute monarchy, consists of the kingdom of Fez and Morocco, and the territories of Suse, Draha, and Tafilet, which are again subdivided into 33 districts, each under the superintendence of a "caid" or magistrate. The authority of the sultan, Mulai Hassan, is scarcely recognized by the semi-independent tribes that are ruled by their chiefs. There are three capitals, of which Fez, the chief residence of the sultan, with a population of 80,000, is the principal; Morocco, the old metropolis, 50,000, and Mequinez, 56,000. The country is said to be rich in minerals. Among the chief products are wheat, barley, corn, oil, esparto-grass, and hemp; among fruits, the fig, almond, pomegranate, lemon, olive, orange and date. There is an abundance of silk and wool. The chief ports are Tetuan, population 17,000, Tangier, 9,500, Larache, Rabat 25,000, Casa Blanca, Mazagan, Safi 12,000, and Mogador. An army of about 20,000, of which one-half are negroes, and a sort of militia amounting to 80,000 men, comprise the war power of the empire.

Algeria, a French colony, borders Morocco on the east and the

Mediterranean on the north. The city of Algiers was taken by the French July 26, 1830, after eighteen days of siege, and since that date they have established their dominions upward of 200 miles inland. The area of Algeria is about 198,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 2,500,000. The fertile region in the north of Algeria is called the Tell. Its mineral resources are considerable, and the cereals and olive are produced in the Tell. In various portions of the country there are extensive forests of cedar, pine, oak, etc. As in the other states of Barbary, the inhabitants, other than the colonists, are Berbers, or Kabyles, who dwell in the mountains of the Atlas range, the Moors, who live in the cities, and Trabs, who wander from place to place. The Atlas mountains have their highest peaks in Algeria, and the rivers flow rapidly down their opposing slopes. The principal cities are Algiers, population 56,800, where the French maintain a large army; the seaport Bona, 270 miles east of Algiers, and Constantine, the capital of a province of same name, population about 35,000. The last-named was anciently one of the strongest cities of Numidia. Here are many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. It is 75 miles from the sea, and 210 miles east by south of Algiers. The trading town Gardiaia in the interior or desert region, has 13,000 inhabitants, who pay an annual tribute of 14,000 francs to the French for the protection of the colonial government. The markets of the Tell are open to the tributaries of the desert. In Algeria there are Mohammedan schools for instruction in Arabic and French. The Mohammedan faith prevails.

Tunis, a former tributary of the Ottoman empire, may now be regarded an informally annexed dependency of France. The Sidi Ali Pasha Bey is nominal ruler, while Paul Cambon, appointed in 1882, is the French governing resident. The state of Tunis lies on the Mediterranean, east of Algeria, having an extent of about 500 miles of coast on that sea. Area about 46,000 square miles, and population about 1,500,000. Tunis, the chief town and capital of the country, contains 125,000 inhabitants, of whom 30,000 are Jews and 20,000 are Christians. It possesses considerable manufactures of silk and woolen stuffs, carpets, etc., also attar of roses and jessamine. Tunis has a much more extensive commerce than any other town in Barbary. It is situate at the bottom of the Gulf of Tunis, about ten miles southwest of the site of ancient Carthage.

Tripoli, a province of the Ottoman empire, and most easterly of the states of Barbary, comprises also the countries of Fezzan and Barca. Its area is guessed at 344,400 square miles, and its population is about 1,200,000. Rain seldom falls in this country, and there are no rivers. The productions are various, and grain is abundant. Tripoli, the capital, is situate on the Mediterranean, 300 miles east of Tunis, and has about 24,000 inhabitants. The town, like Tunis and Constantine, is walled or strongly fortified. The capital of the province of Fezzan is Murzuk, with 3,000 inhabitants. The province of Barca is situate east of Fezzan, west of Egypt, and has an extended coast line on the Mediterranean. Its length, in an east and west direction, is 800 miles, and it extends inland indefinitely to the Sahara. The chief seaport town, Bengazi, on the east coast of the Gulf of Sidra, has 22,000 inhabitants. The commerce in wool, cereals, etc., is considerable. The present Governor-General of Tripoli, Ahmed Rassim Pasha, was appointed in 1881.

In general the leading occupation of the Barbary states is agriculture and, among the hills, much attention is given to the rearing of sheep and goats. A considerable caravan trade is kept up with Central Africa across the great desert. The articles of exchange are gold, gums, ostrich-plumes, elephant-tusks, from the negro countries, and manufactured articles from the northern centers of population. The climate is pleasant and temperate. The principal belief is Mohammedanism. Below the Atlas Mountains the country is known as the "land of dates." The soil is various, though in general highly productive in fruits and grain. Barbary is in a pre-eminent manner the country of fruit. In its orchards are raised apples, peaches, grapes of great variety, plums, pomegranates, dates, etc. Christianity, once general, may be considered as partially obliterated in Barbary. The lion, rhinoceros, hippopotamus,

camelopard, and elephant comprise the chief animals of the country as in about all sections of Africa. The chief reptile is the crocodile, and the largest bird the ostrich. Inhabitants of the desert of Sahara are Tibboos and Tuaricks. The general features of Barbary are noticed in article AFRICA, which see.



CAIRO.

This large portion of country became subject to the Romans after the fall of Carthage, 144 years before Christ, and continued thus till 428 years of the present era. Before the year 455, the Vandals of Spain obtained possession of the country, together with all other portions which had been possessed by the Romans, in this part of the world. The power of the Vandals was overthrown about the year 530, by Belisarius. It remained after that period subject to the Greek emperors, till near the close of the seventh century, when it was taken by the Mohammedan Arabs. The capital city of Barbary was bombarded by an American fleet, under Commodore Decatur, in 1816, and again in August of the same year by a British fleet for the insolence and piracies of the Barbary states. The Dey was compelled to restore all Christian captives without ransom and abolish, forever, Christian slavery in his dominions.

BENIN.—A kingdom in western Africa, bounded northeast and east by the Niger, south by the Bay of Benin, west by Dahomey, northwest by Yariba. The coast is generally level and indented by numerous estuaries; the soil is fertile, and produces palms, rice, sugar, yams, etc.; the customs, superstitions, etc., are like those which prevail in Ashantee. The capital is Benin, on the Formosa, with about 15,000 inhabitants and a considerable trade. The Bight of Benin extends on the Gulf of Guinea from Cape Formosa on the east to Cape St. Paul's on the west, about 390 miles, with a coast line of 460 miles.

BORNU.—An extensive region and powerful kingdom of Central Africa, lying between north latitude 10° and 15° , and east longitude 12° and 18° . The larger portion of the country is level, and some of it liable to be overflowed from October to April, when the rain falls. The heat is intense from March to June, and fever and other diseases prevail in the rainy season. Lake Chad, on the east boundary of Bornu, receives the waters of the two principal rivers, Shary and Yeou or Yo. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, cotton, rice, indigo, etc.; manufactures embrace coats-of-mail, cotton cloth, etc.; wild bees and animals plentiful, and the inhabitants have buffaloes, ele-

phants, horses, oxen and sheep. The inhabitants are chiefly negroes, called Kanowry, the dominant race being Shouas, of Arab descent, and with traces of Fetichism. Population estimated at from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000. Kuka, the capital and large trading town, is situated on the western shore of Lake Chad.

CAPE COLONY.—An extensive British colony in the southern extremity of Africa. The Cape of Good Hope is a small promontory near the southeast extremity of that continent. The extreme length of the colony is 770 miles, the breadth 500 and the area, including Transkei and Griqualand west, 211,471 square miles. The estimated population of the colony, with Griqualand east, Transkei portion not formally annexed, and Tembuland, is 1,129,648. A large portion of the country is barren; the rivers and streams are numerous and generally unfit for navigation. Climate is healthful, with a very uniform temperature, and favorable to Europeans. The Karroo, an elevated island tract, has a very fertile soil where water exists. The eastern and southern portions receive an abundant water supply, are well wooded, and extremely productive. The colonists engage in the production of wine and wool, in the rearing of horses, sheep, cattle, and ostriches, and the culture of barley, oats, wheat, etc. Minerals include copper, coal, and diamonds. The seaports are: Capetown, capital of the colony, population about 35,000, its suburbs containing 12,001; Port Elizabeth, 13,049 inhabitants; Port Alfred; Port Nolloth, Simon's Town, Kuysna, Plettenberg Bay, and Port St. John. Other large towns are Grahamstown, 6,903 inhabitants, and Kimberly, with 13,500. Government is parliamentary or responsible. There is a legislative council of twenty-two elected members, and a house of assembly of seventy-four members. Railway lines of Cape Colony belong to the government, and their total length is about 1,500 miles; the miles of telegraph wires, about 9,000.

Cape Colony was surrendered by capitulation to the British in 1795, but was restored in 1802, by the Treaty of Amiens. It again surren-



PORT SAID, AND THE NORTHERN END OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

dered to the British in 1806, since which date it has remained in their hands. The Portuguese tried to settle in the country before 1652, in which year the colony was established by the Dutch.

CONGO FREE STATE.—This state of western Africa includes a small section on the north bank of the Congo river from its mouth to

Manyaga; French territory intervening between this last station and the mouth of the Likona, whence the state extends northward to degree four north latitude, eastward to 30° east longitude, southward to Lake Bangweolo (12° south), westward to 24° east, northward to degree six south, then westward to the south bank at Nokki. Its area is estimated by H. M. Stanley at 1,056,200 square miles, with a population of 27,000,000.

There are four administrative divisions or provinces: The Lower Congo, Livingston Falls and the Pool, the district between the Pool and the equator, and the Upper Congo. The precise boundaries of the free state were defined by convention between the international association of the Congo and Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, France, Portugal. In 1885 the state was declared neutral and free to the trade of all nations, in connection with the rest of the basin of the river Congo. The powers reserve to themselves, until the end of a period of twenty years, the right of deciding if freedom of entry shall be maintained or not. The state was placed under the sovereignty of King Leopold II, individually, the government of Belgium as a state having no power or responsibility in relation to the Congo State. The central government at Brussels consists of the King of Belgium, and three heads of departments. C. Janssen is administrator-general of the free state. There is an armed force of 2,000 men.

Principal articles for export are palm-oil, rubber, ivory, orchilla weed, gum copal, ground nuts and camwood, the imports being textiles, guns, powder, spirits and tobacco.

EGYPT.—This country is nominally a province of Turkey, but is comparatively independent. It is, however, dependent upon the will of the stronger powers of Europe, and especially England. Egypt proper is 600 miles in length and 250 where broadest, being bounded north by the Mediterranean, south by Nubia, west by the deserts to the east of Fezzan, and east by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez. It is divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower Egypt, which last comprehends the Delta, and comprises an area calculated at 212,600 square miles, and a population of 5,517,000 in 1877, including Copts, Bedouins, Arabs, Jews, Armenians and Fellahs. Of Europeans, the Greeks were in number, 29,963, the Italians 14,524, French 14,310, English 3,795, Austrians 2,480, Spaniards 1,003, Germans 879, and the total foreigners, 68,653. The territories of Nubia, Kordofan, Darfur, etc., belong to Egypt, while Egypt proper is considered as extending from the mouth of the Nile to the first or second cataract. A great part of this region consists of sandy desert, the cultivated portion being confined to the country affected by the annual inundations.

In consequence of the services of England, which were needed by the Khedive to crush out a revolt headed by Arabi Pasha, the country is now subject to the British as the dominant power. The Suez canal was opened in 1869, and in 1875 England purchased from the Khedive nearly one-half of all the shares of the Suez Canal Company. That country is therefore compelled to take an active part in the affairs of Egypt, and in support of the Khedive; and Egypt being now the high road to India, the British government is obliged to help the Khedive while he tries to protect English interests within his dominions.

Agricultural products of Egypt consist of corn, millet, wheat, rice, melons, gourds, sugar, hemp, tobacco, cotton, indigo, etc. Oriental alabaster, salt, nitre, marble, red granite and limestone are found, but there are no metals. The chief exports are grain, beans, cotton, sugar, skins, and feathers, the chief imports being coals, textures, drugs, etc. The quantity of grain sent from Egypt is very considerable, as is also the textures imported from abroad. The public revenue and expenditure are nearly equal, the former being a little more than an offset for the latter; for 1881, the revenue was \$52,621,350, the expenditure \$51,930,400. In 1883 the public debt of Egypt was \$477,500,000, with a floating debt of \$81,149,365. Exports of the country to Great Britain for the same year, \$50,943,195.

Government is despotic. The reigning sovereign, Mohammed Tewfik, succeeded as Khedive in 1879. The Khedive, whose title is

hereditary, has a royal salary of \$750,000; for his deposed father, \$250,000, and \$350,000 for other members of the royal house; the total amount being \$1,350,000.

Cairo, the capital, and largest city in Africa, is situated on the east bank of the Nile, nine miles above the dividing of that stream into its two great branches which form the delta. It is the great center of trade with the interior, and contains about 400,000 inhabitants. The Nile is about 3,000 miles long; at Cairo about 3,300 feet wide, before it divides, and the distance between the mouths of its principal branches, in a straight line, about 120 miles, the city being about 100 miles from the sea. The pyramids of Ghizeh and Sakhara, and the Sphinx being near, help to make the city interesting; but without these it is one of the most interesting of cities, owing to its population of such various races, with their customs, costumes and dwellings. Its architecture is characterized by minarets and domes. It is Mohammedan; all other religions are simply disdainfully tolerated. Its inhabitants are composed principally of various shades of Moslems. In the heart of modern Cairo there is a garden, the Ezbekiyah, twenty acres in extent, open to strangers for a trifling fee. It contains numerous attractive features and impresses the summer tourist at night, as a suburb of Paradise. There are many other gardens about Cairo; but the bazaars in the native part of the city present a scene totally unlike those of Constantinople, and more picturesque and Oriental. The chief thoroughfare is the Muski, which extends from the tombs of the Khalifs to the Esbekiyah garden. The citadel is a strong fortress overlooking the city and inclosing the Alabaster mosque. It was erected by Sultan Saladin in 1166. Here occurred the memorable massacre of the Mameluke Beys, 270 in number, in 1811.

Alexandria, a seaport, situated 100 miles northwest of Cairo, rose upon the ruins of Tyre and Carthage, and was founded by Alexander the Great, before Christ 331; became the capital of Egypt under the Ptolemies, and was the seat of science, etc., and contained six or eight hundred thousand inhabitants. Its population now is about 166,000. The Ptolemies made Alexandria the most magnificent city of antiquity. Cairo, Alexandria and Suez are connected by a railway, which serves as a portion of the route overland to India.

Nubia, lying on the Red Sea and south of Egypt, consists mostly of sandy and rocky deserts, and is inhabited by tribes of Arabs. The atmosphere is extremely dry, the summers very hot, but the climate healthful. There is fertile soil along the banks of the Nile. It contains many remains of antiquity. The products are tobacco, a coarse grain, indigo, etc. The giraffe is found in Nubia. The population is about 1,000,000. Khartoum is the capital, situated at the junction of the Blue and White Nile. It has a large trade in gums and ivory. Population about 20,000. Kordofan, a more fertile region, west of the White Nile, has an area of 12,000 square miles, and 500,000 inhabitants. The capital, El Obeid, contains about 20,000 souls.

Egypt abounds more in antiquities, probably, than any other part of the world. The antiquity of the pyramids is beyond the researches of history. The base of the largest covers eleven acres of ground, with a perpendicular height of 500 feet; it contains a room thirty-four feet long and seventeen broad, in which there is a marble chest, but without contents. The Catacombs, and the Labyrinth in Upper Egypt, are great curiosities. The labyrinth is partly under ground, and cut out of marble rock, consisting anciently of twelve palaces and three thousand chambers.

This remarkable country was ruled by the princes of the line of the Pharaohs, until Cambyse, king of Persia, conquered the Egyptians, before Christ 520. It continued a part of the Persian Empire until Alexander vanquished Darius. After Alexander it fell to the share of Ptolemy, when it again became independent B. C. 300. It continued in the hands of the Ptolemies for two or three hundred years, after which it became a Roman province, and thus remained, until the reign of Omar, the second caliph of the successors of Mohammed, who expelled the Romans, after they had possessed it 700 years.

GUINEA.—A large extent of country on the west coast of Africa, usually divided into four portions, namely, Grain Coast, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, and Slave Coast; the chief European settlements are on the Gold Coast. These countries are sometimes designated by Upper Guinea, and Congo, Loango, etc., by Lower Guinea. Advancing from the north, this region embraces the coasts of Mandingo, Ashantee, Dahomey, Benin, Biafra, Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela. The interior is connected with the Atlantic by the Senegal, Gambia, Niger, Old Calabar, Zaire or Congo, and Coanza rivers. The chief traffic has been in human flesh, besides which the country yields cotton, grain, gold, indigo, ivory, palm-oil, pepper, sugar, etc. The Gulf of Guinea is that portion of the Atlantic which sets up to the country of Guinea. In this gulf are the islands of Fernando Po, 23 miles from the mainland, 40 miles long by 20 broad; Prince's and St. Thomas' Islands, with a total area of 454 square miles, population 21,037, a possession of Portugal and situate 260 miles southwest of Fernando Po.

KORDOFAN.—Known as the White Land, a province of the Egyptian territories in the Soudan, is separated from Sennar on the east by the White Nile, and from Darfur by a tract of desert land; area of its cultivated portion is estimated at 12,000 square miles, population 500,000. The inhabitants are partly a mixed Arab and negro race, and are engaged chiefly in agricultural pursuits. The country north and west is an elevated plain; in the south the surface is undulating; it is watered by wells; millet is the staple article of food, horned cattle and horses are



MISSIONARY RESIDENCE.

reared, iron ore is obtained and wrought; the capital is Il-Obeid, or Lobeid, with about 30,000 inhabitants, who export gum-arabic, ivory, ostrich feathers, tamarinds, etc.

LIBERIA.—President of Liberia, Hilary R. W. Johnson, elected May, 1883, assumed office January, 1884, in succession to Alfred F. Russell, appointed November, 1882. The Republic of Liberia has a constitution on the model of that of the United States of America. The President and the House of Representatives are elected for two years, and the Senate for four years. Liberia, situate on the Grain Coast of Upper Guinea, in Africa, has about 400 miles of coast line, and extends back 100 miles on an average, with an area of about 14,300 square miles. The total population is estimated to number 1,068,000, all of the African race, and of which number 18,000 are Americo-Liberians, and the remaining 1,050,000 aboriginal inhabitants. Monrovia, the capital, situate at Cape Mesurado, has an estimated population of 13,000. The principal exports are coffee; sugar, ginger, palm-oil, gold-dust, indigo, ivory, nuts, caoutchouc, etc. Cotton manufactures are imported. The public revenue amounts to \$100,000 annually, and the expenditure to \$90,000. Debt \$920,000. The money chiefly used is that of Great Britain, but accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. There is a large paper currency. Weights and measures are mostly British. For the history, geography, climate, soil, productions of Liberia, see such reference books as *The Republic of Liberia*, by G. S. Stockwell: New York.

LOANGO.—A maritime kingdom which commences at Cape Lopez and reaches to the Congo river, in southwest Africa. The country toward the southeast is mountainous, and a large portion is covered with

forests; the interior is not yet well known; on the coast, the surface is level and fertile; the chief trade is in ivory and wax; the inhabitants engage largely in manufacturing baskets, figures, grass-cloth, variously-dyed mats, wooden spoons, etc. Loango, population, with surrounding villages, about 20,000, is situate near the coast, 130 miles north of the mouth of Congo river.

MADAGASCAR.

—Queen of Madagascar, Ranavalona, or Ranavalo III., born about 1861; appointed successor by the Queen Ranavalona II., succeeded to the throne on her death, July 13, 1883, shortly after married the Prime Minister, Rainilaiarivono, and was crowned November 22. The Hovas, who occupy the province of Ankova, in the center of the island, are the ruling people; they are called the Malagasy, and the tribes are numerous. Government is despotic; the sovereign is advised by her Prime Minister, who is the real source of all political power.

Slavery exists in a patriarchal form. Madagascar is virtually under the protection of France. In Imerina, the chief province, are 1,167 schools, with about 2,893 teachers and 150,906 pupils. There are 350,000 Protestants, and about 35,000 Roman Catholics, but three-fourths of the Malagasy are pagans. Madagascar, the largest of African islands, so-called, and indeed only inferior amongst islands to Borneo, in point of magnitude, lies on the east side of the African continent, and is surrounded by the waters of the Indian ocean. It is about 1,000 miles in length, from Cape Amber, its northern extremity, to Cape St. Mary, its most southern point, and has an average breadth of 300 miles. Area of this island, with adjacent islands, about 228,500 square miles. Population about 3,500,000. The interior forms a broad and high tableland, crossed by various mountain chains; the highest peaks are probably from 8,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea. The high grassy plains and wooded terraces of the plateau, with which latter nearly the whole of the island is filled, have a delightful climate. Here is to be seen the famous "Traveler's Tree," the leaf stalks of which contain, it may be, a quart of pure water, even in the driest weather.

Instead of the large and fierce wild animals of Africa, here are only the timid lemur, and harmless insect-feeding animals. The coasts are low and flat, and liable to pestilential fevers. Rivers and lakes are numerous; the island abounds in mineral riches of every description, as well as rice, silk, spices, cotton, and magnificent timber. Cattle-rearing and agriculture are the chief employments of the people. Of the revenue and expenditure of the Government there are no statistics. Exports to the United States in six months, year 1884, \$66,550; imports \$49,215.

Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, population about 100,000



ALEXANDRIA.



THE DATE PALM.

is situate on a hill in the midst of a mountainous region at an elevation of 7,000 feet above sea-level; *Tamatave*, pop. 10,000, on the east coast; *Mojangua*, pop. about 14,000, the chief port on the northwest coast.

MAURITIUS.—The government of the British colony of Mauritius, with its dependencies, the island of Rodrigues, of Diego Garcia, and the Seychelles Islands, is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council. As regards education, the average number of pupils on the roll in primary schools in 1883, was 12,475, and the average attendance 7,446. There are 108,000 Roman Catholics and 8,000 Protestants. The island of Mauritius, lying in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, comprises an area of 708 English square miles. Total population 360,360, of which 247,625 are Indian, the remainder being mostly of the French race, including 20,000 whites. The permanent settled population of the European race is greater than in any other tropical colony. There are thirteen Roman Catholics to one Protestant, but the Indians are mostly Hindoos. The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1507; first settled by the Dutch in 1598, and abandoned by them in 1710, and afterward was possessed by the French. The British government captured it in 1810. Mauritius is nearly surrounded by a bank of coral, the openings in which afford the only safe approach to its shores; the two principal of these openings are Port Louis, northwest coast, and Grand Port, on the southeast side of the island. It is chiefly of volcanic formation; the interior forms a series of high plains, around which are chains of hills descending by gradual slopes to the seashore. The number of vessels entered Port Louis in 1884 was 595, cleared 593. Products of Mauritius are unrefined sugar, coffee, cocoanut oil, rum, vanilla, aloe fiber, and molasses. The colony has two lines of railway, with two branches, of a total length of ninety-four miles. There exists a complete system of telegraphs. The total exports in 1884 amounted to \$19,708,785; imports \$14,815,760. Total revenue \$4,804,785; expenditures \$4,536,405. Debt \$3,745,500.

Port Louis, the capital of the colony had, with its suburbs, an estimated population of 70,000 in 1881. The dependent islands of Rodrigues, Diego Garcia, and the Seychelles, under the administration of the Governor of Mauritius, are from 300 to 900 miles distant from Mauritius. The Seychelles are a numerous group, all resting on a coral bank; but the islands themselves are composed principally of granite. The largest, Mahe, the capital, is about forty-eight square miles in area. They possess many excellent harbors, and are covered with a luxuriant vegetation, chiefly of palms, among which the cocoanut palm is conspicuous. The principal port is Victoria, northeast side of Mahe, with about 12,000 inhabitants. The Chagos Archipelago contains Diego Garcia, or the Great Chagos, which is 15 miles long. These islands abound in cocoanuts, fresh water, poultry, pigs, fruit and vegetables.

MOZAMBIQUE.—A Portuguese colony, on the east coast of South Africa, which extends from Cape Delgado to Delagoa Bay; area, with dependencies, 382,683 square miles, population 350,000. A more probable estimate is 80,000 square miles, population 600,000. Mozambique proper, on the north, is divided from Sofala, on the south, by Zambezi river. The cultivated soil yields corn, rice, wheat, fruits, etc., while the forests yield valuable woods; the marshes are frequented by the hippopotami, from which ivory is obtained; the jungle is inhabited by the elephant, deer, and lion; in the rivers are found crocodiles, and the coasts are the haunts of numerous flamingoes. The rate is fine in the elevated districts, but unhealthy in the low parts. Chief exports consist of grain, honey, gold-dust, tortoise-shell, amber, gums, cowries, etc. The capital of the same name, population upward of 8,000, has some commerce with India. In former times the markets of the world were supplied with slaves from this town, whose trade is now carried on by Arabs.

NAMAQUALAND.—An extensive region in South Africa, extending from the Orange river to Walfish Bay, and inland from the west coast to the Kalihari desert; known as Great Namaqualand, with an area of about 100,000 square miles. The inhabitants consist of wandering Namaquas. Chief streams are the Orange river and the Great

Fish river; the latter running from north to south about 450 miles, falls into the former about 90 miles from its mouth. The country, for the most part barren, has perhaps about 50,000 native inhabitants, or Hottentots, who live in a climate very trying to Europeans. Chief products are cattle, ivory, ostrich feathers, guano, fish, copper ore, etc. The giraffe, hippopotamus, lion, rhinoceros, and other large game are found in the country.

NATAL.—This colony, formerly an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope settlement, was erected in 1856 into a separate colony under the British crown, represented first by a Lieutenant-Governor, and since 1879 by a Governor, assisted in the administration of the colony by an Executive and a Legislative Council. As regards education, there are ten government schools and a large number of private schools in the colony; of the latter 42 come under government inspection, and receive grants in aid. The aggregate number of pupils in regular attendance at the government and inspected schools is 3,930. There are 64 schools for natives and 21 schools for the children of Indians, which receive aid. There is a body of mounted police numbering 283, and of volunteers 785.

Natal is situate on the southeast coast of Africa, about 800 miles east-northeast of the Cape of Good Hope. It is bounded northeast by Tugela or Buffalo river, which separates it from Zululand, separated from the Orange Free State and Basutoland by the Quathlamba, or Drachenberg Mountains, and southwest by Umzimvubu. The coast region is highly fertile, and the almost tropical climate is healthful. Chief products or articles of export are angora hair, arrowroot, coal, coffee, ginger, hides, indigo, ironstone, maize, oats, ostrich feathers, raw sugar, sugar, wheat and other cereals, angora goats, horned cattle, horses, sheep, and goats (not angora). Cottons, machinery, iron and iron goods, leather goods, wine and spirits, woollens, etc., are chief articles of British imports. Value of total exports to Great Britain in 1884, \$3,224,885, imports \$5,046,615. In 1884 368 vessels entered, and 368 cleared. Railroads are the property of the colony, their cost representing the public debt, which, in 1884, was \$16,077,225. Miles of railroad lines 217. Revenue, 1886, \$3,909,750, expenditure \$3,900,000.

Natal has an estimated area of about 21,150 square miles, with a seaboard of 200 miles. But the extent of some of the districts is all but unknown; there are 14 districts. Population in 1884 424,495, or 35,453 Europeans, 27,276 Indians, and 361,766 Kaffirs.

Chief cities are *Durham*, or Port Natal, on the coast, with 17,127 inhabitants, and *Pietermaritzburg*, the capital, with 14,231, situate about 50 miles inland from Port Natal.

NUBIA.—A country of Africa, lying on the Red Sea, between Egypt on the north and Abyssinia south. Together with Abyssinia, Kordofan, and Sennaar, Nubia forms the modern Ethiopia. The country consists mostly of sandy and rocky deserts, and is inhabited chiefly by tribes of Arabs, who invaded the land after the rise of Mohammed. The atmosphere is extremely dry, the summers very hot, but the climate is healthful. One of the most remarkable features of this country is, the remains of antiquity, found chiefly on the west side of the Nile. The monuments are found either under ground, or dug out of solid rock. The country is traversed by the Blue Nile and White Nile. There are numerous products, as aloes, black wool, civet, coffee, corn, cotton, dates, date palms, durra, ebony, frankincense, gold dust, gums, hides of elephants and rhinoceroses and their ivory, musk, myrrh, ostrich feathers, salt, saltpetre, senna, tamarinds, tobacco, and wax.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—This Republic, known as the Orange Free State, founded originally by Boers, who quitted Cape Colony in 1836 and following years, is separated from the Cape Colony by the Orange river, has British Basutoland and Natal on the east, the Transvaal on the north, and Transvaal and Griqualand West on the west. It consists chiefly of vast undulating plains, dotted here and there with rocky hills. Its independence was declared on February 23, 1854, and a Constitution was proclaimed April 10, 1854, and revised February 9, 1866. The legislative authority is vested in a popular Assembly, the Volksraad, the executive in a President chosen for five years by univer-

sal suffrage, who is assisted by an Executive Council appointed by the Volksraad. The Roman-Dutch law prevails; there is a Supreme Court of three judges, and a Circuit Court, which meets twice a year in each district. There is no standing army, except a small body of artillery at Bloemfontein; every able-bodied man is bound to serve in case of neces-



PORT NATAL.

sity. There is a high school at the capital, and throughout the Republic there are district and parish schools and itinerant teachers. The State contributes \$10,000,000 annually for schools. The prevailing religion is that of the Dutch Reformed Church; in 1880, 51,716 of the population belonged to it. Exports and imports pass through the Cape and Natal ports, and are included in the returns of these colonies. The principal export is wool, as also hides and ostrich feathers. In 1881 there were 131,594 horses, 464,575 breeding cattle, 5,056,301 merino sheep, 673,924 goats, and 2,253 ostriches. Diamonds, garnets, etc., are found, and there are rich coal mines. Estimated revenue for 1885-6, \$861,335; expenditure, \$924,895. Debt, \$10,000,000. Area of the Free State is estimated at 70,000 square miles; it is divided into 16 districts, each of which are under a Governor appointed by the President, with the consent of the Volksraad. Total population, 133,518. *Bloemfontein*, the capital, population in 1880, 25,567, situate on a tributary of the Modder river, is connected with Natal by telegraph; about 1,000 miles of telegraph have been constructed in the State. See NATAL.

OVAMPO.—A region adjoining Namaqualand on the north, in South Africa. The country is more fertile than that of the Hottentots; the chief water courses are Kusip, Swakop and their tributaries, which empty into the Atlantic, north of Walvis Bay. The coast region is desolate, and almost devoid of water; the climate is healthful, except near the coast. The large animals, as elands, elephants, rhinoceroses, are found in the desert region, east of Ovampoland, to which they have been driven by the march of civilization. Chief products are horned cattle, ivory, ostrich feathers, etc. The native products are collected by traders from the Cape, and whales are found on the coast.

SAHARA.—An immense region in Africa, situate between the states of Barbary, and the countries watered by the Niger; Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia on the coast, and the Atlantic ocean on the west; average breadth from north to south, about 1,000 miles, length from the western edge of the valley of the Nile to the Atlantic, is 2,000 miles. It is a vast tableland, slightly raised above the oceanic level, covered with moving sand, and surface broken by some rocky hills, and some valleys, in which a scanty moisture sustains a few thorny shrubs, reeds and grass. In the interior the dreary plains are frequently found covered with white and sharp rocks. Waves of moving sand are agitated by violent winds, and have the heaving, but much more terrific aspect of an ocean in a storm. The desolation is interrupted at intervals by fertile patches, covered with grass and bushes, these being called oases or wadies, and are occasioned by subterranean springs. The desert is to be crossed with

least difficulty from Tripoli through Fezzan to Lake Chad. The Libyan Desert, so-called from the name Libya, given by the oldest geographers to Africa, is situate east of this route. In this region are oases under cultivation; some of the larger oases afford support for thousands of inhabitants. The desert is traversed by caravans, consisting sometimes of thousands of men and animals. The inhabitants are chiefly independent tribes of Arabs, Berbers and Moors.

SENEGAMBIA.—An extensive region of country in western Africa, bounded north and east by the Sahara, and Soudan, south by the colony of Sierra Leone, west by the Atlantic; area about 400,000 square miles, population estimated at 12,000,000. The two chief rivers are Senegal and Gambia, from which the country derives its name. This region is divided into High, Middle, and Low Senegambia; the first is the land of the Moors, north of the Senegal, second, the generally fertile country bordering the Senegal, which is inhabited by negroes; third or Low Senegambia embraces the countries bordering the Gambia. Portuguese possessions in Senegambia consist of Bissao, etc., area 26 square miles, population 9,282. French possessions, acquired in 1637, 250,000 (?) square miles, population 197,644. Gambia, area 69 square miles, is a British settlement, whose principal station is Bathurst, population 14,000, on the island of St. Mary, at the mouth of the river Gambia; Sierra Leone, another British settlement, population 60,000, farther along the coast, its capital, Freetown, has a population of 16,000.

SENNAAR.—A negro kingdom in the south part of Nubia, extending from about north latitude $15^{\circ} 30'$ to about 12° . This country forms the central seat of the empire of ancient Ethiopia. Its capital, of the same name, is situate on the Abyssinian Nile, about 200 miles above its junction with the main Nile. The population, about 100,000 in 1830, has sunk to about 4,000.

SOMAULI.—A maritime country in eastern Africa, bounded north by the Gulf of Aden, southeast by the Indian ocean, southwest by the Jub river; area is estimated at 330,000 square miles, and is only partially explored. It is mountainous in the north and descends in terraces southward. Chief rivers are Jub, Webbe Shebelle or Haines river, and Nogal; chief products are cows, ghee, grain, grass made mats, hides, ostrich feathers, and sheep. Berbera is the principal trading place, on the north coast. The inhabitants are Moslems; population unknown.

SOUDAN.—Across the continent of Africa, between the Sahara



DESERT SCENE.

and the southern tableland, the Soudan stretches, as it were, from sea to sea; it is bounded however on the west by Senegambia, and on the east by Kordofan. A great part of this "land of the blacks" is yet unexplored. Much of the Soudan which contains many kingdoms and trading towns is very fertile country. Gold is found in the river courses, and elephants

abound in the forests; but it is in slaves rather than in gold and in ivory that the natives carry on their brisk trade. In the very center of this fine country lies Lake Chad, almost like a sea, and receiving many large rivers. It is bounded on the north by the kingdom of Kanem, and south by Bagirmi and Bornu; is between 200 and 300 miles long, and 170 wide. The famous city of Timbuctoo, population 13,000, is about six miles from the principal branch of the river Niger. The climate in some parts is intensely hot, in others more temperate, but it is generally healthful. The Kong mountain range, which separates the Soudan from Upper Guinea, extends west to east a distance of 200 miles from the shore of the Gulf of Guinea. The state of Bambara, adjoining Senegambia on the east, occupies both sides of the Joliba or Niger, on whose banks its principal towns are built. It is a well watered and fertile region, in which are raised double crops of corn, rice, yams, etc. There are important manufactures, as cloth, articles of gold, iron, and ivory; domestic and wild animals, venomous reptiles, and fish; chief towns are Bammaku, Sasanding, Sego, and Yamina. The state of Gando, situate on both sides of the Niger, has an area of 82,000 square miles; and a population of about 5,800,000. Sokoto, southwest of Lake Chad, has an area of 117,180 square miles, its capital, of the same name, on the Zirmie, a population of 20,000.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—This Republic, also known as the Transvaal, was originally formed by part of the Boers, who left the Cape Colony in 1835 for Natal, but quitted that Colony on its annexation to the British crown. The Vaal river bounds the territory on most of its southern frontier. On the north it is bounded by the Limpopo river, on the east by the Portuguese possessions, Swazi, and Zululand, on the west by Bechuanaland, the country of the Bangwaketsi and other tribes. In 1852 the independence of the Transvaal was recognized by the British Government, and the constitution of the State is based on the Thirty-Three Articles, passed May 22, 1849, and the Grondwet, or Fundamental Law of February 19, 1858. The Constitution has since been frequently amended down to October, 1881. The legislative power of the State is vested in a Volksraad of 44 members elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years. The executive is vested in a President elected for five years, assisted by a Council. There is no standing army, except a small force of horse artillery. There are schools in the large towns and throughout the districts, at which English and Dutch are taught. The government gives assistance to the public schools, but much is also done by private enterprise. The Dutch Reformed Church is the dominant religious body. The principal exports are cattle, butter, grain, hides, ostrich feathers, ivory, gold and other minerals, wool, etc. Wheat of a superior kind is the chief crop, though sugar, coffee and cotton are also grown; cattle, sheep and ostriches are reared. The country is possessed of considerable mineral wealth, which has not yet been worked to any extent. Estimated revenue for 1885, \$1,225,235; expenditure \$1,122,585. Debt, \$1,903,750.

The southern boundary of the Transvaal is about 200 miles from Durban, 430 from Port Elizabeth, and 700 from Cape Town; while its eastern boundary is not 40 miles from Delagoa Bay. This region may be considered generally as a vast plain, sloping to the north, supported by the mountains of the coast line. Its area is estimated at 114,360

square miles, divided into 15 districts, and its white population in 1884 at about 50,000, of whom about 40,000 are Dutch; native population, 700,000. Chief towns are *Potchefstroom*, the capital, situate by land 960 miles northeast of Cape Town, and *Pretoria*, to the northeast of the capital.

YARIBA.—A kingdom of western Africa, lying to the northeast and east of Dahomey, has an area of about 70,000 square miles and a population estimated at 2,500,000. There are numerous large towns in the country, among which is Lagos, a British possession, with perhaps 6,000 inhabitants. Area of Lagos district 73 square miles, population 75,270.

ZANZIBAR.—Sultan, or more correctly, Seyyid, *Bargash ben Said*, G. C. M. G., son of the late Seyyid Saeed, ruler of Muscat and Zanzibar, succeeded his elder brother, Saïd-Mejid, who died October 7, 1870. The island of Zanzibar was conquered in 1784 by the Imam of Muscat from the Arab princes who held sway over it, but the Sultan is now independent. It has an area of 625 square miles, but the Sultan's authority extends along the coasts of the mainland, from Warsheikh, in north latitude three degrees to Delgado Bay, south latitude 10° 42'. The soil along the coast of the mainland is fertile, and the forests supply many valuable species of timber, among which is the caoutchouc tree. The climate is unfavorable to Europeans. The population of the Zanzibar dominions consists of Somalis and Gallas in the north, and of negroes of many tribes further south. The Sultan's dominions cannot be defined inland, his influence extending but a little way from the coast, except along a few traveled routes. Population of the island is variously estimated at from 150,000 to 300,000. The revenue of the Sultan amounts to \$1,100,000 annually. The religion of the country is Mohammedanism. There is a regular army of about 1,200 men, and an irregular mob of natives from Arabia, chiefly employed on the coast. Chief exports in 1883 were caoutchouc, cloves, ivory, orchilla, sesame seed, and skins. Total exports \$4,000,000; imports, chiefly cloths of various kinds, mostly cotton, with rice and cereals, guns, and kerosene oil \$6,100,000. Vessels entered the port, 111, of which 46 were British and 11 German. The town of *Zanzibar* has a population estimated at 90,000, and *Bagamayo*, on the opposite mainland, 10,000. There are besides on the coast of the mainland many large and important towns, three of them ports of call for British mail steamers and the headquarters of British Vice-Consuls.

ZULULAND.—A region lying northeast of the colony of Natal, in southeastern Africa, is commonly known as the Zulu country, the inhabitants of which are independent tribes of Zulu Kaffirs. Its chief rivers are the Umvoluzi or St. Lucia river, the Mapoota and its branches. The country along the coast is unhealthy, between St. Lucia river and Delagoa Bay, where it is flat and marshy. The Lebombo mountains which run almost in a northerly direction from Umvoluzi river, about half way between the coast and the great coast chain of mountains, forms a support to an elevated and generally fertile plain that is healthful. The St. Lucia has a lagoon inside its mouth, which may be ascended a few miles; otherwise the rivers are not available for inland navigation. Tropical products can be grown, as cotton, sugar, etc., and ivory; rhinoceros' hides, horns, etc., are collected by traders from Natal.



AUSTRALIA.

This portion of Oceanica comprises the largest island on the globe, and forms the mainland of Australasia. Its nearest point to Asia is within 1,600 miles southeast of Singapore, the extremity of the continent in this direction. The area of Australia is reckoned to be nearly 3,000,000 square miles, and it is therefore more than three-fourths the size of Europe. Its population is estimated at 2,300,000. The interior in great part consists of sandy and stony desert, but nearly all round the coast, and the eastern portion of the island, is a rich grazing country. This latter region is well adapted to the rearing of sheep, of which there were upward of seventy-one millions in 1882. As a wool-producing country the island is rising into importance. The principal rivers are

of public schools, and the universities in the principal cities. The inhabitants are chiefly immigrants from the British Isles, and they are commonly located in the coast regions. The native savages are fast decreasing in numbers.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—New South Wales, the oldest of the Australasian colonies, has a constitution embodied in the Act 18 and 19 Vict. cap. 54, proclaimed in 1855, which established a responsible government. The constitution vests the legislative power in a parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The first consists of not less than 21 members, nominated by the Crown, the second of 119 members,



VIEW OF MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

the Murray, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan and Darling, in the southeast portion of the island; the Hunter, Clarence, Brisbane, Fitzroy and Burdekin, on the east coast; the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton and DeGrey, on the west, and the Victoria, Flinders and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the north; but they are not important means of internal traffic.

On the northeast coast the Gulf of Carpentaria extends inward about 500 miles between Cape Arnhem, west, and Cape York, east; the next in size is Spencer gulf, on the south coast, being about 205 miles long and 100 miles in its widest part. In this region are several large lakes—Torrens, 130 miles long, eighteen to twenty miles wide, and Eyre and Gairdner, the first-named being west of the Flinders range of mountains, while Lake Gairdner lies north of the Gawler range.

Australia is a British possession that is divided into five colonies—New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia. The government of the colonies is similar to that of the provinces in British America, while education is afforded by a system

elected by 72 constituencies. The executive is in the hands of a Governor, nominated by the Crown. The colonial naval defence force consists of 640 officers and men. The colonial military force of all ranks numbers 8,197. Education is under the control of the State; there are two training schools for male and female teachers, eight high schools, and 1,476 public schools, with an average attendance of 158,373 scholars in 1884; 250 provisional, 157 half-time, etc., 21 evening, besides special schools; a university at Sydney, three colleges, one grammar school, 611 private schools—or a total of 2,535 educational institutions, 4,860 teachers, and 202,519 scholars. Of the population in 1881, 516,612 were Protestants, 207,606 Roman Catholics, 3,266 Jews; others, 1,042; unspecified, 135,971; Pagans, 9,345. Of the Protestants, 34,238 belonged to Church of England; 72,545 Presbyterians, 64,352 Methodists.

New South Wales, situate in the southeast of Australia, is bounded north by Queensland, west by South Australia, south by Victoria, and has an extended seaboard on the southeast coast. The mountain range in this colony is continuous and lofty, and is called the Dividing Range, being the most elevated of the range that extends nearly round the

NEW ZEALAND—QUEENSLAND.

whole island of Australia. Chief rivers are Murray, Murrumbidgee, Lachlan and Darling. In the northern districts the climate is tropical, and further south it is more temperate. The country is adapted to agriculture, and is rich in agricultural produce and stock of all kinds, the number of sheep being upward of 31,000,000. It also produces gold, silver, coal, etc. The vine is cultivated, and 441,612 gallons were made

and men. The approaches to the principal ports are defended by strong batteries, supplemented by torpedo boats and submarine mines. Education is compulsory, and at the public primary schools is free and secular. The Otago and Canterbury University colleges are magnificently endowed. There are 25 endowed secondary schools, 987 primary with 2,417 teachers and 97,238 pupils, 265 private schools, 10 reformatory schools and orphanages, 71 native schools, and one for the deaf and dumb. No State church and no State aid given to any church. Protestants number 387,767, and Roman Catholics 68,984. New Zealand, first visited by the Dutch navigator, Tasman, in 1642, and surveyed by Captain Cook in 1769, consists of two principal islands, known as the North and the Middle Islands. These are separated from each other by a strait twelve or fifteen miles wide. Besides these there are several small outlying islands, the chief being the Stewart or South Island, and the Chatham Isles. The whole group is nearly 1,000 miles long and 200 miles broad, and its coast line extends over 3,000 miles. They are situate about 1,200 miles east of New South Wales. Their combined area is estimated at 105,342 square miles. They are mountainous, and two-thirds of their area is fitted for agriculture and grazing. Total population 534,032, including 44,099 Maoris. Of the total white population 489,769 are British born subjects. The climate of the colony is equable and salubrious, and adapted for raising every fruit, flower and edible that flourishes in Great Britain. Wool is the chief article of export, while gold, iron and coal have been found in many districts. In 1884 the value of total



THROUGH THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA.

in 1885. In 1884 there were 1,643 miles of railroad, and 2,085 under construction; 18,681 miles of telegraph wire, 42,237,000 letters and over 25,000,000 newspapers passed through the postoffice, and 14 banks with paid-up capital of \$51,371,500; liabilities, \$144,256,195; assets, \$184,175,975; notes in circulation, \$8,461,040. Value of the total exports, 1884, \$91,257,530; imports, \$114,134,925. Revenue for 1885 estimated at \$43,179,645; expenditure, \$42,102,875. Public debt, chiefly incurred for railroads, telegraphs, etc., \$158,009,795. Area New South Wales, 310,700 square miles; population, estimated in 1885, 921,268.

New South Wales was discovered by Cook, who sailed along the coast from Cape Howe to Cape York in 1770. In 1788 a convict settlement was established at Port Jackson. The Blue mountains, as the Dividing Range opposite Sydney is called, were first passed in 1813.

Sydney, the capital, population 260,000, situate on the southern shores of Port Jackson, at a distance of about eight miles from the South Pacific, is the permanent emporium of most of the British dependencies in that portion of the world.

NEW ZEALAND.—By an act of the British Parliament, passed in 1852, this colony was divided into six provinces, afterward increased to nine, namely, Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, Otago, Hawke's Bay, Westland, and Marlborough, which are now under the authority of the Governor or local boards. The legislative power is vested in the Governor and a General Assembly, consisting of two Chambers, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the House of Representatives. The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown. The volunteer force of all ranks consists of 8,177, besides a permanent and armed constabulary force of 450 officers

and men. The approaches to the principal ports are defended by strong batteries, supplemented by torpedo boats and submarine mines. Education is compulsory, and at the public primary schools is free and secular. The Otago and Canterbury University colleges are magnificently endowed. There are 25 endowed secondary schools, 987 primary with 2,417 teachers and 97,238 pupils, 265 private schools, 10 reformatory schools and orphanages, 71 native schools, and one for the deaf and dumb. No State church and no State aid given to any church. Protestants number 387,767, and Roman Catholics 68,984. New Zealand, first visited by the Dutch navigator, Tasman, in 1642, and surveyed by Captain Cook in 1769, consists of two principal islands, known as the North and the Middle Islands. These are separated from each other by a strait twelve or fifteen miles wide. Besides these there are several small outlying islands, the chief being the Stewart or South Island, and the Chatham Isles. The whole group is nearly 1,000 miles long and 200 miles broad, and its coast line extends over 3,000 miles. They are situate about 1,200 miles east of New South Wales. Their combined area is estimated at 105,342 square miles. They are mountainous, and two-thirds of their area is fitted for agriculture and grazing. Total population 534,032, including 44,099 Maoris. Of the total white population 489,769 are British born subjects. The climate of the colony is equable and salubrious, and adapted for raising every fruit, flower and edible that flourishes in Great Britain. Wool is the chief article of export, while gold, iron and coal have been found in many districts. In 1884 the value of total

exports was \$35,458,335, imports \$38,319,440. Agriculture, stock raising and gold mining are the most important industries of the colony. In 1884 there were ninety-four coal mines which produced 480,831 tons, 1,570 miles railroad, 4,264 miles telegraph lines; the postoffice received 35,257,846 letters and 14,093,742 newspapers; there were six banks of issue, whose total average liabilities for the year were \$53,459,995, average assets \$92,210,695, average amount on deposit \$48,216,070. Revenue estimated for 1885-6, \$20,228,955; expenditure, \$20,133,165. Debt, 153,245,495.

Wellington, the capital, population upward of 22,000, is situate on the lower end of North Island.

QUEENSLAND.—This colony has a Parliament of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of thirty-six members, nominated by the Crown for life; the latter has fifty-five members, returned from forty-two electoral districts for five years, elected by ballot, a six months' residence qualifying every adult male for the franchise. The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown. The defense force consists of 1,200 officers and men, and two gunboats, with one small torpedo boat. Education is compulsory, and elementary instruction is free. In 1884 there were seven grammar schools, 425 public schools, with 1,161 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 39,925 pupils, and ninety-six private schools. There is no State religion.

Queensland comprises the whole northeastern portion of Australia, including the adjacent islands in the Pacific ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The first settlement of the colony was by convicts sent from Great Britain, the earliest of them arriving in 1825. The country

was thrown open to free settlers in 1842. Queensland is mountainous and watered by numerous rivers and lakes; its eastern coast is indented with many bays, one of which, Moreton Bay, receives the waters of five navigable rivers. Chief rivers are Brisbane, Barcoo, Mary, Caliope, Boyne, Fitzroy, Pioneer, Burdekin on the eastern seaboard, and Mitchell,



Van Diemen, Flinders, etc., which empty into the Gulf of Carpentaria. There are vast plains without trees, but covered with luxuriant grass; the soil is a rich black, well watered, and affords the richest pasturage for cattle, horses, etc. The productions of both temperate and tropical countries can be cultivated with success in Queensland. About one-half the area is under forest, though little has been done hitherto to develop the forestry of the colony. In 1884 there were 253,116 horses, 4,266,172 cattle, 9,308,911 sheep, and 51,796 pigs; total area under cultivation 199,580 acres. The leading grain crop is corn. Rich gold, copper, tin, lead, coal, quicksilver, and antimony mines are located in this province. Value of total exports in 1884, \$23,369,320; imports, \$31,909,880. Vessels entered numbered 1,042; cleared, 1,021. There are eight banks, about 2,000 miles railroad lines, 569 post and receiving offices, and 6,979 miles of telegraph lines, with 221 stations. The public revenue, estimated for 1886, was \$14,912,500; expenditure, \$15,031,070. Debt, \$95,354,250.

Queensland is divided into seventeen municipalities, six boroughs, three shires, and eighty-eight divisions. The municipalities have local governments somewhat similar to that which prevails in England. The total area is estimated at 668,497 square miles, with a seaboard of 2,250 miles; total estimated population in 1885 was 318,606. The largest municipality as regards population is Brisbane. It contains the city of Brisbane, the capital of the colony, and the seat of government, with a population of 36,109 in 1882. The next three largest towns of the colony are Rockhampton, with an estimated population of

7,435, Mayborough, with 10,700, and Ipswich, with 6,100 inhabitants.

NEW GUINEA, also called Papua, was added to Queensland in 1883; it lies about eighty miles north of that province, from which it is separated by Torres strait, but there are numerous intervening islands on which the colonists have settled. New Guinea extends in a direction from northwest by west or southeast by south 1,300 miles; where widest it exceeds 300 miles. It is traversed, midway between the two coasts, by a lofty range of mountains the highest summit of which rises according to latest authority, 32,768 feet above the sea.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—This large colony has a constitution which bears date October 27, 1856. It vests the legislative power in a parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of 24 members, and a House of Assembly which consisted in 1884, of 52 members, elected for three years. The executive consists of a Governor and an Executive Council of the responsible ministers, and specially appointed members. The colony possesses an efficient military force, and for purposes of naval defense, a war vessel of the latest design and construction. As regards religion, the Church of England has 75,812 members, Roman Catholic 42,628 and Wesleyan Methodists number 42,103.

South Australia in reality is central or middle Australia, since its boundaries have been extended through the island from north to south. Its settled portion is an agricultural and pastoral province, its breadstuffs and wool comprising three-fourths of the exports. Its mining operations are extensive, and its vine-culture is becoming a fast-increasing branch of industry. The colony has upward of 1,322 miles of railway open for traffic, 5,291 miles of telegraph, in 1885, and 555 postoffices. The live stock in 1885 numbered, horses 168,420, cattle 389,726, sheep 6,696,406. Of the total area 226,130 square miles are held under pastoral leases, of which latter the number in 1884 was 7,785. Value of



HOBSON'S BAY RAILWAY PIER, VICTORIA.

total exports \$33,118,520, imports \$28,746,765. The revenue for 1886 is estimated \$11,720,620, and expenditure \$12,037,920. The whole of the existing debt was raised for public works, mainly railways, telegraphs, and harbor improvements, and amounts to \$85,171,000. Real property of the colony in 1884 was valued at \$250,000,000, and personal

property at \$100,000,000. Total area of South Australia is estimated at 903,425 square miles; population in 1881, 279,865, besides 6,346 aborigines. Of the population 2,734 were Chinese (adult males). *Adelaide*, the capital, population 38,479, situate on both sides of the river Torrens, is connected by railroad with Port Adelaide, seated on the Gulf of St. Vincent, about seven miles distant.

TASMANIA.—A constitution was established in 1871 by which a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly was constituted, called the Parliament of Tasmania. The Legislative Council is composed of 16 members, elected for six years by all the natural born or qualified subjects. The House of Assembly has 32 members, elected for five years. The legislative authority rests in both houses, while the executive is vested in a governor appointed by the British Crown, and who is aided by a cabinet of responsible ministers, four in number. The defense force consists of about 1,000 officers and men; there are four batteries on the river Derwent, and one on the Tamar.

wool, gold, tin, timber, fruit and jam, hops, bark, grain, hides and skins. Mineral products also include coal and iron. Value of total exports from Tasmania, 1884, \$7,379,285, imports, \$8,280,590. Total revenue for 1886, \$2,914,125, expenditures, \$2,933,780. Debt, \$16,249,000. The principal port towns are *Hobart*, the capital, with 21,118, and *Launceston* with 12,752 inhabitants.

VICTORIA.—As regards its constitution and government, this colony resembles that of New South Wales, except with reference to its electors, who must be in possession or occupancy of property of the ratable value of \$50 per annum if derived from freehold, or \$125 if derived from leasehold or the occupation of rented property. In the case of the other colony, above named, there is no property qualification for electors, and the votes are taken by secret ballot. The land forces of Victoria number 3,003 men of all arms, with ninety-five garrison and field guns; the fleet consists of the flag-ship *Nelson*, ten gun and torpedo boats, with sixty-one guns. Educational establishments are of three



VIEW OF ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Education is compulsory, and elementary instruction is under a board. Number of public schools, 191 with 14,846 scholars; there are four superior schools and numerous private schools. More than half of the population belong to the Church of England.

Tasmania is situate off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass strait in which are situated the Furneaux group and King islands, included within the colony. Area, 26,215 square miles; population about 130,541. The first white inhabitants were convicts sent from England, but the island is no longer a penal settlement. This island was first discovered by Tasman, in 1642, and named by him *Vau Diemen's Land*.

The surface of the island is mountainous and covered with forests. The people are engaged for the most part, in whale fishery, agriculture and sheep raising. In 1885 there were 425,845 acres under cultivation; the principal crops are wheat, oats and barley. There were in the colony 27,188 horses; 128,831 head of cattle; 1,720,027 sheep and lambs, and 57,303 pigs in March, 1885. In 1884 1,340 vessels entered and cleared Tasmanian ports; miles of railroad lines 374, of telegraph 1,313 and 107 stations; number of postoffices 234. The chief articles of export are

kinds, the University, with its two affiliated colleges, State schools, and private schools. The Melbourne University was established in 1853, and the building opened in 1855. Public instruction, which is strictly secular and free, is compulsory in case of children between the ages of six and fifteen, with certain exceptions. In 1883 there were 1,777 State schools, with a total enrolment of 222,428 scholars, instructed by 3,621 teachers; average attendance 118,328. Total cost \$3,210,985. In 1885 there were 655 private schools, with 1,634 teachers and 35,115 scholars. No State Church, and no State assistance has been given to religion since 1875. At the last census about 73 per cent. of the population were Protestants, 24 per cent. Roman Catholics, and a half per cent. Jews.

Victoria comprises the southeast corner of Australia, and is the most important in regard to wealth and population. It may be called mountainous, and has vast plains, traversed by deep river channels or chains of ponds. The region of mountain and forest is in the east, where the lofty Australian Alps of Gipps' Land, rises in Mount Strzelecki, 6,504 feet above sea level. In the west are numerous hills of volcanic origin. Chief rivers are Murray and branches, Snowy river, Thomson, Mitchell, Macallister, and La Trobe of Gipps' Land, Yarra-Yarra, Barwon,

Hopkins and Glenelg. From its position, Victoria enjoys a climate far more congenial to Europeans than any other colony of the island. The staple articles of export from the colony are wool, gold, grain and flour. Value of total exports in 1884 was \$80,252,325, imports \$96,008,165. Total exports of wool in 1884, were 119,502,240 pounds, valued at \$31,714,385, and gold coin and bullion \$5,051,475. In 1885 there were eleven banks, with notes in circulation \$6,958,220, deposits \$142,085,220, the total liabilities being \$150,931,680; gold and silver, coined and in bars, \$25,073,745; landed property \$5,189,220; total debts due to banks \$147,439,845; total assets, \$180,094,330. In 1884 1,986 vessels entered and 1,989 cleared the ports of the colony. Total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1884, is estimated at 52,992,768 ounces, of an aggregate value of \$1,059,855,360. Number miners at work on the gold fields in 1885 was 28,430, or 3,191 less than the estimate of the previous year, of whom 5,359 were Chinese. In 1885 there were in the colony 293,846 horses, 1,287,945 head of cattle, 10,637,412 sheep, and 234,347 pigs. The manufacturing, works, etc., numbered 2,856, with 49,393 hands employed, in 1885. In 1884 there were 1,695 miles of railroads, which belong to the State, 4,020 miles telegraph, with 401 stations, and 1,342 postoffices. Public revenue \$31,453,260, expenditure, \$31,062,585.

Area of Victoria 87,884 square miles. The colony is divided into thirty-seven counties, the total population of which, in 1885, was estimated at 973,403. In 1884 the immigration by sea numbered 72,202, the emigration by sea being 58,061.

Melbourne, the capital city, population in 1885, including suburbs, 325,000, situate chiefly on the north bank of the Yarra-Yarra River, about nine miles by water from its mouth, in the bay of Port Philip. Other chief cities are Ballarat, with 41,087, Sandhurst 38,420, Geelong 20,682, and Castlemaine, 8,600.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—This colony has an administration that is vested in a Governor, who exercises the executive functions. There is besides a Legislative Council, composed of eight nominated and sixteen elected members, the latter returned by the votes of all male inhabitants, of full age, assessed in a rental of at least \$50. The Governor is assisted in his functions by an Executive Council. There is no regular military, but a volunteer force of 547 officers and men. Education is compulsory; of the total white population above 15 years in 1881, 9.93 per cent. could neither read nor write. The Church of England has 16,263 members, Roman Catholic 8,413, Wesleyan 2,084. Western Australia embraces an area of 975,824 square miles, a very large proportion of which is heavy timber country. The sandal-wood affords an article of export, while the tuart and kari, eucalypti of enormous size, are valuable timber trees. The climate and soil are adapted for silk growing, and for vintage. In the northern division there are good wheat-growing soils. The exports of the colony to Great Britain consist almost entirely of wool and lead ore. There are only about 80,000 acres of land under cultivation out of a total of 624,588,800 acres. In 1884 there were in the colony 37,111 horses; 71,102 cattle and 1,547,061 sheep; 211 vessels entered and 231 cleared the ports of the colony; there were 124 miles of railroad, 1,885 miles of telegraph, with 31 stations; 1,241,426 letters and 949,556 newspapers passed through the postoffice. Recent scientific researches prove the colony to be rich in mineral ore, principally copper, and coal has been found in small quantities. Total exports of the colony in 1884 were valued at \$2,028,465; imports \$2,605,835; revenue, 1885,

\$1,478,330; expenditure, \$1,476,955; public debt, \$3,825,000. Total population 32,958. The population does not include the aborigines, who are scattered over an extensive territory, much of which is yet entirely unknown. Perth, the capital, had 5,044 inhabitants in 1881, and Fremantle, 3,641.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—The Federation Convention which concluded its sessions April 9th, 1891, submitted to the people the draft of a proposed Constitution. It was to be approved by the several colonies that enter into the federation and receive the assent of the Imperial Parliament of England. When three or more colonies ratified the constitution it was made binding upon them, and others may subsequently be admitted. The Colonies are called states. The Executive Head of the Commonwealth is the Sovereign of England, represented by a Governor General. The Legislative Body is called a Parliament. It consists of two houses; a Senate of eight members from each state, elected by the Legislatures thereof, to hold office six years, one-half to retire at the end of three years; a House of Representatives chosen by the people (one for every 30,000, but no State to have less than four), to hold office for three years. Members of both houses receive a salary of £500 per annum. The powers of the Commonwealth Parliament are similar to those belonging to the Congress of the United States. Bills for taxation must be sent down to the Parliament by the Governor General. The Governor General is advised by seven ministers. They may sit in either House of Parliament, and by themselves constitute "The Federal Executive Council," or "Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth." The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and not less than four other Justices, to be appointed by Parliament and hold office during good behavior. The States retain all the powers which they now possess, with the exception of those expressly delegated to the Federal Parliament; but the delegated powers are greater than in the United States; the National Parliament being given full control of Banking, Bankruptcy, Marriage, Divorce and the Status of Foreign Corporations. The area of the New Commonwealth is nearly equal to that of the United States of America without Alaska—and the population is about three millions.

FIJI.—Fiji was ceded to the Queen by the chiefs and people of Fiji October, 1874. Government is administered by a governor appointed by the British Crown, assisted by an Executive Council. In the education of the native Fijians 2,200 teachers were employed in 1884 by the Wesleyan Mission in teaching 41,929 scholars; in 84 native schools conducted by the Roman Catholic mission, 1,040 scholars were taught. Number of persons attending worship in the churches of the Wesleyan Mission, 100,331; Roman Catholic Mission, 9,135. Fiji comprises a group of islands, volcanic in origin, lying between 15° and 20° south latitude, and 175° east, and 177° west longitude. The islands exceed 200 in number, about 80 of which are inhabited. The largest is Viti Levu, area about 4,250 square miles; the next largest is Vanua Levu, area about 2,600 square miles. Total area of the group about 7,740 square miles; the island of Rotumah was added, December, 1880. Population of the Colony, 128,414. Number of vessels entered at the ports of Fiji, 1884, was 50 British steamers and 100 sailing vessels. Principal exports were sugar, copra, green fruit, molasses, etc. There are cultivated by European settlers, bananas, coffee, cotton, cocoanuts, cinchona, sugar-cane, tea, etc. Value of total foreign trade in 1884: Exports \$1,726,720, imports, \$2,072,610. Revenue \$457,610, expenditure \$492,335. Debt \$1,395,000.



BRITISH NEW GUINEA AND OCEANICA.

PAPUA, OR NEW GUINEA, the largest island in the world after Australia, extends for 1,490 miles, from N. W. to S. E., between the equator and lat. 12 degrees south, and between E. long. 130 degrees 50 minutes, and 154 degrees 30 minutes. Its greatest breadth is 430 miles, and its area about 234,768 square miles. The northwest half belongs to Holland, which annexed it in the sixteenth century. The east portion was independent until 1884, when it was divided between Great Britain and Germany. The Colony of New Guinea comprises the southern and southeastern shores of the island from the 141st meridian of east longitude eastward as far as East Cape, and thence northwestward as far as the 8th parallel of south latitude in the neighborhood of Mitre Rock, together with the territory lying south of a line from Mitre Rock, proceeding along the said 8th parallel to the 147th degree of east longitude, then in a straight line in a northwesterly direction to the point of intersection of the 6th parallel of south latitude and of the 144th degree of east longitude, and continuing in a west-northwesterly direction to the point of intersection of the 5th parallel of south latitude and of the 141st degree of east longitude, together with the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux, and Louisiade groups of islands, and all other islands lying between the 8th and 12th parallels of south latitude, and between the 141st and 155th degrees of east longitude, and not forming part of the Colony of Queensland; and, furthermore, including all islands and reefs lying in the Gulf of Papua to the northward of the 8th parallel of south latitude.

The extent of territory is about 90,000 square miles, with a small population, the number of which is at present unascertained, but is probably not over 150,000, of whom less than 1,000 are white. All tropical trees and fruits grow abundantly. The most important export is beche-de-mer; pearl-shells, copra, bird-skins, rattan, gum, sago, arrowroot; spices of all kinds are also exported. Gold has been found on the Louisiade islands, and over 1,000 miners were at work January 1, 1892. New Guinea, if reports are true, has the distinction of having within her borders the highest mountain in the world—Mt. Hercules. See page 50.

The territory was at first taken over as a Protectorate, under the management of a Special Commissioner, but on the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria undertaking to guarantee \$75,000 a year for the cost of administration, which was further secured by a Queensland Act, the Queen's sovereignty was formally proclaimed on the 4th of September, 1888, and the territory was constituted as a colony, under the name of British New Guinea. It is governed by an Administrator, with a nominated Legislative Council, consisting of not less than two persons besides the Administrator.

A company has been recently formed (The British New Guinea Exploring Syndicate) for the purpose of exploring and opening up the interior. Its manager has spent nine years on the island, and it is stated that he is the only Englishman who has ever crossed it from sea to sea. Port Moresby is the only town; it is used as a government storehouse and missionary headquarters. Population, 1,500.

WESTERN PACIFIC ISLANDS.

LYING ALL AROUND Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea are a large number of small islands, or groups of islands, inlets and reefs, which are British possessions, or under British protection, although not included in any colony. Among them are the islands known as Cato, Raine, Bell Cay, Bramble Cay, Pilgrim, Ducie, Bauman, Roggewein, Teinhoven, Coral, Dudosa, Suwarrow, Starbuck, Little Scrub, Palmerston, Surprise, Vostoc, Willis' Islets, and many others, to which must now be added Christmas, Fanning, Penrhyn, Washington and Jarvis Islands, which were formally annexed in

1888, and the Hervey or Cook Islands, six in number. The chief is Raratonga, which is 530 miles in circumference, with a population of 3,000. Mangaia has 2,000 inhabitants, over which a protectorate was established in the same year. These islands are mostly of coral formation. Many of them are uninhabited. Most of them grow coconut trees, while others are valuable for their guano. They are of importance to Great Britain as being stages in the proposed telegraph route from British Columbia to Australia, and also as coaling stations for steamers along that route.

For the Western Pacific Islands a High Commissioner has been appointed by the Crown, with jurisdiction over all islands in that portion of the ocean which are not within the limits of a British colony, or within the jurisdiction of any civilized power. His functions are to carry out the provisions of certain Acts of the Imperial Parliament, passed in 1872 and 1875, for the protection of the Pacific islanders, and to adjudicate upon disputes between British subjects living in the islands and within his jurisdiction, which includes the Southern Solomon Islands, the New Hebrides, the Tongau, or Friendly Islands, the Samoan, or Navigators' Islands, and various other small groups. He is assisted by Deputy Commissioners, with powers analogous to those of Stipendiary Magistrates and County Court judges; and by Judicial Commissioners with powers analogous to those of the Supreme Court of a colony. There is a right of appeal in certain cases to the Supreme Court of Fiji. The expenses of the High Commission are defrayed from Imperial funds.

SOUTH ATLANTIC ISLANDS.

ASCENSION ISLANDS, in the South Atlantic, situated 7 deg., 55 min., 55 sec. S. latitude, and 14 deg., 25 min., 5 sec. W. longitude, is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet. Its length is seven and one-half miles and extreme breadth six miles, with an area of 38 square miles. Its climate is dry and salubrious. It is of importance as a coaling station and a health resort for crews of vessels detained on the African coast. Georgetown is the garrison settlement.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA is a group of volcanic islands, discovered in 1506. The population numbers 100. The **NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS** are three in number, the largest only one mile long. Large numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit them annually. The **FALKLAND ISLANDS** are the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic. They lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan. They consist of East Falkland, 3,000 square miles; West Falkland, 2,300 square miles; and 100 small islands, comprising in the aggregate 6,500 square miles, and a population of 2,000. The industry is chiefly sheep farming. The only important settlement is Port Stanley, on the coast of East Falkland. **SOUTH GEORGIA**, an island 800 miles east by southeast of the Falkland group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is comprised within this colony. **ST. HELENA**, the best known of all the solitary islands of the world, nearly midway between the coasts of Africa and South America, is ten and one-half miles long, six and one-half miles broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population of 4,106. It is of volcanic origin and consists of numerous rugged mountains, broken by picturesque ravines. Its climate is unexcelled in point of salubrity and evenness of temperature. It was on this island where Napoleon Bonaparte was imprisoned, and where he died May 5, 1821. Until the opening of the Suez Canal it was an important coaling and victualing station, but is now frequented only by American whalers. It is strongly fortified and an important strategical point for the British navy. Its administrative government consists of a governor and an executive department of five members. Jamestown, population 2,233, is the capital.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

The chief aim of this Chronology is to give in an attractive form the leading events of the history of the world free from unnecessary details. For convenience this history is arranged under I. Ancient History, II. Medieval History, III. Modern History. The latter is given, First. From the beginning of the Sixteenth Century to American Revolution. Second. From the birth of the United States to the present time by countries.

I. Ancient History.

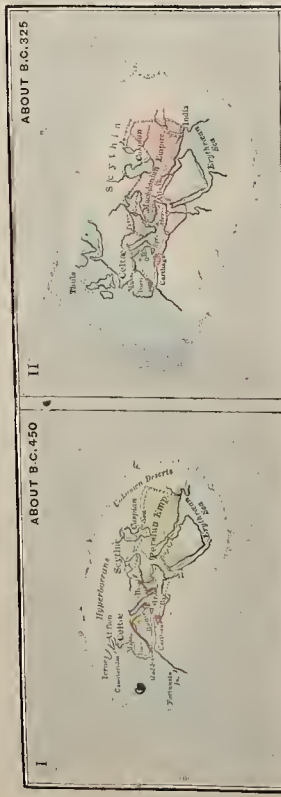
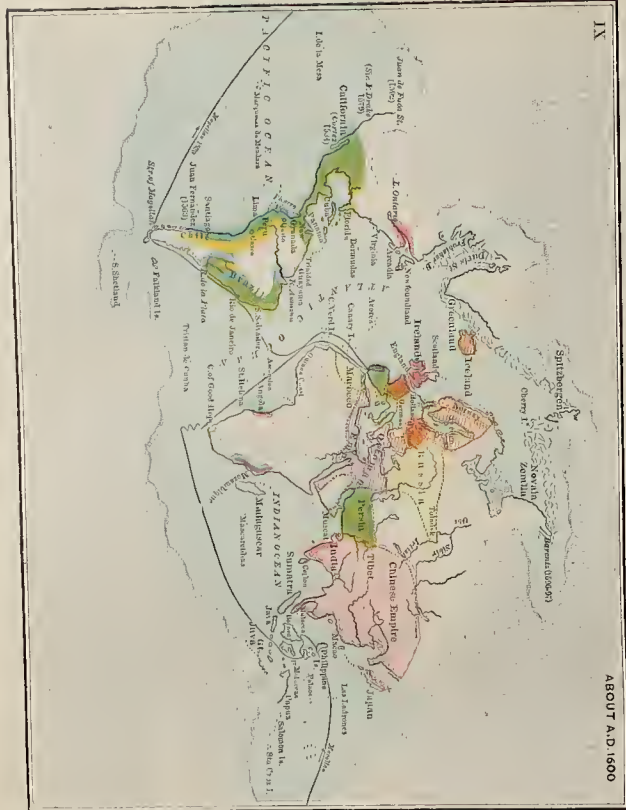
- B. C.
- 4004 Biblical account of the creation.
 - 3800 Sargon I. King of Babylon.
 - 3200 "The first Egyptian dynasty under Menes.
 - 3200 Egyptian inscriptions begin.
 - Phoenicia said to have been peopled by the "sons of Noah."
 - 2750 Tyre and Sidon founded.
 - 2700 The 14th Egyptian dynasty begins.
 - The Pyramid Tombs erected.
 - 2539 Moria Pepl I. Sixth Egyptian dynasty.
 - 2458 Chaldean said to have been conquered by Menech or Armanus.
 - 2448 The deluge.
 - 2300 The Elamite conquest.
 - The Hittites in Cappadocia.
 - Rise of Assyria.
 - 2280 Thebes, Egypt, founded.
 - 2242 Alleged beginning of Chaldean astronomical observations sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle; the earliest extant is of 720 B. C.
 - The Hittite dynasty in China founded.
 - Cuneiform writing probably in use.
 - 2180 Nineveh built.
 - 2160 First Persian dynasty founded.
 - 2130 Achaemenes built I. founds 12th Egyptian dynasty.
 - Pyramids built north of Memphis.
 - 2100 The Obelisk of On erected.
 - 2053 Reign of Urish of Chaldaea.
 - 2042 Urans arrives in Greece.
 - 2008 Sicyon, Greece founded.
 - 1896 Birth of Abraham.
 - 1821 Call of Abraham.
 - 1820 Abraham arrives in Syria.
 - 1806 Isaac born.
 - 1802 Death of Abraham.
 - 1806 Kingdom of Argos founded.
 - 1800 Helen of Troy-dragon, who conquers Assyria.
 - 1837 Birth of Jacob and Esau.
 - 1825 Menemah invents the Egyptian alphabet.
 - 1800 Hykos in Egypt.
 - 1729 Joseph sold into Egypt.
 - 1710 Achaemenes emigrate to Italy and found a colony.
 - 1705 Jacob and his family settle in Egypt.
 - 1618 Sesostris conquers Asia and Ethiopia.
 - 1582 Beginning of the chronology of the Arrian-Jordan, which were brought to England, M. A. D. 1627.
 - 1571 Moses born.
 - Male infants in Egypt destroyed.
 - 1555 Athens founded.
 - 1516 Kingdom of Sparta formed.
 - 1300 Expulsion of the Hykos from Egypt.
 - Achaemenes I. founds 18th Egyptian dynasty.
 - The Kassian conquest of Babylon.
 - Ramees I. founds 10th Egyptian dynasty.
 - Achaemenes subdue Chaldaea and establish a new dynasty.
 - 497 Reign of Achaemenes, 1st king of Phoenicia.
 - 468 Cadmus founds Thebes.
 - Discovery of brass.
 - Introduction of the alphabet into Greece.
 - 449 The pasover instituted.
 - Departure of the Israelites from Egypt.
 - The law given from Mount Sinai.
 - 440 Tabernacle established in the wilderness.
 - 441 Death of Moses and Aaron.
 - Joshua leads the Israelites into Canaan.
 - 445 Joshua divides Canaan.
 - 445 to 1136 Hebrews subject to six periods of bondage.
 - 1405 Orinick, first judge in Israel.
 - 1400 King of Babylon marries the daughter of the Assyrian King.
 - 1384 Elisha builds temple of Vulcan at Memphis.
 - 1298 Borsak and Deborah in Israel.
 - 1280 Pelope settles in South Greece.
 - 1273 Rise of the Assyrian Empire.
 - 1250 Babylon conquered by the Assyrians.
 - 1240 Gilchea, the greatest of the judges of Israel.
 - 1240 Ramees-Sesostris reigns in Egypt.
 - 1230 Abimelech King of Israel.
 - 1220 Proetus in Egypt.
 - 1188 Helen carried off by Paris.
 - 1183 Troy was begun.
 - 1184 Troy destroyed by Greeks.

- B. C.
- 1180 Ramees III, the last Egyptian native hero.
 - 1173 Elia High Priest in Israel.
 - 1161 Israel wars against Amorit.
 - 1161 Alba Longa founded.
 - 1153 Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon invades Syria.
 - 1143 Japheth judges navigation laws.
 - 1136 Samson defeats the Philistines.
 - 1130 Tielath Pileser I. invades Babylonian.
 - 1123 Samson, judge and first prophet in Israel.
 - 1113 Death of Samson.
 - 1110 Tielath Pileser sieges Babylon but is soon overcome.
 - 1103 Judah settles in Asia Minor.
 - 1103 (circa) The Chow dynasty in China founded.
 - 1093 Saul made first King of Israel.
 - 1093 Saul defeats the Philistines.
 - 1084 Birth of David.
 - 1075 Death of Samuel.
 - 1050 Death of Saul and Jonathan, and accession of David.
 - 1050 Tyre becomes the leading city.
 - 1047 Hiram seizes the Egyptian throne.
 - 1048 David takes Jerusalem.
 - 1047 Hiram, of Tyre, aids the Israelites.
 - 1044 Ionians settle in Asia Minor.
 - 1040 David defeats the Philistines and recovers the Ark.
 - The Ark removed to Jerusalem.
 - 1033 David, of Israel, subdues the Syrians.
 - The revolt and death of Absalom.
 - 1019 Solomon becomes King.
 - 1011 Solomon's Temple begun.
 - 1004 Completion and dedication of Solomon's Temple.
 - 990 The Queen of Sheba visits King Solomon.
 - 975 Death of Solomon.
 - Revolt of the Ten Tribes.
 - Division into kingdoms of Israel and Judah.
 - The kingdom of Israel established under Jeroboam.
 - Syria recovers independence.
 - 971 Shishak, King of Egypt, captures and plunders Jerusalem.
 - 957 Ahab, King of Judah, defeats the King of Israel.
 - The decline of Thebes, Egypt.
 - 957 Assyria again invades Babylonian.
 - 956 Rhodanus found navigation laws.
 - 908 Israel is afflicted with a famine predicted by the Prophet Elijah.
 - 901 Syria makes war upon Israel and is defeated.
 - Erection of the northwest palace of Nimrod.
 - 897 Elijah translated to heaven.
 - 896 Jehoshaphat defeats the Ammonites.
 - 896 Death of Ahab, King of Israel.
 - 895 Miracles of Elisha the Prophet.
 - 882 Samaria besieged by the Syrians.
 - 882 Lacedaemon settled.
 - 882 Legislation of Lycurgus at Sparta.
 - 880 The Assyrians again invade Babylonian.
 - 874 Carthage founded by Dido the Tyrian.
 - 870 Sardapanus I. of Assyria.
 - 870 The Assyrians conquer Phoenicia.
 - 860 Assyria conquers under Sardanapalus.
 - 846 Lycargus flourishes.
 - Olympic games revived in Elis, Greece.
 - 834 Assyria conquers Persia.
 - 830 Babylon becomes subject to Assyria.
 - 800 The Egyptians the most powerful nation on the sea.
 - Achaemenes established.
 - 794 Ionian colonies established.
 - 776 Commencement of the Olympiads.
 - First authentic date in Greek history.
 - 760 The Etruscans in Campania.
 - 753 Rome founded by Romulus.
 - Achaemenes establishes a decennial instead of perpetual Achaemenes.
 - 752 Sabae follows the abduction of the Sabean women.
 - Ethiopia independent.
 - 747 Babylon independent of Nineveh.
 - League between Persians and Sabaeans.
 - Assessment of the name of Tiglath Pileser and founds the 2nd Assyrian Empire.
 - Assyria invades Palestine.
 - Messenian wars.
 - 743 Sparta victorious.
 - 741 Pekah, King of Israel, besieges Jerusalem.
 - 740 Tiglath Pileser destroys Syria.
 - Israel forms an alliance with Syria against Judah.
 - Syria becomes subject to Assyria.
 - Shalmaneser subdues Israel.
 - 736 Hezekiah abolishes idolatry in Judah.
 - 735 Shalmaneser IV. invades Phoenicia.
 - Assyria hovers Samaria and carry the Ten Tribes into captivity.
 - The Kingdom of Israel destroyed.
 - Assyria totally defeated by the Hittites.
 - 727 Numa Pompilius, King of Rome.
 - 719 Sennacherib, the Assyrian invades Egypt.

- B. C.
- 710 Sennacherib invades Judah.
 - 185,000 Assyrians destroyed in one night by an angel.
 - 709 Sargon of Assyria conquers Babylon.
 - 698 Manasseh, King of Judah.
 - 698 Cross idolatry in Judah.
 - 690 Gyges founds the 3rd Lydian dynasty.
 - 686 Egypt divided between 12 Kings.
 - 685-688 Second Messenian War, under Aristomenes.
 - 684 Archonship at Athens made annual.
 - 681 Esar-haddon King of Assyria.
 - Babylon becomes the second capital.
 - 683 Croesus becomes first annual archon of Athens.
 - 678 Samaria colonized by Assyrians.
 - 672 Assyria conquers Egypt.
 - 671 Paanmetius reigns in Egypt and encourages intercourse with the Greeks.
 - 670 Alban invasion and battles of the Horath and Corath.
 - Rise of Magaria, Greece.
 - 667-625 Reign of Assur-bani-pal, King of Assyria.
 - 665 Sea fight between Corinths and Corcyra.
 - Tullius Hostilius defeats the Albans and destroys Alba Longa.
 - 662 Thebes destroyed by Assyrians.
 - 660 Messauy, Italy founded.
 - Buddha.
 - 650 Byantium founded by Megarians under Byas.
 - 655 Bacchiades expelled from Greece.
 - 650 Median Monarchy founded.
 - 645 Egypt independent of Assyria.
 - 643 Isidore dynasty, Media, founded by Cyaxares.
 - 641 Cyrene founded.
 - 640 Anaxa Martinus reigns in Rome.
 - Invasion of Scythians who subjugate Persia.
 - 638 Invasion of Assyria by the Scythians.
 - 635 Babylon independent under Nabopolassar.
 - Nineveh taken by the Medes.
 - Assyrian Empire ends.
 - Periander at Corinth.
 - 621 Legislation of Draco, Archon at Athens.
 - In revising the laws at Jerusalem, 11th-century discovers the Book of the Law, and Josiah keeps a solemn passover.
 - Jeremiah prophet.
 - 623 Passover.
 - The Ark restored.
 - Tarquinus Priscus begins to reign in Rome.
 - 615 The Capitol, Rome, begun in honor of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva.
 - Pharaoh Necho II. Egypt, circumnavigates Africa.
 - 610 Battle of Megiddo.
 - Death of Josiah.
 - Necho II. Egypt attempts to cut a canal across the isthmus of Suez. Failure after a loss of over 100,000 men.
 - 605 The Cretan Maxims, Rome is erected.
 - Necho II. of Egypt defeated by Nebuchadnezzar.
 - Jeremiah's prophecy of the seventy years' captivity.
 - Nebuchadnezzar takes Jerusalem.
 - Jehoiakin, his mass.
 - Daniel prophesies at Babylon.
 - 602 Jehoiakin revolts from Babylon.
 - 600 The Cloaca Maxima (great sewers) of Rome are built.
 - 598 Capture of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar.
 - Second captivity.
 - 597 Zedekiah made King over the remnant of Judah.
 - 596 Persians invade Syria, and Syria continues a subject of Persia for three centuries.
 - Code of Solon at Athens published.
 - 600 The seven wise men of Greece flourish, Solon, Periander, Pittacus, Chilon, Thales, Cleobulus and Bias.
 - War between Media and Lydia.
 - 588 The Pythian games begin to be celebrated every five years.
 - Jerusalem, having rebelled against Babylon, is besieged by Nebuchadnezzar.
 - 587 Nebuchadnezzar invades Phoenicia.
 - Golden images set up.
 - Sladach, Mochab and Abednego thrown into a furnace.
 - Prophecies of Omdiah.
 - Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar.
 - End of the kingdom of Judah.
 - 585 Death of Periander, tyrant of Athens forty years.
 - Treaty between Media and Lydia.
 - Copper money coined at Rome.
 - 580 Nebuchadnezzar takes Tyre.
 - 579 Accession of Servius Tullius, Rome.
 - 575 Civil war in Egypt.
 - 570 Amasis reigns in Egypt.

- B. C.
- 569 Egypt conquered by Nebuchadnezzar.
 - 566 The first census of Rome taken—84,700 in all.
 - 562 Death of Nebuchadnezzar.
 - Nabonides King of Babylon.
 - 560 Ptolemy becomes tyrant of Athens.
 - Conflux and Zoroaster.
 - Aeschylus' fables.
 - 559 Anaxerion begins to be known.
 - Persian Empire founded by Cyrus.
 - 556 Birth of Simonides (died n. c. 467).
 - 554 Conquest of Lydia and capture of Croesus by Cyrus.
 - 549 Death of Phalaris, tyrant of Agriguntum.
 - 546 Fall of Lydian Empire.
 - 543 Cyrus annexes Asia Minor to Persia.
 - 540-510 Era of Pylhagoras.
 - 539 (circa) Maresille founded by Phoenicians.
 - 538 Daniel interprets handwriting on the wall.
 - Cyrus conquers Babylon.
 - Belshazzar, King of Babylon, is slain.
 - 536 Cyrus ends the captivity of the Jews.
 - Return of the first caravan to Jerusalem under Zerubbabel and Joshua.
 - Cyrus also subdues Phoenicia.
 - Rebuilding of the Temple commences.
 - The pla first exhibits tragedy.
 - 534 Servius is assassinated by Tullius, his daughter.
 - Her husband, Tarquinus Superbus, becomes King of Rome.
 - 532 Polyarchus, tyrant of Samos (put to death n. c. 523).
 - 531 Reign of Darius I. begins after assassinator of Smerdis, the Magian.
 - Death of Cyrus.
 - Accession of Cambyses.
 - Conquest of Egypt by Cambyses.
 - Birth of Aeschylus (died n. c. 456).
 - The temple of Isis, Egypt, completed.
 - Smerdis usurps the Persian throne, defeated by Darius, 323.
 - 522 Death of Cambyses.
 - Greeks colonize the Thracian Chersonese.
 - 521-485 Reign of Darius I. (Hystaspis) King of Persia.
 - 520 Sibylline books brought from Cumae.
 - Decree of Darius for re-building the Temple at Jerusalem.
 - 518 Birth of Plautus, (died n. c. 439).
 - 515 The Temple rebuilt and dedicated.
 - 514 The arrest of Athens.
 - Hippias slain.
 - Hippias rules in Athens.
 - 610 Croton destroys Sybaris.
 - Expansion of the Tarquins from Rome.
 - Foundation of the Republic.
 - Junius Brutus and Tarquinus Collatinus consuls.
 - The Pleistide expelled from Athens.
 - Athena a republic.
 - 509 Commercial treaty between Carthage and Rome.
 - 508 First treaty between Rome and Carthage.
 - First Valerian Laws.
 - The Scythian Expedition of Darius.
 - 507 Capitol at Rome completed and dedicated.
 - 504 Sardis burned by the Greeks.
 - 503 Siege of Naxos by Athenians.
 - Titus Lartius made Dictator of Rome.
 - 500 Burning of Sardis by the Ionians and Achaemenes.
 - The revolt of the Ionians (Greece).
 - 498 Persia recovers Cyprus.
 - 497 Battle of Lake Regillus.
 - Tarquin and his Latin allies defeated by Romans.
 - First authentic date in Roman history.
 - 496 Hittites, the Persian, sent to the coast by Darius.
 - 495 Birth of Sophocles (died n. c. 406).
 - Revolt of the Ionians, aided by Athens, suppressed.
 - 494 Tribunes at Rome appointed.
 - Patricians secede.
 - 493 Independence of the Latins recognized.
 - Coriolanus taken by Cato Martius (Cornelius).
 - The Latin League.
 - 492 First Persian expedition, under Marcellus against Greece, is defeated and destroyed near Mt. Athens.
 - 491 Coriolanus banished from Rome. He is received by the Volscians.
 - Second Persian expedition, under Datis and Artabanus.
 - Their defeat, and victory of Miltiades at the battle of Marathon.
 - 489 Coriolanus and the Volscians besiege Rome.
 - 488 Coriolanus withdraws from siege of Rome at his mother's entreaty and is slain by the Volscians.
 - 486 Egyptian revolt.
 - First Agrarian Law of Cassius proposed.
 - Accession of Xerxes I., King of Persia.
 - 485 Gelon tyrant of Syracuse.

*Egyptian History is in a state of almost hopeless obscurity; the estimates of the great Egyptologists differing more than 3,000 years. The dates here given are generally accepted by the greater part of Chronologists.



The maps which are given on this page and on page 467 are designed to furnish, in the briefest space, a reliable historic outline of the geography of the earth, as it was known at various important dates.

Our earliest records are those of the people having their homes about the Mediterranean Sea. The Phoenicians, whose sea-ports were those of Sidon and Tyre on the eastern coast, and who later (in 242 B. C.) founded Carthage, gave to other nations the knowledge of distant lands.

In the march of commerce the Phoenicians navigated every part of the Euxine, the Mediterranean, the Gallic Sea, (between Spain and the Islands of Sardinia and Corsica,) the Tyrrhenian Sea, (between Sardinia and Italy,) the Ionian and Adriatic Seas, (east of Italy,) and the Red and Erythraean Seas, long before the age of Homer.

In these maps, and the accompanying explanatory notes, the chief recorded events connected with the progress of history are given, so that a mere glance will render familiar the geography and history of the world at the dates indicated. All the maps of this series are drawn on the same scale, and in each case such countries as were yet unknown to explorers are left veiled by the cloud.

ABOUT A.D. 1700



ABOUT A.D. 1800



CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY.

A.O.	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.
458	Recovery of Egypt by the Persians.	423	Capua taken by the Samnites.
457	Birth of Herodotus (died after B. C. 409).	419	Birth of Bigones the Cynic. (died 324).
456	Banishment of Aristides the Just by the Athenians.	418	Battle of Mantinea.
451	Athenian fleet built.	417	Spartans defeated by Athens.
449	Third and greatest invasion of Greece by the Persians, led by Xerxes.	415	The Hebrew, Malachi, prophesies.
448	Battle of Thermopylae—fall of Leonidas.	414	Invasion of Sicily by the Athenians under Nicias.
447	Battle of Salamis—victory of Themistocles.	413	Siege of Syracuse.
446	Xerxes destroys Athens.	412	Defeat and surrender of Nicias to Gelippus.
445	First invasion of Sicily by Carthage.	411	First treaty between Sparta and Persia.
444	Defeat of the Carthaginians by Gelon at Himera.	410	Constitution of the Four Hundred at Athens.
443	Birth of Euripides (died B. C. 406).	409	Intrigues of Alcibiades with the Persians.
442	Anaxagoras (b. 500, d. 428) teaches philosophy at Athens.	408	Beginning of the wars of Syracuse and Carthage. They continue seventy years.
441	Occupation of Athens by Marodonians.	407	The Peloponnesian wars of Rome elected.
440	Persians defeated at Plataea and Mycale and retreat from Greece.	406	Second invasion of Sicily by the Carthaginians.
439	Beginning of the supremacy of Athens.	405	The Volscians defeat the Romans.
438	The Fabii perish in battle with the Veientes.	404	Rhodes founded.
437	478 Heiro I.—at Syracuse.	403	Battle of Arginusae.
436	End of the Peloponnesian War.	402	Condemnation of the ten generals.
435	Birth of Thucydides (died after B. C. 409).	401	Megasthenes tyrant of Syracuse; reigns thirty-eight years.
434	First Punic War.	400	The siege of Veii, Rome.
433	Election of public magistrates given to the Comitia Tributa—Rome.	399	Battle of Egospotami. Dionysius I. reigns in Syracuse.
432	Victory of Cimon over the Persians at the Eurymedon.	398	404 Athens taken by Lysander. End of the Peloponnesian War.
431	Antimachus (Rome) taken.	397	Government of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens.
430	Suicide of Appius Claudius.	396	Beath of Alcibiades.
429	Pericles begins to take part in the public affairs of Athens.	395	Thrasylus restores democratic government at Athens.
428	Birth of Socrates.	394	Birth of Phocion (died 317).
427	Destruction of Mycenae by the Argives.	393	Expedition of Cyrus the younger who rebels; at the battle of Cunaxa he is defeated and slain and the "Retreat of ten thousand" Greeks under Xenophon begins.
426	Dionysius of Apollonia dourishes.	392	Manali.
425	Flight of Themistocles to Persia.	391	Death of Socrates.
424	Siege of Naxos.	390	Campaign and peace of Dercyllides.
423	Battles at the Eurymedon.	389	First Campaign against Agathias in Asia.
422	Phocion aiding Persia are defeated by the Greeks under Cimon.	388	The Roman dictator Camillus captures Veii.
421	Xerxes I. assassinated.	387	Grecian coalition against Sparta; Lysander slain.
420	Reign of Artaxerxes I. in Persia.	386	Persians assist the Athenians and defeat the Spartans at the naval battle of the Cnidus.
419	Revolt of Thasos.	385	The Corinthian War begins.
418	Revolt of the Helots at Sparta.	384	The second battle of Coronea.
417	Third Messenian War.	383	The Long Walls of Athens restored by Cleon.
416	Sparta defeats Messenia.	382	Veii stormed by Hannibal.
415	Egypt revolts against Persia.	381	Caninius impeached and exiled.
414	(The revolt is suppressed in 405.)	380	Battle of Allia.
413	Birth of Democritus and Hippocrates (both died in B. C. 357).	379	The Romans defeated by Brennus and the Gauls.
412	The Athenian in Egypt.	378	Rome burnt.
411	Gorgias flourishes.	377	Siege of the Capitol.
410	Commission of Ezra to rebuild Jerusalem.	376	Victory of Dionysius at Helorus.
409	Birth of Lyfias the orator (died 378).	375	Birth of Æschines.
408	Cimon makes dictator at Rome.	374	The Gauls expelled from Rome and city rebuilt.
407	Defeat of the Ægæi.	373	Peace of Antalcidas, Persia.
406	Battle of Tanagra.	372	Greek cities in Asia subjected to Persia.
405	The Long Walls of Athens completed.	371	End of the Corinthian War.
404	The first Decemvirate or council of ten at Rome.	370	Cynopolis games established in Rome.
403	Laws of the Twelve Tables or code of laws instituted.	369	Defeat of the Persians under Evagoras.
402	The Greeks defeat the Persians at Salamis in Cyprus.	368	Birth of Aristotle.
401	Virginia kills his daughter to save her from Appius Claudius.	367	Mauls buried from Tarpeian rock for having slain a sovereign.
400	First Decemvirate abolished.	366	Battle of Lechæum.
399	Appias Claudius, Rome.	365	The Olympian war begins, and ends 379.
398	Valerian and Horatius Laws.	364	Seizure of the Cadmea at Thebes by Phaulistas.
397	Tyranny of the second Decemvirate.	363	Birth of Demosthenes (died 322).
396	Secession of the Plebs from Rome.	362	Death of Aristophanes.
395	Abdication of the Decemvirs.	361	Height of Spartan power.
394	Second Sacred War in Greece.	360	Recovery of the Cadmea by Pelopidas.
393	Battle of Coronea, defeat of Athens.	359	The Athenians allied with the Thebans.
392	Syracuse subduces Agriguntum and defeats the Etruscans.	358	Roman civil war between patricians and plebeians.
391	Thirty years' peace between Athens and Sparta concluded.	357	Law passed that one consul shall be a plebeian.
390	Decline of the Athenian Empire.	356	Battle of Leuctra, Greece.
389	Revolt of Euboea and Megara.	355	Peace between Athens and Sparta.
388	Camillus Law, Rome.	354	Victory of Epaminondas over the Spartans at Leuctra.
387	Nehemiah governor of Judæa.	353	Foundation of Megalopolis.
386	Athenian Colony to Thrini.	352	Jason of Pheræ assassinated.
385	Pericles becomes supreme at Athens.	351	Alexander of Pheræ in Thessaly.
384	Birth of Xenophon about this time (died 355).	350	Embassy of Pelopidas, the Greek, to Persia.
383	Commission of Nehemiah.	349	Aristotle goes to Athens, and remains with Plato twenty years.
382	The walls of Jerusalem rebuilt.	348	Lichian laws passed at Rome.
381	Roman Consul Tribunes established.	347	Joshua slain by the High Priest.
380	The Parthenon at Athens built by Phidias.	346	Birth of Zeno, the Stoic (died 264).
379	Herodotus flourishes in Greece.	345	Institution of praetorship and curule edileship at Rome.
378	New constitution at Rome—censors and military tribunes appointed instead of consuls.	344	First Plebeian consul elected.
377	Rome visited by a terrible famine.	343	Great Plague at Rome.
376	410-439 The Samian war.	342	Legend of M. Curtius.
375	Seize and reduction of Samos by Pericles.	341	Rome wars with the Gauls, Etruscans and Hernicenses.
374	Death of Spurius Mælius—Rome.	340	Battle of Metaurus (died 339).
373	Coracellus Cossus and Lars Tolumnius.	339	Victory and death of Epaminondas.
372	Second Spolia Opata, Rome.	338	The Samnites build the Temple at Gerinum.
371	Birth of Isocrates (died 339).	337	Kingdom of Pontus founded.
370	Rome declares war against the Etruscans.	336	Beginning of the Social War in Greece.
369	Treaty between Athens and Corcyra.	335	Expedition of Calix and Byzantium.
368	Meton, astronomer, flourishes.	334	Amphipolis taken by Philip II.
367	Peloponnesian War begins between Athens and a confederacy with Sparta at the head, lasting twenty-seven years and ending in the defeat of Athens.	333	Roman laws of debt.
366	Potidaea besieged by the Athenians (taken in 429).	332	Phœcian (or Sacred) War begins.
365	Death of Pericles.	331	Expedition of Dion to Sicily.
364	Rise of Cleon.	330	Second Sacred War, the Phœcians having seized the Temple of Delphi.
363	Battle of Mt. Alcigeia; the Ægæi and Væci defeated.	329	Birth of Alexander the Great.
362	The plague at Athens.	328	Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, burned.
361	Plato born (died 347).	327	Dion exiles Dionysius from Syracuse.
360	Siege of Plataea.	326	Caius Marius Rutilius first Plebeian Dictator at Rome.
359	Naval victories of Phermo.	325	End of the Social War in Greece.
358	Revolt and fall of Mytilene.	324	Independence of Rhodes, Cos, Chios and Byzantium acknowledged by Athens.
357	Reduction of Mytilene.	323	Revolt of Artabazus, the Persian.
356	First Athenian expedition to Sicily.	322	Siege of Methone, Greece.
355	First comedy of Aristophanes exhibited.	321	Demosthenes delivers his first Philippic.
354	Corcyrean massacre.	320	Phœnicia revolts from the Persian monarchy.
353	Demosthenes dourishes.	319	381 C. Marius Rutilius first Plebeian censor.
352	Destruction of Pileene.	318	Sidonians revolt and destroy Sidon.
351	Reign of Xerxes II. followed by Logdianus.	317	The Roman Popillius defeats the Gauls.
350	Sphactaria taken.	316	Troy taken by Philip of Macedonia.
349	Bardis II. reigns in Persia.	315	Oratory between Cuthage and Rome.
348	Congress of Siellians at Gela.	314	
347	Alcibiades begins to act in Athenian affairs.	313	
346	The Samnites (Rome) capture Vulturium.	312	
		311	Surrender of Phoca to Philip.
		310	End of the Sacred War.
		309	Philip admitted to the Amphictyonic Council.
		308	Dionysius recovers the tyranny.
		307	First Samnite war begins.
		306	Battle of Mt. Ganus.
		305	Conquest of Syracuse by Timoleon.
		304	Expulsion of Dion from Sicily.
		303	Embassy of Demosthenes and others to Philip.
		302	Roman Genetian laws.
		301	Pericles and Byzantium besieged by Philip.
		300	Victory of Timoleon over the Carthaginians at the Crimæus.
		299	Battle of Mt. Vesuvius, Rome.
		298	Second Roman Punician laws.
		297	Third Sacred War begins between Philip and the Athenians.
		296	Philip general of the Amphictyonic League.
		295	Battle of Cheronea.
		294	Philip subjugates Greece.
		293	First Roman Plebeian pretor.
		292	337-335 The Latin War begins; after two years the Romans are victorious.
		291	Murder of Philip.
		290	Accession of Alexander III. the Great.
		289	Accession of Darius Codomanus.
		288	Alexander destroys Thebes; is chosen generalissimo of the Greeks, Athens having submitted.
		287	Battle of the Granicus.
		286	Macedonian Empire formed.
		285	Alexander invades Persia.
		284	Battle of Issus.
		283	Damascus taken and Tyre besieged by Alexander.
		282	Capture of Tyre and conquest of Egypt by Alexander.
		281	Triumph of Alexander.
		280	Triumph of Alexander.
		279	Treaty between Alexander and Rome.
		278	Alexander visits Jerusalem and worships at the Temple.
		277	Phœnicia subdued by Alexander.
		276	Battle of Arbela.
		275	Sabotage of Persia.
		274	Settlement of the Jews at Alexandria.
		273	Darius III. assassinated.
		272	Demosthenes' oration for the crown.
		271	Persia becomes a part of the Macedonian Empire.
		270	327-325 Campaigns of Alexander in India.
		269	Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates.
		268	Roman servitude for debt abolished.
		267	Exile of Demosthenes.
		266	Death of Alexander at Babylon.
		265	Alexander succeeded by Perdiccas as Regent.
		264	Antipater in Macedonia.
		263	Lysimachus in Thrace.
		262	Cassander in Greece.
		261	Antigonus in Syria.
		260	Emenes in Cappadocia.
		259	Seleucus at Babylon.
		258	Second Samnite War, lasts twenty-one years.
		257	Antipater, a Macedonian general, defeats Athens and allies.
		256	Ptolemy I., surnamed Soter, receives the Egyptian Kingdom.
		255	Phœnicia annexed to Egypt by Ptolemy Soter.
		254	First war among the "successors of Alexander."
		253	Battle of the Chaudine Forks.
		252	Rome terribly defeated by Pontus and pass under the Samnite yoke.
		251	Ptolemy Soter takes Jerusalem.
		250	Revolt of Phœnicia.
		249	Antigonus settles in Egypt and Cyrene.
		248	Agathocles at Syracuse.
		247	Thebes rebuilt by Cassander.
		246	Conquest of Rhodes by Antigonus.
		245	Palestine under Antigonus.
		244	Roman victory at Clunia.
		243	Samnite victory at Lautula.
		242	Battle of Gaza.
		241	Victory of Ptolemy and Seleucus over Demetrius Poliorcetes.
		240	Ptolemy king of Egypt.
		239	Appian Claudius censor.
		238	Appian Way and aqueduct.
		237	The great Roman military road completed.
		236	Sandracottus, Indian empire.
		235	211-209 The Etruscan War.
		234	310 L. Papirius Cursor, Roman Dictator.
		233	Agathocles defeated at Heræa.
		232	308 Fabius crosses Ciminian Hills; defeats the Tuscans at Vadimon.
		231	307-305 Naval war at Cyrene and Rhodes.
		230	304 Siege of Rhodus by Demetrius.
		229	301 Battle of Ips between Ptolemy Soter and Antigonus.
		228	Final division of Alexander's dominions.
		227	Athenian demeracy restored.
		226	Chandragupta (Sandracottus) reigns in India; makes a treaty with Seleucus.
		225	Foundation of Antioch by Seleucus.
		224	Licht-houze on island of Pharos erected.
		223	299 Athens besieged and taken by Demetrius.
		222	Third Samnite War. (Samnites, Etruscans, Umbrians and Gauls.)
		221	Gellius Egnatius, leader of the Samnites.
		220	The Capitolio wolf.
		219	301 Quintus Fabius defeats the Samnites, Etruscans and Gauls at Sentinum.
		218	Execution of C. Pontius.
		217	250 The Third Samnite War ends in subjugation to Rome.
		216	Birth of Archimedes (died 212).
		215	The Hortensian Law passed at Rome; plebeians declared binding on all the people.
		214	Ptolemy advocates in favor of his son, Philadelphus.
		213	Under his reign Egypt rose to a high rank among the nations in power and wealth.
		212	Alexandrian Library founded by Ptolemy Soter.
		211	The Ætolian League formed.
		210	Kingdom of Pergamum founded.
		209	Renewed Gallic and Etruscan War.
		208	Second battle of Lake Vadimon.
		207	Rome wars with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.
		206	Rome at war with Tarcentum.
		205	Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus at Corupellion.
		204	Achaean League between twelve cities of Achaia established.
		203	Battle of Pandolia.
		202	Romans defeated by Pyrrhus.
		201	Birth of Chrysippus (died 207).
		200	Irruption of the Gauls into Greece.
		199	First Plebeian censor at Rome.
		198	Romans again defeated by Pyrrhus at Ascv Finis.
		197	Rome and Carthage allied.
		196	League between Athens, Sparta and Egypt The Septuagint written.
		195	The Gauls settle in Galatia.
		194	Birth of Bractothene—died 198.
		193	The great wall of China built (?).
		192	Battle of Beneventum. Rome victorious and Pyrrhus leaves Italy.
		191	Egyptian embassy to Rome.
		190	Antigonus Gonatas recovers Macedonia.
		189	Silver money first coined at Rome.
		188	Hiero II. of Syracuse.
		187	Bereas dourishes.
		186	Antigonus of Macedonia takes Athens.
		185	Rome supreme over all Italy.
		184	First Punic War begins.
		183	Carthage disputes Rome's Empire.
		182	Chronology of Arundell (Parian) marble ends.
		181	First Roman fleet launched.
		180	Victory of Duilius over Myla.
		179	Rise of Parthia.
		178	230-229 Reign of Asoka in India.
		177	Naval victory of Regulus over the Carthaginians at Ecnomus.
		176	Invasion of Africa.
		175	The Aracides.
		174	Defeat and capture of Regulus by the Carthaginians.
		173	Evacuation of Africa.
		172	The Kingdom of Bactia.
		171	Parthia becomes an independent kingdom under Arsaces.
		170	Dynasty of Tsin in China founded.
		169	Ptolemy III. makes war on Syria.
		168	Restores the Egyptian gods carried off by Cambyses 525 B. C.
		167	Birth of Hannibal (died 183).
		166	Antius of Sicyon, general of the Achaean League.
		165	Defeat of Carthaginians by Catulus at the Ægæi.
		164	End of the First Punic War.
		163	Sicily made a Roman Province.
		162	Attalus, King of Pergamum.
		161	Agis IV. killed at Sparta.
		160	The plays of Livius Andronicus exhibited (the first tragedies) at Rome.
		159	Date of the decree of Canopus; tablet of Sol.
		158	Conquest of Spain attempted by the Carthaginians.
		157	Seizure of Sardinia and Corsica by the Romans.
		156	The gates of the Temple of Janus at Rome shut for the first time since Num. N. war existing at the time.
		155	Birth of M. Porcius Cato—died 149.
		154	Antigonus Doseon in Macedonia.
		153	Achaia joins the Achaean League.
		152	Cleome War with Achaean League begins.
		151	Reforms of Cleomeas at Sparta.
		150	Invasion of Cisalpine Gaul and battle of Clactum. Rome victorious.
		149	Ptolemy IV. reigns in Egypt.
		148	Defeat of Antiochus III. of Syria at Raphia.
		147	Gallia Cisalpina becomes a Roman Province.
		146	Battle of Salamis.
		145	Aratus and Antigonus take Sparta.
		144	Philip V. of Macedonia.
		143	Alliance between Philip and Achæans against Ætolians.
		142	Hasdrubal assassinated in Spain.
		141	Antiochus overruns Palestine.
		140	Siege of Saguntum by Hannibal.
		139	Second Punic War.
		138	Second Punic War begins.
		137	Hannibal marches from Spain across the Pyrenees and the Alps into Italy.
		136	Battles of the Trebia and the Trasimene, and defeat of Scipio.
		135	Hannibal passes the Apennines.
		134	Battle of Lake Trasimene. Flaminius defeated.
		133	The two Scipios sent to Spain.
		132	132 Battle of Cannæ. Romans defeated with immense loss.
		131	Revolt of Capua.
		130	Alliance of Hannibal with Philip V. of Macedonia.
		129	214-212 Siege and capture of Syracuse by Marcellus.
		128	214 First Commercial War.
		127	Byzantium and Rhodes.
		126	Battle of Antiochia.
		125	Greek works of art brought to Rome.
		124	211 Greece concludes treaty with the Romans against Philip V. of Macedonia.
		123	Defeat and death of the two Scipios in Spain by Hasdrubal.
		122	Capua recovered by Rome.
		121	

CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY.

B.C.

- 201 Treaty of peace between Rome and Carthage; end of the Second Punic War.
- 200-197 First Macedonian War. Allies attack Macedonia and defeat Philip.
- 196 T. Quintus Flaminius proclaims hostility to the Greeks.
- 195 Syria becomes independent of Egypt.
- 187 Battle of Cynoscephalae. Philip defeated by Flaminius.
- 186 Palestine and Judea conquered by Antiochus the Great, and confirmed to him by the peace with Rome.
- 185 The Rosetta Stone written.
- 195 Dynasty of Han, China, founded.
- 186 Hannibal Jolus Antiochus.
- 181 Birth of Hipparchus, first systematic astronomer.
- 192-188 War between the Romans and Antiochus the Great.
- 187 Philopomen pretor of the Achaean League. Greece declared free from Macedonia by Flaminius.
- 186 Philopomen defeats Nabis, of Sparta.
- 185 Sparta joins the Achaean League.
- 180 Battle of Magnesia.
- 179 The laws and discipline of Lycurgus abrogated by Philomen.
- 184 Death of Plautus.
- 183 Death of Hannibal and Scipio.
- 182 Lycortas, general of the Achaean League.
- 181-174 Succession of Macedonia.
- 181 Ptolemy VI. reigns in Egypt.
- 179 The Villian Law, Rome.
- 179 Perseus King of Macedonia.
- 178 Embassy of Callicrates to Greece.
- 177 Pharnaces, of Pontus, cedes Paphlagonia to Rome.
- 176 Antiochus makes war on Egypt.
- 171-168 Second Macedonian War.
- 170 Antiochus takes Jerusalem.
- 169 40,000 Jews slain and Temple pillaged.
- 168 Birth of Actius, Roman dramatist, (died 76).
- 167 Battle of Pydna; victory of Aemilius Paullus over Perses; Macedonia made a Roman province.
- 166 Ptolemy VI. visits Rome.
- 165 Antiochus Epiphanes takes Jerusalem.
- 164 Beginning of the Maccabean war of independence.
- 163 Athenians attack Oropos.
- 162 Judas Maccabaeus defeats the Syrians and occupies Jerusalem, except the Citadel.
- 161 Roman ravages Cilicia and Achana.
- 160 Rededication of the Temple.
- 159 One thousand Achens imprisoned at Rome. First comedy of Terence performed at Rome.
- 158-145 Hipparchus flourishes.
- 157 Rise of the Pharisees and Sadducees.
- 156 Death of Antiochus.
- 155 He is succeeded by Antiochus V. Epiphanes, who takes Bethans, and besieges Jerusalem, but makes peace with the Jews.
- 154 Cyrene and Libya separate from Egypt.
- 153 Birth of M. Junius Scaurus, Roman orator (died 90).
- 151 Victory of Judas Maccabaeus at Adasa.
- 150 Embassy of Camenes, Diogenes and Critolans to Rome.
- 149 Death of Judas.
- 148 Alliance between Rome and Judas.
- 147 Jonathan Maccabaeus succeeds Judas.
- 146 Maccabees in India.
- 145 Death of Terence.
- 144 Athenians fled by Rome.
- 143 War in Spain.
- 142-138 Lusitanian War.
- 141 Viriathus commands the Lusitanians.
- 140 Third Punic war begins.
- 139 Scipio invades Africa.
- 138 Andronicus in Macedonia.
- 137 Birth of Lucius, died 103.
- 136 The Achaean war with Rome begins.
- 135 Ptolemy VI. killed in battle.
- 134 Carthage taken by Scipio and destroyed by order of the Roman Senate.
- 133 Corinth taken and destroyed by Mummius. Province of Africa constituted.
- 132 Greece becomes a Roman Province.
- 131 Ptolemy VII. reigns, marries Cleopatra, widow of Ptolemy VI.
- 130 Polybius legislates for the Achaean cities.
- 129 Demetrius Nicator in Syria.
- 128 The Tower of Zion taken by the Jews.
- 127 Judas becomes independent.
- 126 Rise of the Arsacidae dynasty.
- 125 Birth of Antonius, Roman orator, (died 70).
- 124 Scipio Africanus (Minor) Roman Censor.
- 123 Birth of Crassus, Roman orator, (died 91).
- 122 Simon made hereditary prince of the Jews.
- 121 Death of Viriathus—Rome.
- 120 Macedonia formally absorbed by Rome.
- 119 Birth of L. Cornelius Sulla (died 79).
- 118 Hyrcanus Governor of Judaea.
- 117-112 Servius War in Sicily.
- 116 Sicilian slaves rebel, are conquered and sold into slavery.
- 115 Laws of Tiberias Gracchus passed at Rome. Gracchus murdered.
- 114 Library of Pergamum bequeathed to Rome. Kingdom of Pergamum, Syria, restored.
- 113 Hyrcanus subdues Idumea and Samaria and destroys Temple at Gerizim.
- 112 Rise of the Idumaeans.
- 111 Flavius Flaccus and L. Drusus popular Roman leaders.
- 110 L. Calpurnius Piso, Roman jurist, flourishes.
- 109 Scipio takes and destroys Numantia.
- 108 Roman Colony sent to Carthage.
- 107 Civil war in Rome arising from Agrarian troubles—Gaius Gracchus is murdered.
- 106 Marius leader of Roman Senate.
- 105 Parthians subdue Bactria.
- 104 Ptolemy VIII. reigns jointly with his mother Cleopatra.
- 103 Birth of Varro (died 88).
- 102 The Teutones and Cimbrs invade Gaul.
- 101-100 The Jugurthine War—peace concluded. War renewed two years later.
- 99 Metellus and Marius defeat Jugurtha and subdue Numantia.
- 98-90 War of Rome with the Cimbrs and Teutones.

B.C.

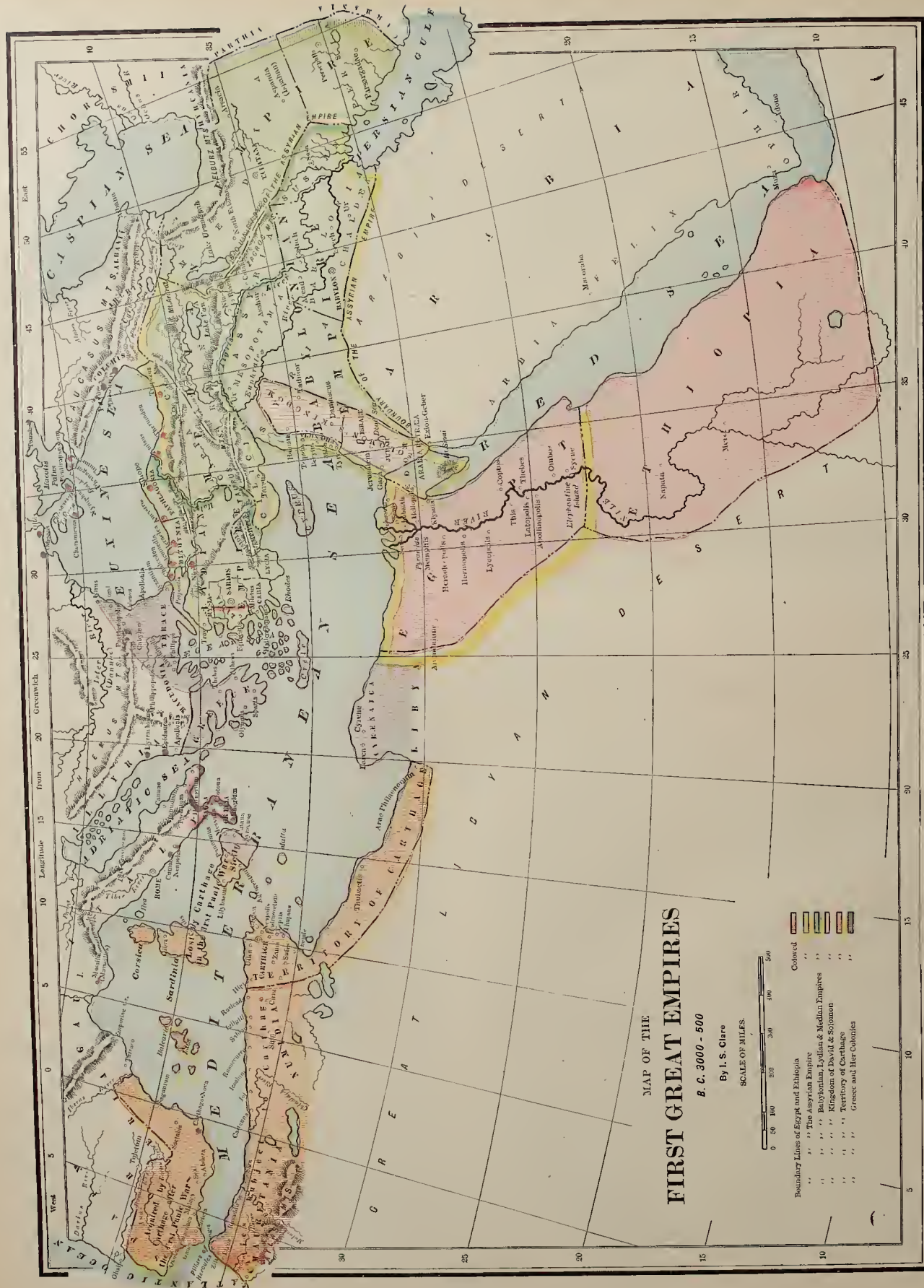
- 109 Hyrcanus destroys the Samaritan temple on Mount Gerizim.
- 108 Antiochus born (died n.c. 82).
- 106 Birth of Pompey and of Cicero.
- 105 Victory of Marius over the Teutones at Arausio (Araucis).
- 104 Second Servile war breaks out in Sicily.
- 103 Victory of Marius over the Cimbrs at Verceilles and end of the war.
- 102 Battle of Camp Teutoburg.
- 100 Birth of Julius Caesar.
- 99 G. Marius born 157 (died 86). Sixth Roman Consul.
- 98 L. App. Saturninus Tribune (Rome).
- 96 Ptolemy Apion leaves Cyrene.
- 95 Birth of Lucretius (died 55).
- 94 Sulla on the Euphrates.
- 93-88 The Social or Marius War in Italy.
- 88 The Marians, at first successful, are finally defeated.
- 87-84 First Mithridatic War.
- 86 Mithridates seizes Athens.
- 85 Civil war of Marius and Sulla and expulsion of Marius.
- 84 Sulla occupies Rome.
- 83 Marius retakes Rome.
- 82 Proscriptions.
- 81 Revolt and Siege of Egyptian Thebes.
- 80 Death of Marius and return of Sulla.
- 79 Athens stormed by Sulla.
- 78 Birth of Sallust (died 34).
- 77 Ptolemaea at war with Rome.
- 76 Sulla makes peace with Pontus, king of the Mithridates.
- 75 War with the Marii party in Italy.
- 74 Tiberius I. of Armenia annexes Pargia.
- 73 Birth of Marcus Antonius (died 30).
- 72 Thebes destroyed.
- 71 Second Civil War.
- 70 Victory at the Colline gate.
- 69 Occupation of Rome.
- 68 Sulla becomes Dictator.
- 67 Abolition of Sulla. Dies in 78.
- 66 The Cornelian Laws of Rome.
- 65-73 Civil war of Sertorius in Spain; and of Lepidus and Catulus in Italy.
- 64 Alexandra Queen of Judaea.
- 63 Nicomedes III. leaves Bithnia to Rome.
- 62-61 Third Mithridatic War.
- 60-59 Victories of Lucullus in Asia.
- 59-58 Servius War in Italy, led by Spartacus, who is defeated and slain by Crassus.
- 58 Consistency of Pompey and Crassus.
- 57 Birth of Virgil (died 19).
- 56 Sertorius expelled from India.
- 55 Victory of Lucullus over Tigranes.
- 54 Caesar begins to take part in public affairs.
- 53 Pompey subdues the pirates.
- 52 Lucullus recalled.
- 51 Pompey sent into Asia and war ended.
- 50 Birth of Strabo, geographer (died a.d. 23).
- 49 Birth of Horace (died n.c. 8).
- 48 Antiochus Asiaticus de throne by Pompey.
- 47 Birth of Messalla (died 4).
- 46 Pompey reduces Syria to a Roman province.
- 45 Jerusalem taken by the Romans under Pompey.
- 44 Birth of Augustus.
- 43 Second conspiracy of Catiline suppressed by Cicero.
- 42 Orations of Cicero.
- 41 Lucullus founds Library at Rome.
- 40 Pharnaces absorbed in the province of Syria.
- 39 Pompey, Caesar and Crassus form the first Roman Triumvirate.
- 38 Birth of Seneca (died 30).
- 37 Birth of Livy (died a.d. 17).
- 36 The Gallic War begins.
- 35 Cicero banished.
- 34 Caesar invades Gaul.
- 33 Helvetii and Ariovistus defeated.
- 32 Cyprus becomes a Roman province.
- 31 End of the Seleucidae.
- 30 Caesar defeats the Belgae and Nervii.
- 29-28 Caesar invades Britain.
- 27 Crassus plunders the Temple at Jerusalem; is defeated and killed by the Parthians at Carrhae, 53.
- 26 Caesar defeats Treveri and crosses the Rhine.
- 25 Birth of Tibullus (died 13).
- 24-23 Caesar conquers Vercingetorix and Alesia.
- 22 Murder of Claudius by Milo.
- 21 Subjugation of Gaul completed, and becomes a Roman province.
- 20 Quintus Sextius (Stoic) flourishes.
- 19 Civil war between Caesar and Pompey.
- 18 Pompey driven from Italy.
- 17 The Pompeians defeated in Spain.
- 16 Caesar dictator.
- 15 Battle of Pharsalia.
- 14 Caesar defeats Pompey.
- 13 Murder of Pompey in Egypt.
- 12 Ptolemy Dionysus and Cleopatra inherit Egyptian throne.
- 11 Caesar again dictator.
- 10 War in Egypt.
- 9 Partial destruction of the Library of Alexandria during the siege of Alexandria.
- 8 Caesar defeats Pharnaces at Zela.
- 7 The African War.
- 6 Battle of Thapsus.
- 5 Sale of Cato.
- 4 Reformation of the calendar by Caesar.
- 3 His triumph.
- 2 War in Spain.
- 1 Battle of Munda; defeat of the Pompeians.
- 0 Caesar *Pater Patriae Imperator*, for life, Dictator.
- First year of Julian calendar.
- 41 Assassination of Caesar by Brutus, Cassius and others. Flight of the assassins.
- 40 Antony becomes master of Rome.
- 39 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 38 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 37 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 36 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 35 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 34 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 33 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 32 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 31 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 30 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 29 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 28 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 27 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 26 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 25 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 24 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 23 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 22 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 21 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 20 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 19 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 18 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 17 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 16 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 15 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 14 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 13 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 12 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 11 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 10 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 9 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 8 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 7 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 6 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 5 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 4 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 3 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 2 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 1 Cleopatra and Octavian.
- 0 Cleopatra and Octavian.

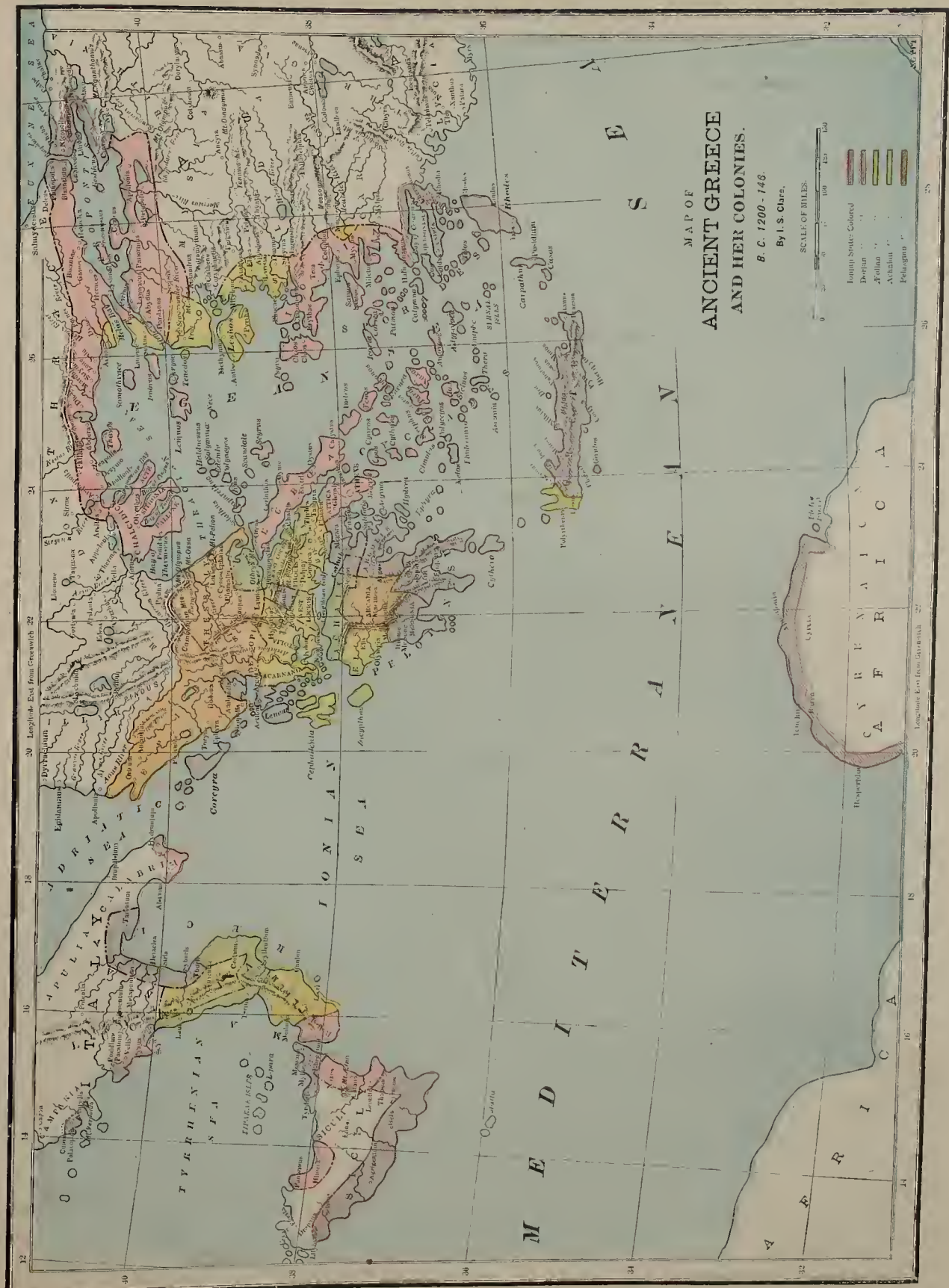
B.C.

- 49 Defeat and death of Brutus and Cassius. The Triumvir masters of the Roman world.
- 48 Meeting of Antony and Cleopatra at Tarsus.
- 47 Herod the Great made king of the Jews.
- 46 Library of Pergamum to Alexandria.
- 45 Jerusalem taken by Herod and the Romans. Agrippa crosses the Rhine.
- 44 Sextus Pompeius driven from Sicily (put to death 35).
- 43 Lepidus deprived of power. Defeat of Antony in Parthia.
- 42 Antony invades Armenia.
- 41 War between Octavian and Antony.
- 40 Battle of Actium.
- 39 Establishment of the Roman Empire.
- 38 Battle of Actium. Octavian successful.
- 37 Suicide of Antony and Cleopatra.
- 36 Criticism of the best Attic Literature at Rome.
- 35 The Gates of Janus shut.
- 34 Caesar Octavian is made Emperor under the title of Augustus Caesar.
- 33 Parthenon dedicated by Agrippa.
- 32 Tiberius seeks Roman court.
- 31 Defeat of Romans in Arabia.
- 30 Death of Marcellus.
- 29 Augustus Caesar founds Confederacy of Raconian cities.
- 28 Roman standards restored by Parthia.
- 27 India embassy sent by Augustus.
- 26 Death of Dionysius of Halicarnassus.
- 25 Temple at Jerusalem rebuilt by Herod. Agrippa invades Asia.
- 24 Cappadocia created a province of Rome.
- 23 German war; Roman defeat under Lollius.
- 22 Victories of Drusus over the Rhine.
- 21 Invasion of Germany by Drusus.
- 20 Campaigns of Tiberius in Pannonia and Dalmatia.
- 19 Death of Drusus.
- 18 Tiberius defeats the Germans.
- 17 Diocorus Siculus, historian, flourishes.
- 16 Birth of Jesus Christ, according to Usher's system.
- 15 Death of Herod, king of Judaea.
- 14 Tiberius commands on the Rhine.
- 13 Birth of Seneca (died a.d. 65).
- 12 Judea a Roman province under Syria.
- 11 Destruction of the Romans under Varus and three legions by the Germans under Hermann.
- 10 Romans defeated by Cherusci under Arminius.
- 9 Banishment of Ovid.
- 8 Death of Augustus Caesar.
- 7 Accession of Tiberius Caesar.
- 6 Accession of Ariarathus in Parthia.
- 5 Campaigns of Germanicus in Germany.
- 4 Germanicus in Parthia and the East.
- 3 Death of Germanicus.
- 2 War between Ariarathus and Marbod.
- 1 Valerius Maximus.
- 0 M. Atilius Scaurus dominant at Rome.
- 23 Pontius Pilate Governor of Judaea.
- 22 Tiberius retires to Capreae.
- 21 The Crucifixion, according to Eusebius.
- 20 Claudius, Augustus, Otho, and other authorities give a.d. 29 as the proper year.
- 19 Agrippina I. banished.
- 18 Nero, Perfect of Praetorians, upon fall of Sejanus.
- 17 Accession of Caligula, Rome.
- 16 Birth of Seneca (died 30).
- 15 Philo Soter ambassador to Rome.
- 14 Birth of Plutarch—died 120.
- 13 Claudius emperor of Rome.
- 12 Claudius conquers Britain.
- 11 Birth of Quintilian—died 118.
- 10 Expedition of Claudius to Britain.
- 9 Successes of A. Plautius.
- 8 Birth of Martial—died 104.
- 7 Lydia becomes a Roman province.
- 6 Judea and Samaria directly Roman.
- 5 Roman found by the Romans.
- 4 Birth of Juvenal—died 130 (7).
- 3 Thrace directly Roman.
- 2 The Frisians subdued by Rome.
- 1 Defeat and capture of Caracalla; taken prisoner to Rome.
- 0 Claudius marries Agrippina II., and adopts Nero.
- 51 South Britain a Roman province.
- 50 Agrippina poisons Claudius and Nero becomes emperor.
- 49 Birth of Tacitus; died 117 (7).
- 48 Corbulo in Parthia.
- 47 Britanians poisoned by Agrippina.
- 46 Agrippina murdered by Nero.
- 45 Parthia and Armenia at war.
- 44 St. Paul at Malta.
- 43 Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Titus.
- 42 Victory of Suetonius Paulinus.
- 41 Birth of Papias, apostle; died 90.
- 40 Birth of Pliny the Elder; died 105.
- 39 Rome on fire six days.
- 38 Persecution of the Christians.
- 37 Deaths of St. Peter and St. Paul (7).
- 36 Deaths of Seneca and Lucan.
- 35 Conspiracy of Pico.
- 34 Revolt of the Jews.
- 33 Josephus, Jewish historian, flourishes.
- 32 Nero at the Olympic games.
- 31 Death of Nero.
- 30 Galba becomes emperor.
- 29 Civil war at Rome.
- 28 Otho kills himself.
- 27 Vitellius killed.
- 26 Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Titus.
- 25 Vitellius leads a Batavian revolt.
- 24 Vespasian emperor at Rome.
- 23-20 Colosseum at Rome built.
- 21 The Gates of Janus closed.
- 20 Triumph of Vespasian and Titus.
- 19 The philosophers expelled from Rome.
- 18 Reform of Treasury, Rome.
- 17-75 The Stoic philosophers expelled from Rome by the Emperor.
- 74 Agricola commands in Britain.
- 73 Titus becomes Roman emperor.
- 72 Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius.

A.D.

- 79 Death of Philip the Elder.
- 78 The Lagoon group sculptured.
- 80 Advance of Agricola to the Tay.
- 79 Amphitheatre of Verona built.
- 81 Domitian emperor of Rome.
- 82 Rome won by Vespasian.
- 83 Pico (Pantomime) killed.
- 84 Agricola defeats the Caledonians, and sails around and subdues Britain.
- 85 Agricola recalled to Rome.
- 86 Rome wages an unsuccessful war against Gales of Bala.
- 87 Quadi and Marcomanni.
- 88 Insurrection of Antoninus suppressed.
- 89 Rome persecutes Jews and Christians.
- 90 St. John banished to Patmos.
- 96 Domitian killed.
- 97 Nervus becomes emperor.
- 98 Polyarp, Bishop of Smyrna, born (died 160).
- 99 Relief of taxes and distribution of lands.
- 100 Trajan, emperor of Rome.
- 101 Plutarch flourishes.
- 103 Birth of Justin Martyr (died 160).
- 102-107 Sabingation of Dacia.
- 104 Birth of Herodes Atticus, antiquarian (died 180).
- 114-117 Trajan's expedition to the East.
- 117 Hadrian emperor.
- 118 He abandons the conquests of Trajan.
- 119 The Euphrates made the eastern boundary of the empire.
- 120 Hadrian visits Gaul and Britain.
- 121 Statues of Antonine and Hadrian (page).
- 122 Birth of Irenaeus Bishop of Lyons, died 200.
- 121 Hadrian's wall from Newcastle to Carlisle—Rome to the Danube.
- 120 Birth of Marcus Aurelius, died 180.
- 125 First apology for the Christians presented at Achaia by Quadratus and Aristides.
- 130 Birth of Appianus.
- 131 Birth of Galen, died 200.
- 132 Hadrian rebuilds Jerusalem.
- 133 Second Jewish War.
- 134 Barcochebas, leader of the Jews.
- 135 *Epistola perpetua* of Hadrian.
- 136 Dispersion of the Jews.
- 138 Antonius Pius, emperor.
- 139 The empire at peace.
- 140 Pausanias, historian, flourishes.
- 141 Wall of Antoninus (Graham's Dyke) built.
- 140 Conquests of Lollius Urbicus in Britain.
- 140 Vallium Antonino in Britain.
- 145-175 Pausanias II. flourishes.
- 147 Establishment of Roman civil laws.
- 148 Establishment of schools in Roman provinces.
- 101 Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus joint emperors.
- 101-166 Pestilence and famine at Rome.
- 102 Rome wars with Parthia.
- 103 Persecution of Christians.
- 100 Polyarp suffers martyrdom.
- 101-180 War with the Marcomanni, Quadi, etc.
- 100 Great philosophers patronized by Rome.
- 100 Death of L. Verus.
- 100 Marcus Aurelius sole emperor.
- 175 Rome quells rebellion in Syria.
- 177 Christians in Gaul persecuted.
- 178 Advance of the Goths.
- 178 Goths attack Dacia.
- 180 Commodus emperor of Rome.
- 181 Statue of Aurelius erected.
- 182 Parents perfect of Praetorians.
- 183 Succession of Ulpian Marcus in Britain.
- 184 Commodus takes the name of Britannicus.
- 185 Birth of Origen (died 253).
- 186 Cleander poet of the Praetorians.
- 190 Birth of Tertullian (died 240).
- 192 Britannicus as gladiator killed.
- 193 Pertinax, emperor of Rome, is murdered.
- 194 Didius Julianus buys the empire. Is opposed by Pescennius Niger and Septimius Severus and killed.
- 194 Septimius becomes sole emperor.
- 195 Defeat and death of Niger.
- 196 Severus captures Byzantium after a siege of three years.
- 197 Temple of the Sun at Baalbec.
- 198 Battle of Lyons.
- 199 Death of Albinus.
- 198 Caracalla named Augustus.
- 199 Defeat of Parthians by Romans.
- 202 Persecution of the Christians.
- 204 Birth of Plotinus, philosopher (died 274).
- 209 Invasion of Britain by Severus. His wall completed, 200.
- 211 Death of Severus at York.
- 211 Caracalla and Geta emperors.
- 212 Roman citizenship extended to the whole empire.
- 212 Geta murdered.
- 213 Caracalla sole emperor.
- 214 Death of Clement of Alexandria.
- 215 First contact of the Romans with the Alamanni German tribes on the upper Rhine.
- 216 Marcellus emperor.
- 217 Elagabalus emperor.
- 217 Alexander Severus emperor.
- 225 Sextus Empiricus, philosopher, flourishes.
- 226 Dissolution of the Parthian Empire and end of Arsacidae.
- 227 Foundation of the new Persian Kingdom of the Sassanids by Artaxerxes (Artaxerxes).
- 229 Ulpian (lawyer) died.
- 231 Persian War begins.
- 231 Triumph of Severus.
- 232 Maximin murders Severus and succeeds to the throne.
- 233 Persecution of the Christians.
- 235 The Goths, Persians and Balbina (Goths), and Gordianus III., emperors.
- 242 Gordianus defeats Sapor, King of Persia.
- 243 Gordianus murdered and succeeded by Philip the Arab.
- 240 Decius emperor of Rome.
- 250 Decius orders a persecution of the Christians.
- 251 First invasion of the empire by the Goths.
- 251 Death of Decius and his son.
- 252 Gallus emperor.
- 253 A pestilence breaks out in the empire, and lasts fifteen years.





CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY.

A. D.
 253 Irruption of the Goths and Burgundians into Mesia and Pannonia.
 First appearance of the Franks in Gaul about this time.
 254 Valerian emperor. His son Gallienus associated with him.
 Persecution of the Christians.
 258 Trapezaus taken by the Goths.
 259 Saper ravages Syria.
 Valerian taken prisoner.
 260 Gallienus sole emperor.
 263 The Goths invade Macedonia and Asia Minor. They destroy the Temple of Ephesus.
 263 Antioch taken by Sapor.
 263 The Franks invade Gaul.
 267 The Heruli invade Greece, and are repulsed by Dexippus.
 268 Claudius emperor.
 269 Claudius defeats the Goths in Mesia.
 270 Aurelian emperor of Rome.
 Victories over the Goths and the Alamanni.
 Zenobia queen of Palmyra.
 272 Expedition of Aurelian to Palmyra.
 273 Capture of Palmyra and of Queen Zenobia.
 274 Birth of Constantine (died 337).
 275 Tacitus emperor.
 276 Probus emperor.
 277 Probus drives the Alamanni from Gaul.
 282 Carus emperor.
 Expedition to the East.
 284 Diocletian emperor of Rome.
 Maximian joint emperor with Diocletian.
 Revolt of Carinus and Maximian.
 286 Victory of Carinus over Maximian.
 Constantine and Galerius named Cæsars.
 Division of the empire.
 293 Britain recovered by Constantine.
 297 Siege of Alexandria by Diocletian.
 Persian War.
 298 Constantine defeats the Alamanni near Langres.
 Defeat of Narses.
 303 Persecution of Christians by Diocletian.
 305 Abdication of Diocletian and Maximian.
 Constantine and Galerius emperors.
 Beginning of monasticism in Egypt under St. Antony.
 306 Death of Constantine at York.
 Constantine (the Great) proclaimed emperor by the troops.
 307 Revolt of Maximian.
 Six emperors.
 Elevation of Licinius.
 311 Rome proclaims Christianity.
 Edict of Nicomedia to stop the persecution of the Christians.
 312 Defeat and death of Maximian.
 Defeat and death of Maximian.
 Edict of Milan, by Constantine and Licinius, for general religious toleration.
 314 War between the two emperors.
 316 Birth of St. Martin, Bishop of Tours.
 323 Constantine sole emperor.
 324 Constantine founded a city dedicated as the capital of the empire, 330 (or 331).
 325 First General Council of the Church meets at Nicea.
 330 Alabandus Patriarch of Alexandria.
 Controversy with Arius.
 332 Death of Arius.
 337 Constantine II, Constantine and Constantine II, joint emperors.
 338 Nephasius Mosaic-Gothic empire.
 339 Death of Constantine.
 340 Birth of St. Jerome—died 420.
 347 Synod of Sardica.
 348 Ulfilas Bishop of the Goths (died 388).
 350-52 Revolt of Magnentius. Defeated by Constantine.
 354 Birth of St. Augustine (died 430).
 357 Victory of Constantine over the Alamanni at Arminatorum (Strasbourg).
 361 Julian emperor.
 362 Julian recalls the banished bishops, and proclaims general religious toleration.
 363 Julian killed.
 364 Julian emperor.
 364 Julian and Valens joint emperors.
 Final division of the empire.
 367-69 Theodosius in Britain; sides Britons against Picts and Scots.
 370 The Saxons land on the coasts of Gaul.
 373 Death of Athanasius.
 375 War with the Quadi.
 Gratian emperor of the West with Valentinian II.
 Invasion of the Huns.
 376 Valens allows the Huns to settle in Thracæ.
 377 Birth of St. Patrick (died 433).
 378 Constantinople threatened by the Goths.
 379 Theodosius the Great, Emperor of the East.
 381 Second General Council held at Constantinople.
 Pagan rites prohibited.
 382 Alaric king of the Goths.
 383 Revolt of Maximian in Paganism.
 389 Final suppression of Paganism.
 Massacre at Praenestine.
 Death of Gregory of Nazianzus.
 390 Honorius Emperor of the West.
 Theodosius master of the whole Roman world.
 393 Death of Theodosius.
 Arcadius Emperor of the East.
 The Huns invade the eastern provinces.
 Augustine made Bishop of Hippo (died 430).
 Alaric in Greece.
 Stilicho retains chief power under Honorius.
 396 The Britons ask aid of Honorius against the Picts and Scots.
 397 Death of Martin of Tours and Ambrose of Milan.
 398 Chrysostom Bishop of Constantinople (died 407).
 400 Alaric ravages Italy.
 403 Battle of Pollentia.
 Defeat of Stilicho by Alaric.
 406 The Vandals, Alani and Suevi invade Spain.
 409 The Roman legions recalled from Britain; Alaric withdrawn about 418.

A. D.
 410 Sack of Rome by Alaric.
 Death of Alaric.
 Pelagius begins to preach about this time.
 412 Priscillian the philosopher born (died 450).
 414 Marriage of Ataulphus, King of the Goths, to Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great.
 Persecution of the Christians in Persia begins; lasts thirty years.
 430 Death of St. Jerome.
 Orosius, the Spanish presbyter and historian, flourishes.
 432 Death of Honorius at Ravenna.
 435 Administration of Julius begins, lasting about thirty years.
 The Traveller's song published.
 438 Nesterius, Patriarch of Constantinople banished (453).
 439 The Vandals under Genseric invade Africa.
 Death of Theodosius, Bishop of Mopsuestia.
 431 Third General Council held at Ephesus.
 St. Patrick arrives in Ireland.
 433 Attila King of the Huns.
 Theodosius code published.
 439 The Vandals surprise Carthage.
 Leo I. (the Great) Bishop of Rome.
 442 Treaty of peace between Valentinian and Genseric.
 Attila in Thracæ and Macedonia.
 446 Passage of the Britons to Ælius for aid against the Saxons.
 447 Attila ravages the Eastern Empire.
 Theodosius concludes a treaty with Attila.
 449 The Robber-Council of Ephesus.
 Landing of the English in Britain.
 Hengist and Horsa in Kent.
 450 Death of Theodosius II.
 451 Invasion of Gaul by Attila.
 Victory of Ælius at Chalons.
 Fourth General Council held at Chalcedon.
 Monophysite controversy begins.
 453 Invasion of Italy by Attila.
 Victory founded.
 453 Death of Attila. Dissolution of his empire.
 454 St. Patrick fixes his see at Armagh.
 455 Sack of Rome by Genseric.
 Intercession of Leo.
 457 Hengist founds the Kingdom of Kent.
 460 The epic poem of Beowulf (?)
 460-67 Rule of Ælric.
 461 Revolt of Maximian.
 462-74 Conquests of the Visigoths in Spain and Gaul.
 463 Great fire at Constantinople.
 470 Birth of Boethius (died 526).
 475 Romulus Augustulus Emperor of the West (banished 476).
 476 Genseric captures and sacks Rome and becomes King of Italy.
 Succession of Western Emperors ends. Close of the period of Ancient History.

Medieval History.

476 Establishment of the Kingdom of the Franks.
 477 Second Saxon invasion of Britain.
 480 Birth of St. Benedict (died 548).
 481 Clovis (Merovingian) reigns in Belgic Gaul.
 483 Clovis, philosopher, died.
 486 Battle of Soissons.
 Clovis I. defeats the Gauls.
 489 Genseric invades Italy.
 491 Ella founds the Kingdom of Sussex.
 493 Theodorich establishes the Ostrogothic Kingdom of Italy, South Germany, and Hungary, capital at Ravenna.
 495 Third Saxon invasion of Britain.
 496 Clovis makes the Kingdom of Wessex.
 498 Clovis converts to Christianity.
 501 Laws of Burgundy published.
 502 Charabades, the Persian, ravages the Greek Empire.
 503 The Huns land in Scotland from Ireland.
 506-12 The famous King Arthur said to reign in England.
 507 Clovis, having conquered the country from the Pyrenæes to the Loire, founds the Kingdom of all Franks.
 510 Clovis makes Paris the capital of the Franks.
 511 Salic Law established by Clovis in France.
 515 Division of the monarchy between Clovis' four sons.
 519 Vitellianus, the Goth, besieges Constantinople.
 520 Genseric founds the Kingdom of Wessex in Britain.
 527 Justinian I. becomes Emperor of Rome.
 Fourth Saxon invasion of Britain. Essex founded.
 529 Justinian Code published.
 534 Belisarius conquers Africa.
 535 The Franks appear in Italy.
 536 Italy made subject to Belisarius. Goths ravage Milan.
 544 Birth of Gregory of Tours. (Died 590).
 545 The Turks enter Asia.
 547 Northumbria founded in Britain.
 550 The Angles form the Heptarchy Anglia, Dea Merca, etc.
 552 Totila, the Ostrogoth, defeated in Italy by the imperial generals Narses and Belisarius.
 554 Narses overthrows Gothic power in Italy.
 555 Clovis sole ruler in France.
 560 Fergus Moor II. of Scotland (?)
 561 Death of Clovis. His four sons divide the kingdom between them.
 562 St. Columba lands in Scotland.
 563 Death of Justinian (died by fire).
 564 History of Gildas (?)
 565 Death of Justinian I. Æthelbert becomes King of Kent.
 566 Italy invaded by the Lombards from Germany, who found the Kingdom of Lombardy. Narses governor of Italy.
 570 Birth of Mohammed. (Died 632).
 577 Battle of Durham; West-Saxons defeat the Britons.

A. D.
 581 Paris mostly destroyed by fire.
 Slavonians ravage Thracæ.
 584 Franks invade Italy and are repelled. The Mayors of the palace the real rulers in France.
 586 Kingdom of Merca founded in Britain.
 587 Franks expelled from Spain by Reraed I.
 590 Gregory I., the Great, becomes Pope.
 595 The Lombards besiege Rome and overrun Italy.
 597 St. Augustine arrives in England.
 598 Ethelbert, King of Kent, embraces Christianity.
 600 Italy ravaged by Slavonians.
 603 Scots invade Bernicia; are driven back.
 611 The Persians make conquests in Syria, Egypt, and Asia Minor, and besiege Rome.
 612 Jews persecuted in Spain.
 613 Clotaire II. King of France.
 614 Jerusalem captured by Persians.
 612 Mohammed secretly leaves Mecca and enters Medina.
 The Hegira or Arab emigration—not flight as commonly translated.
 628 Dagobert, the "Solomon of the Franks" becomes King.
 Revises and publishes the Salic and Riparian Laws.
 630 Mohammed re-enters Mecca; installed as prince and prophet.
 632 Death of Mohammed.
 634 Islam religion spread through Persia.
 634 The Koran published.
 638 Syria occupied by Saracens.
 639 Louis II., son of Dagobert, King of France.
 639 Guar institutes the new Moslem Calendar.
 640 Alexandrian Library burnt.
 642 In Britain the Meretians defeat the Bernicians.
 653 Rhodes taken by the Saracens.
 656 Clotaire III. becomes King of France.
 662 In Italy, Constant II., Emperor of the East, is defeated by the Lombards.
 668 Constantinople besieged by Saracens.
 672 Saracens driven from Spain.
 672-77 Wamba's "good reed" in Spain.
 678 Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons, reigns.
 683 Bulgarians occupy Bulgaria, in Northern Greece.
 681 Mebroin, last of the Merovingians, assassinated.
 685 Saxons drive Britons into Wales and Cornwall.
 687 Saxons united to Wessex.
 In France, Pepin defeats Thierry.
 694 Kent devastated by West Saxons.
 697 Ansfled becomes the first Duke of Venice.
 709 The Saracens invited into Spain to overthrow King Roderick.
 711 The Saracens cross from Africa to Spain.
 The Bulgarians ravage the Eastern Empire.
 712 The Gothic Kingdom of Spain overthrown by the Arabs.
 Establishment of the Saracen Kingdom of Cordova.
 714 Charles Martel, mayor of the palace and real ruler of France.
 716 Independent Celtic Monarchy founded in the Asturias.
 718 Leon and Asturias formed into a Kingdom by Pelayo, who checks the conquests of the Saracens in Spain.
 720 The Saracens are defeated at Constantinople.
 Charles Martel created Duke of France.
 The Saracens invade France.
 Pope Gregory excommunicates the Emperor Leo.
 732 Battle of Tours, or Poitiers; crushing defeat of the Saracens by the Franks.
 730 Charles Martel conquers Provence.
 740 Slavic settlements in Grecian Peloponnesus.
 741 Carloman of France subduces the Saxons.
 742 Pepin, the Short, Son of Charles Martel, becomes King of France.
 754 Pepin gives Ravenna to the Pope.
 755 Restoration in Merca, Britain.
 760 Alabandus I. becomes King of Cordova.
 766 Pepin annexes Ravenna to the See of Rome.
 769 Insurrection of Toledo.
 768 Death of Pepin, who is succeeded by his two sons, Charlemagne and Carloman, who rule in France and Germany.
 771 Charlemagne rules alone.
 772-85 Charlemagne, after a severe struggle, conquers the Saxons; they embrace Christianity.
 774 Charlemagne annexes Italy after conquering the Lombards.
 778 Battle of Roncevalles.
 Beginning of the age of chivalry.
 Charlemagne unsuccessfully invades Spain.
 783 Saxons, subdued by Charlemagne, become Christians.
 787 The Danes land in England.
 791-96 Charlemagne establishes the Margraviate of Austria.
 Reign of Alfonso, the Chaste, in Spain; independence of Christians established.
 799 The Avars subdued by Charlemagne.
 800 Charlemagne crowned at Rome; becomes Emperor of the West by Pope Leo III.
 806 Ruric, the Norman, establishes the first regular government in Russia at Novgorod, and becomes grand duke.
 807 War between Slaves and Polynonesian Greeks.
 814 Louis I., Emperor, dethroned, but restored to his dominions.
 817 Louis, the German, (France) conquers the Saxons.
 819 Michael II. of the Byzantine Empire founds the Amorion dynasty.
 823 In England, East and West, two years later, Kent and Northumbria are annexed to Wessex.
 825 The Servians occupy Dalmatia.
 827 The Saxon Hordvay ends.
 828 The Saxon Hordvay ends.
 830 Louis the Debonair imprisoned in France.
 834 Louis separates Germany from France.
 840 Charles the Bald King of France.
 841 German princes assert their independence.

844 Treaty of Verdun; the sons of Louis divide the empire.
 Spain ravaged by the Northmen.
 846 The Saracens sack Rome.
 848 Brittany becomes independent.
 850 Russian monachism established by Ruric.
 850 Scots and Picts united under Kenneth.
 851 Northmen pillage France.
 853 Russians attack Constantinople.
 857 Basilian Dynasty founded at Constantinople.
 869 Ecumenical Council of Constantinople. (Latin Church).
 871 The Danes defeat Alfred at battle of Merton.
 873 Kingdom of Navarre founded by Sancho Iulio.
 875 Charles, the Bald, becomes Emperor; is poisoned by Zedeckias, a Jewish physician.
 878-1134 Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.
 877 Louis II. King of France.
 878 Alfred the Great driven from England.
 879 Ecumenical Council of Constantinople. (Greek Church).
 881 Danes ravage Scotland.
 883 Paris attacked by Northmen.
 890 Italy subjected to the Eastern Empire.
 Alfred of England founds Oxford, and establishes a code of laws; organizes militia and a navy; subdues the country, and enacts surveys of the Kingdom.
 895 Alfred's translations.
 896 The Germans, under Arnold, seize Rome.
 Alfred of England vanquishes the Danes.
 901 Death of Alfred the Great.
 904 Russia invades Greek Empire under Gleg.
 907 The Russians receive tribute from Constantinople.
 910 Asser's life of Alfred written.
 911 Death of Louis the Child, last of the German Carolingians.
 912 Rollo the Northman becomes Robert, Duke of Normandy.
 918-34 Henry I. the Fowler, reigns in Germany; conquers the Huns, Danes, Vandals, and Bohemians.
 921 Italy invaded by the Burgundians.
 923 Five Emperors rule the Byzantine Empire.
 933 Athelstan ravages Scotland.
 934 Henry I. of Germany defeats the Danes.
 936 Gtho the Great in Germany.
 937 Athelstan wins a great victory over the Danes, Scots, etc., and becomes first King of England.
 939 Louis IV. of France subdues Hugh Capet, Count of Paris.
 944 Malcolm I. in Scotland.
 952 Gtho invades Italy.
 952 Gtho the Great becomes Emperor of the West; Italy and Germany united.
 976 Gtho II. invades France.
 977 Assassination of Edward, the Martyr, of England.
 982 Battle of Baselstout; Gtho III. of Germany defeated by Greeks and Saracens.
 988 Hugh Capet becomes King of France.
 988 Vladimir marries Anne, sister of Basil II. of Russia, and embraces Christianity.
 995 Ælfric's Homilies.
 996 Otto III. makes the German Emperor elect.
 Paris made the Capital of all France.
 997 Death of St. Adelbert, who first introduced Christianity into Prussia.
 999 Gerhart Sylvester II. Pope.
 1000 Genoa, Italy becomes rich and powerful.
 1002 Massacre of Danes in England by Ethelred.
 Reign of Roderic, the Old, with the Moors.
 1003 Sweyn, King of Denmark, avenges the massacre.
 Ethelred flees to Normandy.
 1014 Malcolm III. King of Scotland.
 1014 Sveyn conquers England.
 1016 Battle of Zetunim; Basil II. of Constantinople defeats the Normans.
 1015 Vladimir I. dies; Russia is divided.
 1016 Ethelred dies; Edmund Ironsides and Canute divide England.
 Italy invaded by Northmen.
 Expulsion of Saracens.
 1017 Canute, the Dane, becomes King of all England.
 1019 The Moors enter Spain.
 1026 Sancho II. of Navarre founds the Kingdom of Castile.
 1035 Arragon becomes a Kingdom under Ramirez I.
 1037 Union of Leon and Austria with Castile.
 1039 Duncan I. of Scotland murdered by Macbeth.
 1040 Sicily restored and Servia lost to the Eastern Empire.
 The Old (Ray Diaz) in Spain.
 1041 Danes driven from Scotland.
 1042 The Saxony Dynasty restored. Edward, the Confessor, King of England.
 Conquest of Bohemia by Henry III.
 1043 Russians defeated before Constantinople.
 1051 Rebellion of Godfrey in Kent.
 1053 War of Roderic, the Old, with the Moors.
 1058 Moors expelled from Italy.
 Maebeth defeated and slain.
 1060 Malcolm III. of Scotland.
 1060 Philip I., the Fair, King of France.
 1065 Lambert of Herzfeld.
 Jerusalem captured by the Turks.
 1069 William of Normandy invades England, and wins the battle of Hastings.
 Harold defeats the Norwegians, and is crowned King of England, January 6.
 Death of Harold.
 William I., the Norman, crowned King, December 25.
 1070 The feudal system introduced in England.
 1071 Norman Kingdom of the two Sicilies.
 Hereward in the Isle of Ely.
 1073 Hildebrand made Pope Gregory VII.
 Gregory VII. establishes universal sovereignty of the papacy, and reforms abuses in the Church.
 Henry VI. of Germany disputes his title.
 1077 Ælfric's Vita.

CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY.

A. D.

- 1076 Justice of the Peace appointed.
 1077 Henry IV. submits and does penance.
 1081 Italy invaded by the Germans.
 1084 Henry IV. takes Rome.
 The Pope flies to Salerno and dies there, in 1085.
 1085 Clement III. made Pope by Henry IV.
 1086 Domesday Book completed in England; commenced in 1077.
 1087 Burno founds Cistercians.
 1088 William II. crowned King of England.
 1089 Urban II. Pope.
 1090 The Saracens of Spain invite the African Moors to their aid in driving back the Christians.
 1091 The Moors defeat the Christians and seize the Saracen possessions.
 1095 Portugal becomes a separate principality under Henry of Burgundy.
 1096 William of Malmesbury.
 1096 First Crusade begun.
 1096 Verse Edda compiled.
 1098 War between France and England.
 1099 Henry V. marries Matilda of England.
 1100 Jerusalem captured by Geoffrey de Bouillon.
 1100 Henry I. crowned King of England.
 1100 Grants a chart. restoring the Saxon laws.
 1104 Crusaders capture Jerusalem.
 1104 Milan becomes a free republic.
 1104 Henry I. defeats his brother Robert, and gains Normandy.
 1107 Alexander I. Scotland.
 1108 Louis VI. le Gros (the Fat) King of France.
 1109 Henry V. of Germany invades Italy.
 1110 Henry V. marries Matilda of England.
 1114 University of Bologna founded.
 1114 Enclit translated into English.
 1119 Play of St. Catherine at Dunstable.
 1120 Rise of the Lombard (Italy) cities.
 1120 Shipwreck of Prince William.
 1122 Treaty of Worms between the Emperor and the Pope.
 1124 David I. King of Scotland.
 1125 Era of the glory of Venice. Victories over the Eastern Empire.
 1132 Arnold of Brescia.
 1133 Stephen becomes King of England. Henry's daughter, Maud, disputes the crown; civil war ensues.
 1134 Louis VI. grants letters of franchise to cities and towns.
 1138 Empress Maud's partisans defeated at the battle of the Standard, Aug. 22.
 1139 Portugal becomes a kingdom.
 1140 Maud lands in England, and defeats Stephen; is crowned at Winchester, March 3, 1141.
 1143 Moors rebel in Spain.
 1144 Alphonsus of Leon defeats the Moors.
 1145 Wars of the Lombard cities.
 1146 Second Crusade. Louis VII. of France and Conrad III. of Germany are defeated by Greek treachery, A.D. 1148.
 1147 Greece plundered by Roger of Sicily.
 1147 Maud is defeated by Stephen, and retires to France.
 1147 Arthurian Legends published.
 1152 Frederic Barbarossa made Emperor of Germany.
 1153 Maud concludes a peace with Stephen.
 1154 Malcolm IV. King of Scotland.
 1154 Frederic Barbarossa invades Italy.
 1154 Henry II. King of England, the first Plantagenet, crowned December 19.
 1154 Adrian IV. Pope.
 1154 Constitutions of Clarendon enacted in England.
 1156 Margravate, Austria, made a hereditary duchy by Frederic I.
 1161 War of the Guelphs and Ghibellines.
 1162 Barbarossa destroys Milan.
 1163 Berlia founded by a colony from the Netherlands.
 1165 William the Lion, King of Scotland.
 1165 Assizes of Clarendon and Northampton.
 1167 Frederic Barbarossa takes Rome.
 1167 The Lombard League formed against the Emperor.
 1169 University of Paris founded.
 1170 Thomas a Becket murdered in England, December 29.
 1172 The Sultan Saladin makes great conquests in Asia.
 1172 Ireland conquered by the English.
 1176 Battle of Legnano. Barbarossa defeated by the Lombard League.
 1176 Six circuits for the administration of justice established in England.
 1180 Glanvill Chief Justice of England.
 1180 Philip II. (Augustus) King of France.
 1180 Glanvill makes a digest of English law.
 1183 Peace of Constance establishes the free cities of Italy.
 1185 Provinces of Amiens and Valois annexed to France.
 1187 Saladin seizes Jerusalem.
 1189 Third Crusade by England, France and Germany.
 1189 Siege of Acre begun.
 1189 Richard I. crowned in England, Sept. 3.
 1189 Terrible massacre of Jews in London.
 1190 Frederic I. (Barbarossa), drowned.
 1190 Order of Teutonic Knights established.
 1190 Henry V. invades Italy.
 1190 University of Oxford founded.
 1190 Richard I. joins the Crusades.
 1190 Acre captured.
 1190 Jerusalem opened to pilgrims.
 1190 Kingdom of Cyprus founded.
 1190 Artois annexed to France.
 1190 Richard I. Count of Lion, made a prisoner in Germany by Henry IV.; ransomed (1194) for £40,000.
 1190 Richard defeats Saladin.
 1198 Innocent III. Pope.
 1199 John becomes King of England, May 27.
 1200 University of Cambridge founded.
 1200 Fourth Crusade; capture of Zora.
 1202 Constantinople besieged and captured by the Crusaders.
 1204 Normandy lost to England.
 1204 Latinus possess and divide Greece.

A. D.

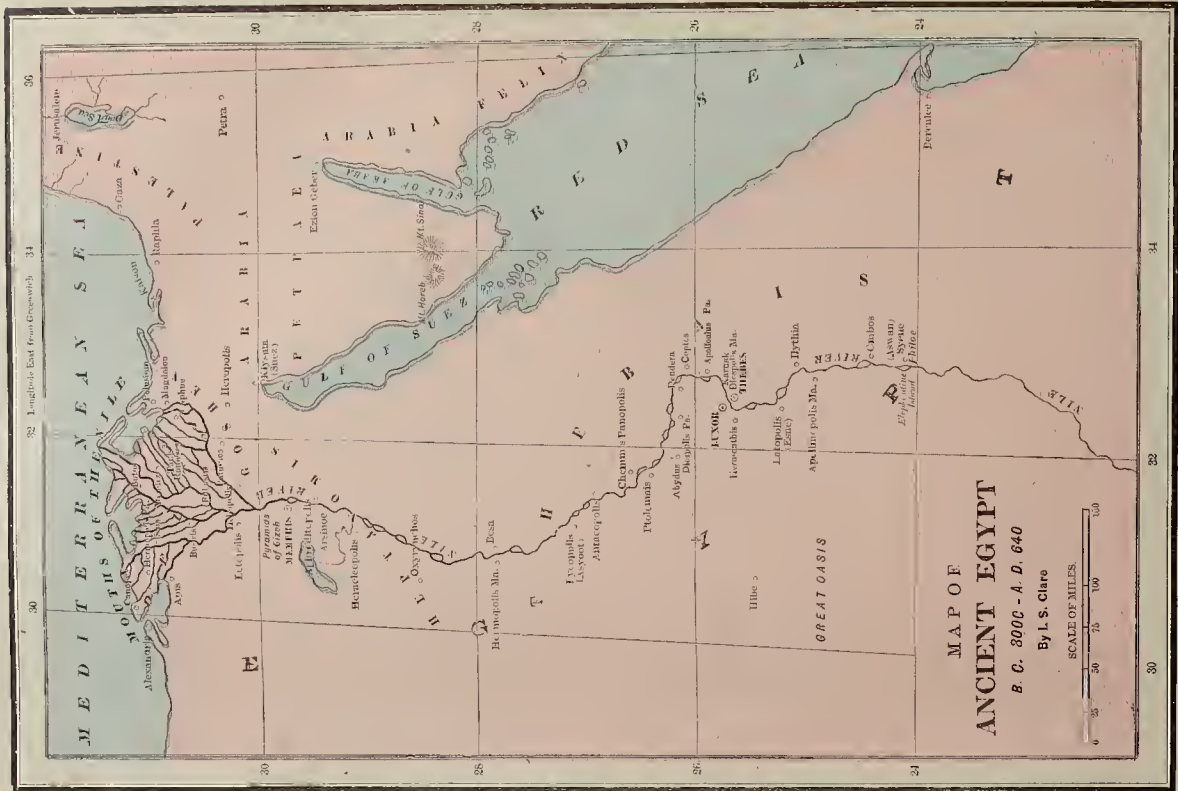
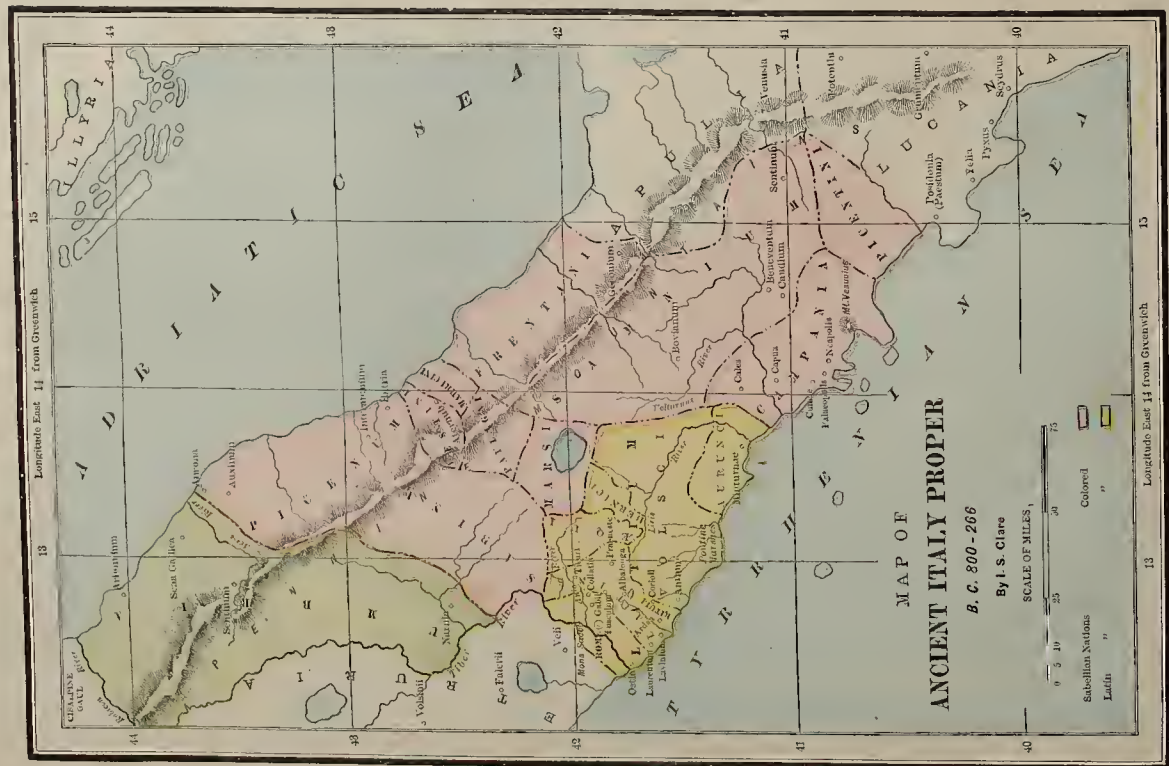
- 1207 Albigenian Crusade.
 1208 Otto crowned Emperor of Germany at Rome.
 1209 England interdicted by the Pope.
 1209 French Crusade against the Albigenses.
 1210 Inquisition established.
 1210 War between Venice and Genoa.
 1210 Battle of Muret; defeat of Albigenses.
 1210 Interdict of England removed.
 1214 Alexander II. of Scotland.
 1215 French defeat Germans at Bouvines.
 1215 Magna Charta restored at Runnymede, June 15; confirmed and renewed 30 times.
 1216 Birth of Roger Bacon (died 1292).
 1216 Henry III. becomes King of England, October.
 1217 Fifth Crusade by Germans and Hungarians.
 1220 Frederic II. becomes Emperor of Italy.
 1220 Matthew Paris begins.
 1220 The Teutonic Knights undertake the conquest of Poland.
 1223 Tartars conquer a large part of Russia.
 1223 Louis VIII. King of France.
 1224 Louis frees his serfs.
 1224 St. Louis becomes King Louis IX. of France.
 1224 Gregory IX. Pope.
 1224 Sixth Crusade; Frederic II. at Acre.
 1225 The Inquisition begun.
 1229 Ten years' truce with the Sultan.
 1229 Jerusalem restored to the Christians.
 1229 Frederic crowned King of Jerusalem.
 1229 Albigenses defeated in France.
 1229 University of Cambridge founded.
 1231 Fall of Hubert de Burgh.
 1233 Wars between Castle and Moors, and capture of Cordova, Seville, Toledo, and other cities, by Ferdinand III.
 1235 The Mongolians invade Russia.
 1236 War between the Emperor and the Lombard League.
 1237 The Grand Duke Juric (Russia) slain in battle.
 1238 Moorish Kingdom of Granada founded by Mohammed I.
 1238 Seventh Crusade, by Thibaud, Count of Champagne.
 1241 Prose Edda.
 1242 Tartars establish the empire of Kohn of Kaptshak.
 1242 Jerusalem seized by the Christians.
 1242 Dances invade Russia and are defeated by Alexander Nevski.
 1245 The Hanseatic League formed.
 1246 Frederic II. of Austria killed in battle with the Hungarians.
 1250 Louis defeats King Henry of England.
 1250 Louis captured by the Saracens; truce for ten years.
 1250 Mamelukes rule Egypt.
 1251 Rise of Medicine family in Italy.
 1251 Alexander Nevski made Grand Duke of Russia, and regent as Alexander I.
 1252 Ottocar of Bohemia acquires the Austrian Provinces.
 1254 Kubla Kahn builds Peking.
 1259 Ottocar war with Hungary over Styria.
 1259-68 Barons' War in England.
 1263 Ottocar inherits Carinthia.
 1265 The first regular Parliament of England meets.
 1266 Birth of Dante; died 1321.
 1266 Naples and Sicily conquered by Charles of Anjou.
 1268 Ninth Crusade, by Louis IX. and Edward, Prince of Wales.
 1270 Louis IX. dies at Carthage.
 1270 Philip III. (the Hardy) King of France.
 1271 The English quit Palestine.
 1272 Reign of Edward I. of England; crowned Nov. 20.
 1272 Ottocar declines the Imperial Crown of Germany.
 1273 Randolph, Count of Hapsburg, chosen Emperor of Germany; Ottocar refuses to acknowledge him.
 1274 Navarre passes to the royal family of France.
 1274 Rudolph makes war upon Ottocar, and gains Austria, Carinthia and Styria.
 1275 Wars of Robert Bruce and John Balliol for the crown of Scotland.
 1276 House of Hapsburg, of Austria, founded.
 1277 Rule of the Visconti, Milan.
 1278 Ottocar slain at the battle of Marchfeld.
 1282 Sicilian Vespers, massacre of Sicilians by the French.
 1282 Crusade against Aragon; the French expelled.
 1283 Wales subjected to England.
 1285 Philip IV. (the Fair) King of France.
 1286 Kenilberg made the capital of Prussia.
 1286 Jews banished from England.
 1288 Nicholas IV. Pope.
 1288 Second invasion of the Mongols.
 1289 Mamelukes take Acre.
 1291 Christian power in Syria destroyed.
 1296 Scotland subdued by England.
 1297 Sir William Wallace fights for the independence of Scotland.
 1297 Revolt of Scotland.
 1299 Battle of Falkirk; Bruce and Douglas defeated by Edward I.
 1300 Osman I. establishes the Turkish Empire.
 1300 Moscow becomes the capital of Russia.
 1301 Philip IV. quarrels with the Pope.
 1302 Charles of Valois in Italy.
 1302 First convocation of States-General in France.
 1303 Edward I. invades Scotland.
 1305 William Wallace executed.
 1306 Robert Bruce crowned as King of Scotland.
 1307 Edward II. crowned, July 8, King of England.
 1307-14 Philip suppresses the Knights Templar, and burns the Grand Master at Paris.
 1308 Pope Clement V. removes to Avignon, France.
 1308 Albert I. of Austria, attempts to subdue the Swedes, who have revolted under William Tell.
 1309 The Swiss revolt successful.
 1310 Henry VIII. subdues the Lombards.
 1310 Louis V. and Frederic of Austria contend for the German Empire.
 1310 Birth of Beccaccio, died 1375.
 1314 Battle of Bannockburn; the Scots, under

A. D.

- Robert Bruce, defeat the English under Edward.
 1315-25 King of Germany.
 1315-25 Union of France and Navarre.
 1315-25 Insurrection of English Barons.
 1315-25 The Swiss totally defeat the Austrians at Morgarten.
 1316 John I., aposthimonious of Louis X., King, dies at the age of four days.
 1316 Philip II. (the Long), King of France.
 1321 Death of Dante.
 1322 Battle of Muehldorf; Louis V. defeats Frederic.
 1322 Charles IV. King of France.
 1324 Birth of John Wicliffe; died 1384.
 1326 Germany invaded by Turks.
 1327 Edward III. crowned, Jan. 25, King of England.
 1327 Independence of Scotland.
 200,000 Moors brought from Africa by the King of Granada.
 1328 Charles the Fair, of France, dies; Philip VI. of the House of Valois, reigns.
 1329 Ivan I. rules Russia.
 1329 David II. King of Scotland.
 1333 The Scots defeated by Edward at Halidon Hill.
 1337 War between France and Flanders.
 1337 Birth of Froissart; died 1401.
 1337 First Pope of Genoa appointed.
 1340 Birth of Gerhard Groot, died 1380.
 1340 Battle of Tarifa in Spain; the Moors terribly defeated by Alphonsus XI., of Castile.
 1340 Battle of Crecy; French, under Philip, routed by the English, under Edward III., and the Black Prince.
 1340 Battle of Durham, in Scotland.
 1340 Battle of Neville's Cross.
 1341 The English take Calais.
 1341 Ricini, last of the Tribunes, establishes a democracy in Rome.
 1341 University of Prague founded.
 1349 Humphrey married to France.
 1349 The black death in England.
 1350 Order of the Garter instituted by Edward and John II. King of France.
 1352 Martino Fallero at Venice.
 1353 Turks enter Greece.
 1353 Ricini slain at Rome.
 1356 Battle of Poitiers, September 19; 8,000 English defeat 50,000 French; the Black Prince takes John II. captive to London, where he dies.
 1356 Charles IV., of Germany, signs the Golden Bull, the basis of the German Constitution until 1806.
 1358 Invention of the Jacquarte in France.
 1360 Peace of Bretilgny, between English and French.
 1361 Italy overrun by the Free Lances.
 1361 Turks enter Greece.
 1362 The English language ordered to be used in legal proceedings in England.
 1362 Austria acquires the Tyrol.
 1364 Charles V. (the Wise) King of France.
 1364 Philip, the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.
 1364 Treaty between Austria and Bohemia.
 1366 H. Van Eyck, painter, born.
 1367 The Mamelukes conquer Armenia.
 1367 Empire of Russia founded.
 1367 Laudand's "Piers Plowman."
 1369 Pope Gregory XI. goes to Avignon.
 1371 Stuart line begins with Robert II. of Scotland.
 1374 Death of Petrarch.
 1374 Rebellion against the Pope.
 1377 Death of Beccaccio.
 1377 Richard II. King of England, June 22.
 1377 Papacy restored to Rome.
 1380 Battle of the Dniepr; II., of Russia, defeats the Tartars.
 1380 Wicliffe's translation of the Bible published.
 1380 Thomas A. Kempfle born.
 1380 Russia was with the Tartars.
 1380 Charles VI., King of France.
 1381 Wat Tyler's insurrection in London crushed.
 1381 Gherardi, artist, born; died 1455.
 1382 "Legend of Good Women," England.
 1383 The Tartars burn Moscow.
 1383 Death of John Wicliffe.
 1386 John of Ghanan in Spain.
 1386 Battle of Lepench; defeat of the Austrians by the Swiss, and death of Duke Leopold.
 1387 German Empire divided.
 1387 Jan Angelico, painter, born; died 1448.
 1388 Battle of Chevy Chase, or Otterburne, between Scots and English.
 1389 Margaret of Norway.
 1390 The Eastern Empire loses power in Asia.
 1390 Robert III. King of Scotland.
 1390 The Canterbury Tales published.
 1390 J. Van Eyck, painter, born.
 1392 The Portuguese discover the Cape of Good Hope.
 1395 Timurlane, the Tartar, invades Russia.
 1396 The Waldedaid Townley mysteries.
 1396 Battle of Nicopolis; the Turks, under Bajazet I., defeat the Hungarian Christians.
 1397 Establishment of the Wycliffites or Lollards.
 1397 Union of Calmar.
 1399 Henry IV. crowned King of England Sept. 20th; death of the Patri founded.
 1400 Birth of Della Robbia, architect and sculptor.
 1400 Death of Chaucer and Froissart.
 1401 Rebellion in Wales; Glendower and the Percees defeated.
 1402 Battle of Agora; Timur the Tartar defeats the Turks and captures Bajazet I.
 1402 Masaccio, painter, born.
 1403 Prince James of Scotland captured.
 1406 Albany, regent in Scotland.
 1407 France interdicted by the Pope.
 1409 Council of Pisa.
 1409 Alexander V. made Pope by council of Pisa.
 1410 Stephen of Hungary becomes Emperor of Germany.
 1411 University of St. Andrews founded.
 1411 Henry of Harlaw; the Lowland defeat the Highland Scots.
 1412 Birth of Fra Filippo Lippi, painter.

A. D.

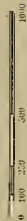
- 1413 Henry V., crowned, March 21, King of England.
 1414 Council of Constance; Pope John XXIII. deposed.
 1414 Sigismund, King of Bohemia, Emperor of Germany.
 1415 Battle of Agincourt; 10,000 English, under Henry V. defeat 50,000 French.
 1415 John Huss and Jerome of Prague burned at the stake, betrayed by Sigismund.
 1416 The partisans of Huss take up arms; severe war ensues.
 1417 Cobham burnt.
 1419 The Hussites take Prague.
 1420 Paris captured by the English; Treaty of Troyes; Henry wins the French crown.
 1420 Birth of John Weese.
 1422 Henry VI. proclaimed King of France and England.
 1422 Ottoman Empire reunited by Amurath II.
 1423 James I. reigns in Scotland.
 1425 War between Milan and Venice.
 1425 The Paston Letters.
 1429 Joan of Arc raises siege of Orleans, defeats the English at Patay, and drives them from all their conquests in France except Calais.
 1430 Charles VIII. King of France.
 1430 Henry VI. crowned at Paris in December.
 1430 Amurath II. conquers Macedonia.
 1430 Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester.
 1430 The Medici at Florence.
 1431 Joan of Arc burned at Rouen.
 1433 Lisbon the capital of Portugal.
 1433 Council of Basel.
 1433 Birth of Thomas Malory.
 1435 Treaty of Arras, between France and Burgundy.
 1435 Sicily and Naples united.
 1435 End of Hussite wars.
 1436 Invention of Printing by Gutenberg.
 1437 James I., of Scotland, murdered.
 1437 Albert V. becomes King.
 1437 Albert V., Duke of Austria, obtains Bohemia and Hungary, and is made Emperor of Germany.
 1438 University of Florence founded.
 1438 The French Sanction; Albert V., of Austria, becomes Emperor of Germany.
 1439 Council of Florence.
 1439 Title of Emperor limited to the Austrian Hapsburgs.
 1442 Battle of Vassag; Turks routed by Hungarians.
 1444 Battle of Nisus; Turks again defeated.
 1445 Birth of Leonardo da Vinci.
 1445 The Arabian Nights issued.
 1447 Nicholas V. Pope.
 1447 Duke of Gloucester murdered.
 1447 The Correas at Milan.
 1447 Alphonsus V. at Aragon.
 1447 Frederick's "Reproser."
 1450 Jack Cade's insurrection.
 1450 Early English ballads.
 1450 Birth of Boccaccio, died 1530.
 1451 University of Glasgow founded.
 1452 Earl Douglas murdered by James II.
 1452 The Archduchy of Austria created, with sovereign power, by Frederic III.
 1453 Constantinople captured by Mohammed II.
 1453 End of the Eastern Empire.
 1453 End of the French and English wars.
 1453 The Mazirin Bible issued.
 1453-71 War of the Roses, between Henry V. and the Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV.
 1454 Battle of St. Albans.
 1454 Battle of Hedgeford; Turks repulsed by Hungarians.
 1457 Frederic III. divides Austria with his relatives.
 1458 Pius II. Pope at Rome.
 1459 Birth of Skelton; died 1538.
 1459 The Turks conquer Greece.
 1461 Edward IV. crowned Henry VI. of England.
 1461 Louis XI. King of France.
 1461 Ivan, the Great, of Russia, founds the modern Russian Empire.
 1462 Turkish war with Venice.
 1462 Close of Austria's war with Frederic III.
 1461 "League of the Public Good," formed by the nobles, against Louis.
 1467 Birth of Erasmus; died 1536.
 1468 The Coventry mysteries.
 1470-92 Lorenzo de Medici flourished.
 1470 League of Italian cities against the Turks.
 1470 William Caxton establishes first English printing press.
 1470 Battle of Tewkesbury.
 1470 Warwick, king-maker.
 1470 Birth of Bruner, painter; died 1528.
 1473 Birth of Copernicus.
 1473 Birth of Michael Angelo, architect and sculptor; died 1566.
 1474 Birth of Aristotle, died 1383.
 1474 Ferdinand II., of Aragon, marries Isabella, of Leon and Castile.
 1475 Edward IV. invades France.
 1475 Ivan introduces cannon and firearms into Russia.
 1475 Birth of Sir John Fortescue.
 1476 Battle of Marston.
 1477 Russian war with Tartars.
 1477 Artois and Burgundy united to France by Maximilian's marriage.
 1478 Birth of Titian, painter; died 1576.
 1478 Duke of Clarence murdered.
 1479 Union of Artois and Castile, under Ferdinand and Isabella.
 1480 Great invasion of Russia by Tartars.
 1480 Mongol power in Russia destroyed.
 1480 Mohammed II. takes Otranto.
 1481 Frederic IV., of Nuremberg, purchases Brandenburg from Sigismund.
 1482 Ivan assumes the title of the Czar of Russia.
 1483 Birth of Raphael, painter; died 1520.
 1483 Birth of Stephen Hawes; died 1525.
 1483 Edward V. made King of England; April 9 murdered in the Tower.
 1483 Richard III. marries the throne, June 25.
 1483 Charles VIII. King of France.
 1483 Birth of Luther; died 1546.



MAP OF
THE WORLD
 AS KNOWN TO THE ANCIENTS
in the Second Century A. D.

By I. S. Clare

SCALE OF MILES



CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY.

A.D.		A.D.		A.D.		A.D.	
1484	Spain invaded by Turks; first <i>auto da fe</i> at Seville.			1545	Ivan IV, crowned by the Patriarch. Pope Paul III. erects Parma and Placentia into a Duchy.	1572	Rebellion of William of Grange against Philip's tyranny. Massacre of St. Bartholomew, France, August 24.
1485	Horowitz Field. August 22, death of Richard I., Henry VII. crowned.				Aecham "Rosophilus."		Henry of Navarre marries Marguerite, of Valois.
1486	Henry marries Elizabeth, daughter of a dward IV. R. Diaz rounds Cape of Good Hope.			1546	Death of Martin Luther. France concludes peace with England.		Birth of Inigo Jones; died 1652.
1487	The Court of the Star Chamber instituted in England.			1546-53	Charles V., of Germany, makes war of the Protestants, who are assisted later by Henry II.	1574	Accession of Henry III., of France, the last of the Valois.
	Provinces joined to France.				Assassination of Beaton, regent of Scotland.		Birth of Ben Jonson; died 1637.
1488	War between Russia and Sweden.			1547	Death of Henry VIII.	1575	Elizabeth, of England, declines the sovereignty of Ireland.
	The Yeoman of the Guard organized in England.				Edward VI. reigns under protectorship of the Duke of Somerset.	1576	Birth of Guido Reni, painter; died 1642.
1489	Leonardo da Vinci, painter, flourished.				Henry II. King of France.		Provinces in Holland unite against Spain.
1490	Charles V. marries Anne of Brittany. Alexander VI. Pope. Successor defeats and annihilates the Tartars.				Death of Finken.		Accession of Rudolph II., of Germany.
1492	Columbus sails from Spain, August 3, and discovers America, October 12; discovers Cuba, October 28. Day 1, December 6. Ferdinand conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Birth of Victoria Colonna; born 1490.		Protestant enters San Francisco Bay. The Holy Catholic League organized.
	Spain borrows poison Pope Alexander VII. Henry sells the sovereignty of France. Warbeck's insurrection; quelled in 1493. Spanish persecution of the Jews.				The Smolensk war.		Birth of Burton; died 1640.
1493	Spain, League between France and Denmark.				Birth of Cervantes; died 1616.		Birth of Fletcher; died 1625.
	Birth of Correggio, painter; died 1534.				Execution of Lord Seymour, England; arrest of his brother, the Duke of Somerset.	1577	Birth of Rubens, painter; died 1628.
1494	Charles VII. invades Italy and conquers Naples.				John Knox's Scotch reformation.	1579	Leaguo of Utrecht.
	Lorraine persecuted in England.				Jodel, earliest English comedy.		Northern provinces of Holland declare their independence.
1495	Spain accures to Austria by the marriage of Philip I. with the heiress of Aragon and Castile.				William's Art of Rhetoric published.		Fitzgerald's Irish rebellion suppressed.
	Cabot discovers Labrador, June 28, and surveys Hudson's Bay, July 3.				The Book of Common Prayer published in England.	1580	Sir Francis Drake lands in the Moluccas.
1496	Louis XII. King of France.				Duke of Somerset beheaded.		Alva, of Spain, conquers Portugal; the united provinces announce their allegiance.
1499	The French unite with Venice and seize Milan.				Mozz successfully defended by the Duke of Guise.		English take fortress of Smierwick, in Ireland, from Italians, and butcher 700 prisoners.
	Battle of Lepanto; victory of the Turks. Mohammedan expelled from Spain. Swiss Confederacy independent.				Close of religious war in Germany by the Peace of Passau.	1581	Birth of Alexander, of Sterling; died 1640.
1497	Perkin Warbeck executed.				Murder of Camerun, Russia.	1582	Campian's Jesuit conspiracy suppressed.
	Penguin discovers Brazil, January 26, 1497. The Portuguese, lands in Brazil, May 8.				Birth of Sir Walter Raleigh; died 1618.	1583	Santa Fe, New Mexico, founded by Espejo.
1498	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Mary Tudor, daughter of Catherine of Aragon, succeeds Edward, July 6.	1584	Birth of Duke Godolphin; died 1645.
1499	The French unite with Venice and seize Milan.				Restores the Roman Catholic religion in England.	1585	William of Orange assassinated.
	Battle of Lepanto; victory of the Turks. Mohammedan expelled from Spain. Swiss Confederacy independent.				France between England and Russia begun by the "Russian Company."		Henry III. killed by Jacques Clement; accession of Henry IV., of Navarre, first of Bourbon line.
1500	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Servetus burnt by Calvin.		Expedition of Amidas and Barlow to America.
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Birth of Hooker; died 1600.	1585	Southern provinces of Holland subdued by the Duke of Parma.
1501	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Birth of Spenser; died 1633.		Treaty of Peace between Holland and England.
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Lady Jane Gray and Lord Guilford Dudley beheaded.	1586	Failure of Raleigh's Roanoke Island settlement.
1502	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Mary marries Philip of Spain.		Davis Strait discovered by Davis.
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Birth of Sir Philip Sydney; died 1586.	1586	Battle of Zutphen.
1503	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Persecution of Protestants in England.		Sir Philip Sydney killed.
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Siberia discovered.	1587	Birth of Beaumont; died 1618.
1504	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				The English martyrs, Latimer, Ridley, Rogers, and Crammer burned at the stake.		Prince Maurice becomes Stadtholder of Holland.
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Philip II. rules in Holland.		Execution of Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringhay Castle.
1505	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Religious peace of Augsburg.	1588	Assassination of the Duke of Guise and his brother, by order of the King.
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Bale's "King John" issued.		Destruction of the Spanish Armada off the English coast.
1506	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Charles, of Spain and Germany, retires to a monastery.	1590	Battle of Ivry.
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Philip II. King of Spain.		Henry IV. defeats the League.
1507	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Ferdinand, his brother, succeeds in Germany.	1591	Beaumont, great Pensionary of Holland.
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Spain at war with France.	1592	Birth of Holck; died 1674.
1508	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Battle of St. Quentin; Philip gains a decisive victory.	1593	Sigmund, of Poland, in Sweden.
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Alva takes Rome.		Birth of Quarles; died 1644.
1509	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Philip II. King of Spain.	1594	Birth of Gascoigne; died 1645.
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Ferdinand, his brother, succeeds in Germany.	1595	Henry IV. adopts the Catholic faith.
1510	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Spain at war with France.	1596	Birth of Shirley; died 1666.
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Battle of St. Quentin; Philip gains a decisive victory.	1598	Shakespeare's poems first issued.
1511	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Alva takes Rome.		University of Barcelona founded.
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Calais retaken by the French.	1599	Birth of Descartes; died 1650.
1512	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Mary, of Guise, in Scotland, marries the Duke of Albany.		Bacon's essays published.
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Elizabeth accedes to English throne, November 17.	1597	Birth of Gascoigne; died 1645.
1513	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Re-establishes the Church of England.	1598	Philip III. King; he banishes 800,000 Moore from Spain by a. n. 1610.
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Francis II. King of France.		Tiberlandt discovered by Austria.
1514	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis signed.		Bdlet of Nantes in favor of Protestants, by Henry IV.
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				William Cecil Secretary in England.	1599	Irish rebellion of O'Neill, or Tyrone; defeat of the English at Blackwater.
1515	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Charles IX. King of France; regency of Catherine de Medici.		Henry IV. commissions De la Roche to conquer Canada, in which he fails.
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				The Geneva Bible issued.		The race of Raric, who had governed Russia, 1499, becomes extinct.
1516	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Birth of Southwell; died 1598.	1599	Appendix joins the Swiss Cantons.
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Reformation of Protestants begun in Spain.		Birth of Gascoigne; died 1645.
1517	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Birth of Bacon; died 1626.		Birth of Velasquez, painter; died 1660.
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Mary Stuart reigns in Scotland.		
1518	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Reformation of Protestants begun in Spain.		
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Massacre of Protestants at Vassy.		
1519	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Huguenots defeated at Dreux by Guise.		
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Russia and Sweden unite against Poland.		
1520	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Port Royal, Carolina, founded by Huguenots.		
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Guise killed at the siege of Orleans.		
1521	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Temporary peace between the Huguenots.		
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				The Essential Palace of Spain founded.		
1522	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Tascer's Bneoles issued.		
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Birth of Drayton; died 1619.		
1523	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Maximilian II. King of Germany.		
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Florida colonized by Huguenots.		
1524	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Birth of Shakespeare; died 1616.		
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Birth of Galileo; died 1642.		
1525	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				The Tulleries, Paris, begun.		
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Philip establishes the Inquisition in Holland.		
1526	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Mary Queen of Scots marries Lord Darley.		
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				King of Scots marries Lord Darley.		
1527	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Confederacy of "Gueux" (heggers) against Philip's cruelty.		
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Murder of Rizzio, by Darnley, March 9.		
1528	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Religious wars resumed in France; Huguenots defeated at St. Denis.		
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Alva enters the Netherlands.		
1529	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Accession of Charles IX. Feb. 10; Mary accused of coynivance.		
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Mary marries Brothwell, May 15; abdicates in favor of her son.		
1530	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				James VI. King of Murray, regent.		
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Mary escapes from prison, is defeated by Murray, at Langside, May 13, and seizes back in England.		
1531	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Bishop's Bible issued.		
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Huguenots defeated at Jarnac and Monceaux.		
1532	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Rebellion of Moriscos, in Spain, put down. Ivan massacres 25,000 persons at Novgorod, Russia.		
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Hugary definitely annexed to Austria.		
1533	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Murray murdered; Lennox becomes Regent.		
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Birth of Kepler; died 1630.		
1534	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Spain allied with Venice and the Pope against the Turks.		
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Battle of Lepanto; Turkish power crippled. Moscow, Russia, burned by the Tartars.		
1535	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				Birth of Tasso; died 1585.		
	Spain conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.				University of Konigsberg founded by Duke Albert.		

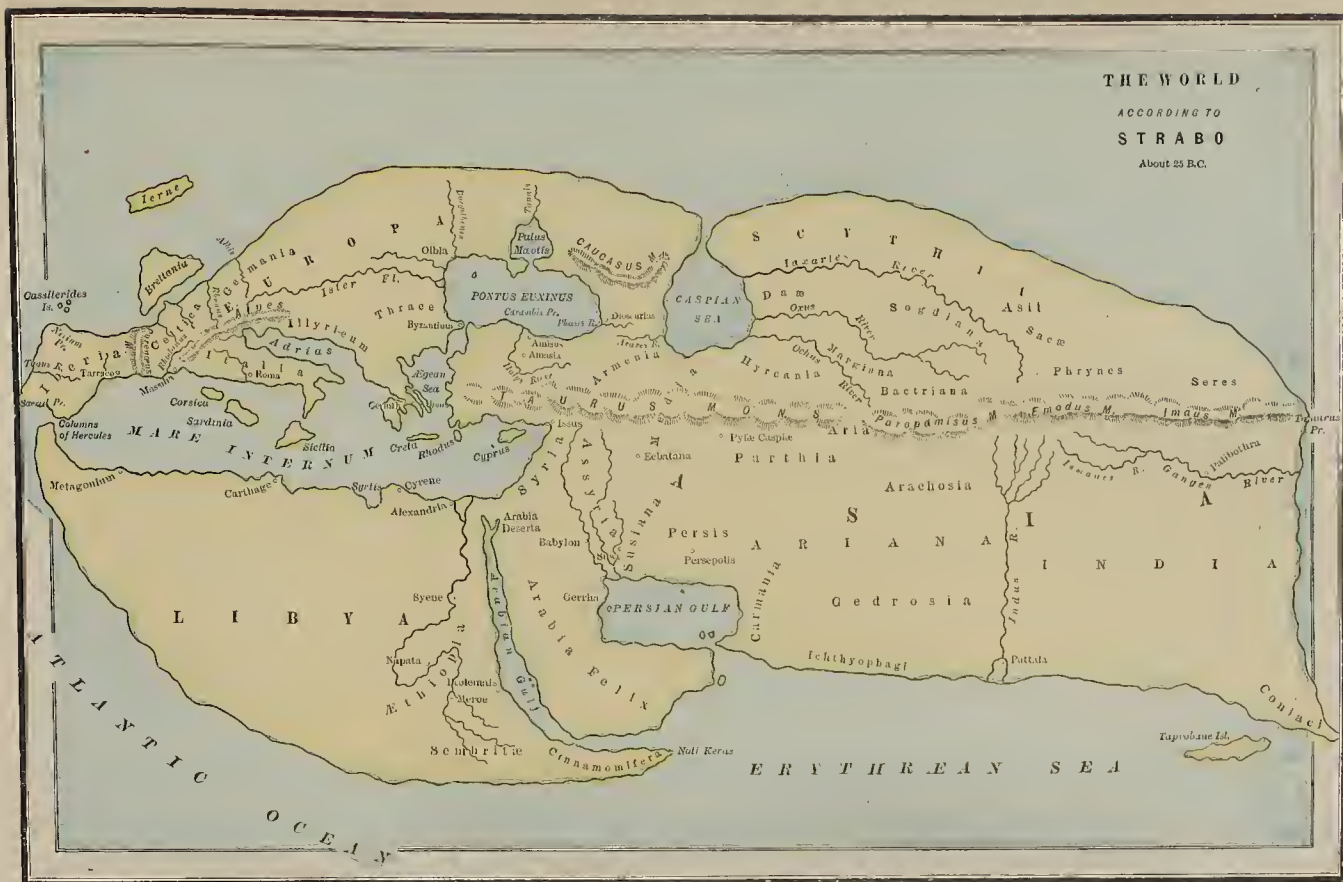
Modern History.

- 1600 Maurice, of Holland, invades Flanders.
The Dutch East India Company chartered
with a capital of \$390,000.
Champlin's trading voyages to Tadoussac,
Canada.
- Birth of the painter, Rembrandt; died 1669.
Birth of Claude Lorraine, painter; died 1682.
Portuguese introduce tobacco into India.
- 1601 Extension of the War of Essex, February 23.
Alleged discovery of Australia by Portu-
guese.
- 1602 St. Gallen, Geneva, Switzerland; Charles of
Savoy defeated.
Champlain's first expedition to the St. Law-
rence.
- 1603 Death of Queen Elizabeth; accession of
James I., of Scotland, to English Crown,
as James I.
- First of England and Scotland, March 4.
- 1604 First settlements in Nova Scotia by
Acadians.
- Port Royal, on Bay of Fundy, founded.
- 1605 Dutch Court Conference.
- Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot to blow
up Parliament.
- 1606 Great fire in Constantinople.
- Matine at Nonesuch.
- Demetrius, a pretended son of Ivan, and
many Poles massacred.
- Liberty of worship given to Protestants in
Austria, by permission of Vienna.
- Australia observed by the Dutch.
- Silk and other manufactures introduced into
Portugal.
- Mantua ceded to the Emperor of Austria.
- Birth of Corneille; died 1684.
- 1607 Settlement of Jamestown, Va., by Lord de

CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY.

A. D.		A. D.		A. D.		A. D.	
1606	Quebec founded by Champlain.		Spain at war with France, which is invaded.	1659	<i>Avto de fe</i> , of the Inquisition, Mexico.		Alliance between Russia and Poland against the
	John Sigismund created Elector of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia.		Assassination of Wallenstein.		Richard Cromwell resigns title of Lord Protector.		Turks.
	Uter settlements made by the English.	1635	Ship money levied in England.		Pescé of the Pyrenees.	1687	Birth of John Young; died 1765.
1609	Truce of Antwerp; independence of united provinces of Holland.		Connecticut settlements at Hartford, Windsor and Westfield.	1660	The Restoration.		Athens captured by the Venetians.
	Moriscos expelled from Spain by Philip III.		Roger Williams, driven from Massachusetts, settles in Rhode Island.		Charles II. returns to England; the monarchy re-established.		Hungarian crown declared to be in the Austrian male line.
	The Donsy Bible first issued.		Death of Champlain.	1661	Birth of Stahl; died 1734.		Accession of Joseph I.
	Peace between Spain and the Dutch.	1636	The "Tulip mania" prevails in Holland.		Death of Mazzini.		Madam Guyon, and the "Quietists," persecuted.
	Henry Hudson discovers Hudson River.		University of Utrecht founded.		Colbert, Minister of Finance, in France.	1693	Triumph and acquittal of the seven bishops, June 30.
	Champlain's discoveries in Canada.	1637	Cleopatra's play of Creation.		Execution of the Marquis of Argyle, in Scotland.		Abdication and flight of James II., Dec. 23.
	Virginia obtains a new charter.		Poquod Indian war in Connecticut.	1662	Birth of DeFoe; died 1731.		Landing of the Prince of Orange on English soil.
	Hawkins at Mogul Court.		Gov. De Montmagny arrives in Canada.		The Royal Palace at Versailles commenced; court opened there in 1672.		Bonnet's Variations issued.
	King James drives the Irish from Ulster and divides the land between England and Scotland.	1638	The Island of Montreal settled.		New Jersey sold to Lord Berkeley; settled at Elizabethtown.	1689	Birth of Pope; died 1744.
1610	"King James' Version" of the Bible completed.		Hampton's trial in England respecting "ship money."		Act of Uniformity, May 19.		William and Mary proclaimed King and Queen, Feb. 13.
	Henry IV. of France assassinated; Marie de Medici Regent.		Prigme fined by Star Chamber.		The Church of England restored.		James II. lands in Ireland.
	Lenis XIII. King of France.	1639	First settlement at Brooklyn, Long Island.		Charles becomes Catherine of Braganza, May 29.		Cloverhouse's rebellion in Scotland suppressed.
1611	The title of Baronet created by James I.		New Haven colony founded.		Charles becomes a royal government under Dutch.		King William's war.
	Champlain returns to America, founds Montreal, and is in supreme command in Canada.	1638	First peace between the Iroquois and Canada.		Birth of Cotton Mather; died 1728.		French and Indians ravage New England's frontier.
	Issue of the English Bible, "King James' Version."		Turks defeat Persians, and take Bagdad.	1664	France begins war with Holland.		Canadian expedition fails.
	Carr, afterwards Somerset, favorite in England.	1639	Solemn League and Covenant between England and Scotland.		Second Dutch war with England.		The Toleration act passes Parliament.
1612	Mathias becomes Emperor of Germany.		Van Tromp, of Holland, captures two Spanish fleets.		Death of Philip II., regency of Anne.		Iroquois lay waste the Island of Montreal.
	English factories established in India.		Pacification of Dinnee.		The Great Plague in London.		Frontenac again made Governor of Canada.
	Virginia receives a new charter.	1640	Withdrawal of English army from Scotland.		Western Australia named New Holland, by Dutch.		Birth of Montcalm; died 1755.
	Death of Prince Henry.		First printing press in America.	1665	Canada granted to French West India Company.	1690	French and Indians destroy Schuenecker, New York.
1613	Accession of the Romanoff Dynasty in Russia.		John of Racine died 1699.		De Ruyter defeated by Monk.		Massacre of Salmon Falls.
	Michael Fedorovitch Czarr.	1640	John of Braganza drives Spaniards from Portugal.		Mohawk villages destroyed by the French.		Seige of Londonderry.
	Champlain explores the Ottawa River, Canada.		Portugal wins its independence.		Great fire in London.		British Colonies in America resolve to invade Canada.
	The Overybury murder, England.	1642	Beginning of the Long Parliament.		Perpetual edict abolishes office of stadtholder in Holland.		Unsuccessful attack made on Quebec by the British fleet.
	Louis XIII. assumes the exercise of the Government.		First American book issued.	1667	First Russian vessel built.		Spain joins the "Grand Alliance" against France.
	Princess Elizabeth of England, marries Frederic, Elector of Palatinate.	1643	First American book issued.		First Russian vessel built.	1691	French invasion of Spain.
	English defeat Portuguese in Bombay.		Earl of Stafford beheaded.		First Russian vessel built.		Aragon and Catalonia ravaged.
1614	New Amsterdam, now New York, built by the Dutch.	1643	Judgment against Hampton annulled.		First Russian vessel built.		Treaty of Limerick deprives James of power in Ireland, and grants amnesty to rebels.
	Smith explores the New England coast.		Uter rebellion in Ireland; massacre of English.	1668	First Russian vessel built.	1692	Beginning of the English national debt.
	Dutch settlements in New Jersey.	1643	Fort St. George built at Madras.		First Russian vessel built.		Insurrection in the City of Mexico.
1615	Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, favorite.		Death of Charles and Richelieu.		First Russian vessel built.		Massacre of Glencoe.
	The present King of Denmark in China established by Mentchou Tartars.	1642	Charles I. attempts to seize members in the House.		First Russian vessel built.		Battles of Solingen and Landen.
	Death of Cervantes and Shakespeare.		Civil war in England.	1670	France and Sweden break the triple Alliance, and declare war against Holland.	1693	Birth of Bradley; died 1762.
	Harvey discovers circulation of blood.	1642	Battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23.		First settlements of English in South Carolina.		Birth of Marigault; the Duke of Savoy defeated by the French under Catinat.
1617	Ladislaws, of Poland, marches on Moscow.		Tasman coasts, South Australia and Van Diemens Land explored.		Champs Elysees, Paris, planted.	1694	Bank of England established.
	Finland ceded to Sweden.	1643	Diemens Land explored.		Birth of Steele; died 1729.		Mary, Queen of England, dies.
1618	The thirty years' war begins in Bohemia, between the Protestants, under the Elector Palatine, and the Catholic Bavarian League.		Hugh's Leviathan published.		Second and thirteenth overran Holland.		Dictionary of French Academy issued.
	Sir Walter Raleigh executed.	1644	Birth of Newton; died 1727.		Perpetual edict of 1697 revoked.		University of Halle founded.
	Mathias II., of Hungary, abdicates; accession of Ferdinand II.		First ferry between New York and Brooklyn established.	1672	William of Orange, stadtholder.		Birth of Bishop Butler; died 1752.
	Australian coast surveyed by Zeehen and others.	1648	Accession of Louis XIV., the Great, in France.		De Witte assassinated in Holland.		Birth of Voltaire; died 1778.
	Execution of Barneveldt, Holland.		Regency of Anne of Austria, and ascendancy of Mazzini.		The Holland dikes opened, and French driven out.	1695	Turks again invade Hungary.
1619	The Dutch visit India and establish a united East India Company.		Battle of Chalgrove, June 18, and Newbury, Sept. 20.		The French acquire Pondicherry, India.		Bayle's Dictionary published.
	Battle of Frugue; defeat of Hungarian Protestants.	1648	Covenant approved by Parliament.		Count de Frontenac, Governor of Canada.	1696	Abolition of censorship of the English press.
	Puritans arrive at Plymouth.		Battle of Marston Moor; victory of Cromwell.	1673	Paris Academy of Music founded.	1696	Trinity Church, New York, founded.
	"Great Patent" to Virginia company issued.		Second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27.		Birth of Addison; died 1719.	1697	Peace of Ryswick.
	Dutch vessels with first negro slaves enter James River.	1649	Charter granted to Rhode Island.		Virginia grants to Arlington and Colchester.		Treaty between England, France, Spain and Holland.
1620	Spain and Holland at war.		Indian massacre in Virginia.		Discoveries of Marquette and Joliet in the northwest.		Peter, Czar of Russia, visits Holland and England, and carries useful trades.
	Navarre annexed to France.	1649	Self-governing ordinance, England.	1674	Death of the poet John Milton.		Peter suppresses the conspiracy of the Strelitz, and punishes its members with a ban.
	The Dutch West India Company formed.		Birth of William Penn; died 1718.	1675	King Philip's war in New England.		End of King William's war.
1622	Selden and Pym imprisoned.	1649	Archbishop Laud beheaded, Jan. 10.		Birth of Charles; died 1729.		Birth of Hogarth, painter; died 1744.
	Birth of Moliere; died 1673.		Battle of Naseby, June 14; decisive defeat of royalists.	1677	"Paradise Lost" first published.	1698	Death of Frontenac.
1623	New Hampshire first settled.	1649	Battle of Philipburgh; Montrose defeated by Cromwell.		Russia begins war with the Turks.		First Partition treaty, regulates Spanish succession, and cedes territory to France.
	First edition of Shakespeare's works.		Admiral called the Father of his country, Czar of Russia.	1678	Peace of Nimwegen, France.		Russian expedition fails.
1624	Richelieu's reforms, begins with the finances.	1649	Royal Society of England founded.		England alarmed by Titus Oates, stories of a false "Popish plot."		Second East India Company formed.
	England declares war with Spain.	1649	Charles I. seeks refuge in Scotland, and is surrendered to the Parliament.	1679	Sir Edward Henry Godfrey found murdered.		Birth of Darwin; died 1743.
1625	Prince Frederick Henry reigns in Holland.		Birth of Leibnitz; died 1716.		Edict of La Salle.	1699	Peace of Warburton; died 1770.
	Accession of Ferdinand III., of Hungary.	1649	Conversion of Indians in Canada to Christianity.		Railway's "Pillgrim Progress" published.		Peace of Carlowitz, between Turks and the Allies.
	Accession of King Charles I., of England; he marries Princess Henrietta Maria, of France.	1649	Switzerland's independence acknowledged.		Birth of Holbrooke; died 1731.		The Morea ceded to Venice.
1626	Huguenot uprising.		Holland, given up by Spain, becomes a republic.		Habsburgs expelled from Parliament.		Further explorations of the Mississippi.
	Birth of Lord Bacon.	1649	End of the thirty years' war between Catholics and Protestants.	1679	Archbishop Sharpe murdered by covenanters, who defeat Cloverhouse at London Hill, but are routed at Bolton Bridge.	1700	Penon's "Telemaque" issued.
1627	War of the Mantuan succession, in Italy.		Pomerania, and other territory, annexed to Prussia.	1680	Edict of La Salle.		The French in Canada make peace with the Iroquois.
	Delaware settled by Swedes and Finns.	1650	Civil wars of the Fronde.		Execution of Lord Stafford, Dec. 29.		Second Partition treaty in Spain, declares Arch Duke Charles next in succession.
	Cardinal Richelieu's scheme for colonizing Canada.		Camelians at war with the Indians.		Mississippi river explored by Hennepin.		Charles II., of Spain, the last of the House of Austria, dies, and is succeeded by Philip V., of the House of Bourbon.
	The company of one hundred associates formed.	1651	The House of Bratsburg acquire Halberstadt and Minden.	1681	The Exclusion Bill, England.	1701	War of the Spanish succession begins in Italy and continues until 1713.
	War between England and France.		New Amsterdam contains about 1,000 inhabitants.		Origin of the Whig and Tory.		Spain allied with France and Mantua.
1628	Birth of Browne; died 1704.	1649	Trial and execution of Charles I.		La Salle sails down the Mississippi, and names Louisiana.		The French found Detroit.
	The Duke of Buckingham assassinated.		Massacre and capture of Drogheda, Ireland, by Cromwell.		Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia.		The Prussian monarchy established by Frederick, and recognized by Leopold, of Germany.
	Rochelle surrenders, after a memorable siege.	1650	Confession of Faith.		Murder of La Salle, in Louisiana.		Russia at war with Sweden.
	Petition of Right, England.		Margaret of Montrose beheaded, in Scotland.		The Cossacks subdued by Russia.		Total defeat of Peter at the battle of Narva, by Charles XII.
	Massachusetts Bay settled.	1651	Leopold I. made King of Hungary.		William Penn settles in Pennsylvania.	1702	Census of New York gave 6,000 inhabitants.
	Elliott sent to the Tower of London.		Battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, and defeat of royalists.	1683	Delaware granted to Penn.		Death of William III., of England.
1629	Birth of John Bunyan; died 1688.	1651	Charles II. flees to France.		Discovery of Duke of Monmouth.		Anne succeeds to the English throne, Mar. 8.
	English seize French possessions in Canada.		"Barbours" Parliament.		Execution of Lord Russell, July 21, and Algernon Sydney, Dec. 7.		Beginning of "Queen Anne's War."
1630	Champlain made prisoner and sent to England.		Birth of Pennel; died 1715.		Archbishop Sharpe murdered by covenanters, who defeat Cloverhouse at London Hill, but are routed at Bolton Bridge.		Prussia takes Guelthers from the Dutch.
	Charter granted to Massachusetts Bay Company.	1632	English Navigation Act.		Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia.		Holland, Austria and England declare war with France and Spain.
	Edict of Restitution.		The Dutch, under Van Tromp, "sweep the Channel."	1684	La Salle sails down the Mississippi, and names Louisiana.	1703	Massachusetts frontier ravaged by Indians.
1630	The city of Detroit founded.		De Ruyter defeated by Blake.		Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia.		Peter founds St. Petersburg, and makes it the capital of the empire.
	Oustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, invades Germany.	1633	Negro insurrection suppressed in Mexico.		Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia.		Portugal joins alliance against Spain and France.
1631	Treaty of Cherasco, between Louis of France and Victor Amadeus I., of Savoy.		Peace between England and Holland.		Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia.		Irish parliament petitions for union.
	Birth of Dryden; died 1700.	1633	Death of Parliament dissolved by Cromwell, April 30. He becomes Lord Protector, Dec. 16.		Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia.		Birth of Jonathan Edwards; died 1758.
1632	Charter of Maryland granted to Lord Baltimore, and ceded by Irish Catholics.	1634	Jesuits establish themselves among the Ojagada Iroquois.		Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia.		Birth of John Wesley; died 1791.
	Canada restored to the French by treaty of St. Germain.	1635	Russian victories in Poland.		Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia.	1704	Battle of Blenheim, England and their allies, under Marlborough, victorious over the French.
	The Cavalier Poets.		Russian Prince of Niemetz, or Wilna, five years.		Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia.		The English capture Gibraltar.
1633	Birth of Locke; died 1704.		Prussia declared independent of Poland.		Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia.		Peter abolishes the Strelitz, or royal body guard.
	Champlain returns to Canada with new settlers.	1637	Frederic William, the Great Elector.		Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia.		England passes the Irish "Popery Act."
	Battle of Lutetia; victory and death of Oustavus Adolphus.		Jamaica conquered.	1686	Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia.		Battle of Donauworth.
1634	French Academy established by Richelieu.	1638	Convention gives Cromwell power to appoint his successor.		Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia.		
			Death of Admiral Blake.		Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia.		
			Accession of Leopold I., in Germany.		Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia.		
			Death of Oliver Cromwell; Richard Cromwell, his son, succeeds him.		Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia.		





CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY.

- A. D.
- 1705 Charles acknowledged King of Spain, at Bar-
celona.
Joseph I. becomes Emperor of Germany.
1706 Defeat of the French at Ramillies.
Battle of Turin.
The French rise the siege and surrender
Naples and Lombardy.
Birth of Ben Franklin; died 1790.
1707 Union of Great Scotland as the King-
dom of Great Britain.
Nuenburg seized, and Lecklenburg purchased
by Frederick I.
Holland, Germany and England, at war
against France.
First expedition against Port Royal.
Nova Scotia falls.
Defeat of the allies at Almanca.
Death of Aurangzeb.
Birth of Fielding; died 1754.
Birth of Buffon; died 1788.
Martinus ceded to Joseph I. of Austria.
The French squadron routed by the English,
under Admiral Byng.
Discovery of Herculaneum.
1709 England determines upon the conquest of
Canada.
Battle of Palawan; Peter totally defeats
Charles XII. of Sweden, who flies to Tur-
key.
14,000 Swedish prisoners sent by Peter to
colonize Siberia; Marlborough again
defeats the French.
Birth of Samuel Johnson; died 1784.
1710 Capture of Fort Royal, Nova Scotia, by the
English, and name changed to Annapolis.
Rout of Spaniards under Philip V., at
battle of Almonci.
Sacheven's riots in Great Britain; dissen-
ting meeting houses destroyed.
The "Fattler" first published.
1711 Attack and repulse of English fleet on Que-
bec.
Russia at war with Turkey.
Accession of Charles VI. of Germany.
A slave market opened in Wall Street, New
York.
Birth of Hume; died 1776.
1712 The principalty of Meuse acquired by
Prussia.
Peace of Aargau; end of religious war in
Switzerland.
Accession of Charles as Emperor of Austria.
Birth of Rousseau; died 1779.
1713 Treaty of Utrecht between the great powers,
and terminates the wars of Queen Anne.
Newfoundland and Nova Scotia ceded to
England.
Italy divided a part of the Duchy of Milan
given to the Emperor of Austria.
Barcelona, Spain, besieged.
Frederick William I. becomes King of
Prussia.
Peter takes the title of Emperor of Russia.
Birth of Sterne; died 1768.
1714 Death of Queen Anne.
George I. becomes King of England, Ang. 1.
Hanoverian succession begins.
Treaty of Rastadt; Austria acquires the
Netherlands.
Birth of Whitefield; died 1770.
Birth of Gluck; died 1787.
1715 Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of
Mar.
Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and de-
feat of the rebels.
Landing of the Chevalier at Peterhead, De-
cember 22.
Louis XV., King of France, with the Duke
of Orleans, Regent.
Austria acquires Naples, Milan, etc.
Russia adds Esthonia, Livonia, and a large
part of Finland to the Empire.
Peter visits Germany, Holland and France.
Occupation of the Morea by Turkey.
Rule of Cardinal Albion in Spain.
Prussia and Sweden at war.
Death of Louis, the Great; accession of
Louis XV., his grandson.
1716 Great era of speculation.
George Low's financial schemes.
The village charter of Brooklyn first issued.
The Septennial Bill passed in England.
Birth of Garrick; died 1779.
1717 New Orleans founded.
Belgrade abandoned by Turkey.
1718 The Duke of Savoy becomes King of Sar-
dinia.
Peace of Passarowitz.
Austria gains additional territory.
Russia expels the Jesuits.
Turkey re-establishes supremacy in Greece.
Arch of St. Denis, Paris, completed.
1719 Battle of Gleneshiel.
Ottoman Empire and Persia sound.
Mohammed Shah ascends the throne of
India.
Robinson Crusoe published.
Sardinia is made a kingdom.
Law's Mississippi South Sea Bubble, and
other schemes, collapse.
Widespread financial distress.
1721 Birth of Smollet; died 1771.
Birth of Foote, actor; died 1777.
1722 The Prussian Succession settles the Imperial
Crown of Germany on Maria Theresa.
Death of the Duke of Marlborough.
The Jesuit expelled from China.
Birth of Reynolds, painter; died 1792.
Birth of Adam Smith; died 1790.
Birth of Blackstone, jurist; died 1780.
1723 Philip V. of Spain abdicates, but resumes
power upon the death of Louis, his son.
"Wood's half-pence."
Great excitement in Ireland.
Modern History at Oxford University.
Gay's History founded.
1725 Death of Peter the Great.
Catherine I. becomes Empress of Russia.
The New York Gazette founded.
Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, es-
tablished.
1726 Prussia concludes a league with Germany.

- A. D.
- Birth of Hutton; died 1797.
1727 Death of George I., and accession of George
II., in England, June 11.
Death of Sir Isaac Newton.
1728 Birth of Goldsmith; died 1774.
1729 A city library founded in New York.
Birth of Lessing; died 1781.
Peter II., the last of the Romanoffs, deposed.
1730 Anne, Duchess of Courland and daughter of
Ivan IV., becomes Empress of Russia.
Birth of J. Watts; died 1819.
1731 Birth of Cavendish; died 1810.
Birth of Cowper; died 1800.
1732 Birth of George Washington, Feb. 22.
Georgia settled by Oglethorpe.
1733 Birth of Wieland; died 1813.
1734 "Lettres Philosophiques" burnt by the
hangman.
Birth of Priestley; died 1804.
1735 Charles, the son of Philip V., conquers
Naples and crowned King of the two
Sicilies.
Birth of John Adams; died 1826.
1736 Marriage of Maria Theresa to Francis I.
Duke of Lorraine.
War between Spain and Portugal.
Birth of Mozart, musician; died 1791.
1737 Hungary again at war with the Turks.
Birth of Gibbon, historian; died 1794.
Birth of Benjamin West, painter; died 1820.
1738 Birth of Sir William Herschel; died 1822.
1739 England again declares war with Spain.
Treaty of Belgrade between Russia, Austria
and Turkey.
Russia renounces her rights on the Black
Sea.
Invasion of India by Persia.
Dholi sacked by Nadir Shah.
Methodism begins in England.
Prohibition of the publication of Debates in
England.
1740 Death of the Emperor, Charles VI., of Ger-
many, the last of the male line of
Habsburgs.
House of Hapsburg.
Maria Theresa, his daughter, becomes Queen
of Hungary and Empress of Germany.
Frederick the Great, King of Prussia.
Prussia advanced to the rank of a first-class
power.
Ivan VI., an infant, Emperor of Russia.
New York Society Library founded.
Swabian duchies.
1741 Prussia, Saxony, and France make
war upon Maria Theresa, who receives
support from Great Britain.
Prussian victory at Mollwitz.
Breslau ceded to Prussia.
Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, im-
prisoned Ivan VI. for life, and reigns in his
stead.
Russia at war with Sweden.
1742 The Elector of Bavaria elected Emperor of
Germany as Charles VII.
1743 The French defeated at Dettingen by the
English.
Birth of Thomas Jefferson; died 1826.
1744 Hostilities renewed in America between
France and England, known as King
George's War.
France annexed to Prussia.
1745 Capture of Louisburg by Massachusetts
militia under Pepperell.
Francis I., Duke of Lorraine, consort of
Maria Theresa, elected Emperor of Ger-
many.
The young pretender lands at Moidart, Scot-
land.
Defeat of the Royalists at Preston Pans,
Jan. 17, and invasion of England.
Birth of Hannah More; died 1833.
Birth of John Jay; died 1829.
Birth of Benjamin Rush; died 1813.
1746 Royalists again defeated, at Falkirk, Jan. 17.
Treaty of defile of the Pretender, at Caltonhill,
April 16.
Victories of Marshal Saxe.
Invasion of Shirley, Nova Scotia.
French and English struggle for possession
of India.
Capture of Madras by the French.
1747 The French invade Flanders.
Stadtholdership revived in Holland.
Execution of Lord Lovat, in England.
Klopstock's Messiah issued.
Birth of David, painter; died 1825.
1748 The Peace of Aix la Chapelle.
The House of Austria confirmed in the pos-
session of Milan.
France takes a part of Flanders.
1749 De La Jonquiere becomes governor of Canada.
French encroach on Nova Scotia.
Birth of Goethe; died 1832.
Birth of Laplace; died 1827.
Birth of Playfair; died 1844.
1750 Treaty of Madrid between England and
Spain.
The first theatre in New York opened.
Discovery of Poppel.
Pope's Corsican revolt, 1810.
1751 Lord Clive takes Arcot, India.
Diderot and D'Alembert French Encyclo-
pedia.
Birth of Sheridan; died 1817.
Birth of James Madison; died 1836.
1752 The Marquis DuRoi Governor of Canada;
he prepares for war with Great Britain and
her colonies.
The French dispute the claim of Virginia to
the valley of the Ohio.
New style of year introduced into England;
Sept. 3 counted as Sept. 14.
The Journals ordered to be printed by the
British Parliament.
1753 Hostilities begin in the American colonies;
French seize Hudson Bay Company's trad-
ing posts; George Washington sent to St.
Pierre.
Charles III. King of Spain.
1754 Kentucky settled by Daniel Boone.
Peace between France and England in India.
Fort Necessity built at Great Meadows;
Washington surrenders it to De Villier
with honors of war.

- A. D.
- Kings, now Columbia, College, New York
chartered.
1755 Braddock and his army defeated by the
French and Indians.
Defeat of Dieskau at Lake George.
French Acadians taken from their homes.
Frontier settlements in New York and Penn-
sylvania harassed by the French and In-
dians.
Niagara expedition fails.
Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake.
Birth of Dr. Hahnemann; died 1843.
Birth of Mrs. Siddons, actress; died 1831.
1756 War declared between France and England.
Beginning of the Seven Years' War.
Austria, Russia and France allied against
Prussia.
Frederick invades Saxony, and captures
Saxony army.
Montcalm sent to Canada and seizes Oswego,
New York.
The conquest of India begun by Great Brit-
ain.
Admiral Byng executed, March 14.
Dowry, Victory of Bengal, captures Cal-
cutta after a heroic defense by Holwell,
The Black Hole tragedy, June 20.
1757 Fort Mifflin, on Lake George, cap-
tured by Montcalm.
Lord Clive's victories in India; takes Cal-
cutta, Jan. 2; Chanderpore, March 23.
Battle of Plassey, June 23, establishes En-
glish power in India.
Battle of the Prague, May 6, victory of Fred-
erick.
Frederick defeated in the battle of Kolin,
May 18.
Defeat of Prussians at Battle of Breslau.
Austria concludes treaty with France for
division of Prussia.
Victory of Frederick in the battles of Ros-
bach, Nov. 5, and Lissa, English com-
mand assumed possession of King Louis of
France by Damians.
Birth of Jonathan Trumbull; died 1804.
Birth of Alexander Hamilton; died 1804.
Birth of J. P. Kemble, actor; died 1823.
Birth of Canova, sculptor; died 1822.
1758 Louisburg captured by the English, under
Wolfe.
Cape Breton Island and Prince Edward's
Island captured.
Abercrombie defeated by Montcalm, at Ty-
nongora.
Fort Frontenac capitulates to Bradstreet;
Fort George built.
General Forbes captures Fort Duquesne
from the French.
Prussians defeated at the Battle of Hoch-
kirchen.
The French seize Forts St. David and Ascot,
India.
1759 Fort Niagara captured by the British, July
24.
The French abandon Ticonderoga and Crown
Point.
Battle of the Plains of Abraham.
Death of the French and English com-
manders, Montcalm and Wolfe, Sept. 13.
Quebec surrenders to the English.
Charles III., King of the two Sicilies, be-
comes King of Spain.
The Prussians defeated in the battles of Min-
der, Cuesdorf and Maxen.
The French drive back in India.
England obtains much territory from Sabad-
har, of Deccan.
Birth of Robert Burns; died 1796.
Death of Schiller; died 1805.
1760 Quebec attacked by the French under De
Loy.
Montreal captured by the English.
Surrender of Canada to Great Britain.
Death of George II., of England, and succe-
sion of George III., Oct. 25.
Berlin captured by the Austrians and Rus-
sians.
Battle of Torgau; defeat of the Austrians.
Thuro's invasion of Ireland.
Cooto retakes Arcot, India.
1761 George III. marries Charlotte Sophia, of
Mecklenburg, Strelitz.
The French surrender Pondicherry, in India.
Revolution at St. Petersburg.
Peter III. murdered, and Catherine II. called
"the Great, becomes Empress of Russia.
Spain again declares war against England and
Portugal, and invades the latter country.
Battles of Freiberg and Burkensdorf; Aus-
trians defeated in Silesia, by Frederick.
Jesuits banished from France.
Lord Rute, Prime Minister, England.
1763 Peace of Paris.
Canada ceded to Great Britain.
Pondicherry restored to France.
Governor Murray appointed governor of
Canada, and first introduced English laws.
Close of the Seven Years' War.
Treaty of Hubertsburg; Silesia added to
Prussia.
Treaty of Madrid restores peace between
Spain, Portugal and England.
John Wilkes arrested for sedition.
Explorations of Wilkes and Cartier in Aus-
tralia.
Great defeat of native princes, at battle of
Buxar, India, Oct. 23.
Portage's war; Indians capture English forts
and massacre inhabitants.
The Sandy Hook Light-house first lighted.
Bourneville, English Prime Minister.
Birth of J. Paul Richter; died 1825.
1764 Murder of Ivan VI., by order of the Empress.
Indians at war for peace.
Card of Pontiac's war.
British parliament decrees heavy duties on
imports.
The Pantheon, St. Genevieve, Paris, founded.

MODERN HISTORY, From A. D. 1765 to the present time, by Countries.

CHINA.

- A. D.
- 1793 Reception of the English Embassy at Peking
1712 Edict against Christianity because of Jesuits.
1816 Failure of Lord Amherst's Embassy.
1822 Kingdom of Korea established.
1834 Opium trade prohibited.
1839 Opium seized, causing trouble with British.
Chinese outrages in Canton.
Hong Kong captured.
1840 Trade with England forbidden by the Em-
peror.
Canton and coast blockaded.
War ends in a truce.
1841 War renewed owing to China's bad faith.
Victory of the British.
Treaty, giving English Hong Kong and
\$6,000,000, repudiated by Emperor.
1842 Treaty of peace, at Nanking with England.
August 29.
Hong Kong ceded to England.
The Chinese cities of Canton, Amoy, Foo-
chow, Ningpo and Shanghai opened to
British.
China pays \$2,000,000.
1843 Treaty ratified by Queen Victoria and the
Emperor Taou-Kwang.
Hong Kong charter issued, April 5.
1850 Rebellion in Quang-Si successful.
1853 Nankin and Shanghai taken by rebels.
1859 Renewal of war owing to Chinese outrages
on Europeans.
Commodore Elliott, U. S. N., destroys Chi-
nese fleet.
1857 Blockade of Canton.
1858 Capture of Canton by English and French.
Treaty of Lord Elgin.
Chinese pirates destroyed.
1859 Commercial treaty with United States.
English Envoy attacked by Chinese.
1860 England and France at war with China.
European allies victorious.
Treaty of peace signed October 24.
Surrender of Peking, Oct. 12.
Ratification of treaty with Russia.
China forced to pay indemnity, and to apolo-
gize.
Former treaty ratified.
1861 Allen reaches Canton to the Chinese.
Rebels defeated by French and English aid.
1864 Suicide of Tien-wang, the rebel emperor.
1865 Prince Kung becomes regent during minor-
ity of emperor.
1868 Burlingame Embassy visit United States
and sign treaty.
1869 Burlingame, Chinese Embassy, received at
Peking.
1870 French consul and many priests massacred
at Tien-tsin.
1871 Chinese apologize and give indemnities.
Marriage of Emperor.
1873 Ki-Tsing of age; becomes Emperor as
Tung-chi, Jan. 22.
1875 Death of the Emperor, Tung-Chi, Jan. 23;
accession of T'ai-Tien, born 1871, son of
Prince Chan.
First Chinese railway from Shanghai to
Woo-sung opened.
1877 Terrible famine throughout the Empire.
Edict forbidding opium smoking.
1880 Serious troubles with Russia.
1881 Treaty of Peace concluded with Russia.
1883 Sacking of European quarter in Canton.
1884 Treaty of peace with France, May 11.
The Imperial Government sanction the in-
troduction of railways, June 20.
The Chinese Government declare war against
France, Aug. 15.
French destroy Kinnai Forts at Foochow,
Aug. 28.
Repulse of the French at Tamsui.
French admiral declares all the Formosa
ports to be blockaded.
Insurrection in Korea.
Assassination of the King's son, Dec. 4.
Bismarck, Korea, captured by the Chinese,
Dec. 8.
1885 Lungson, in Coochin China, captured by the
French, Feb. 12; evacuated March 28.
Peace concluded with France, April 6; signed
at Tien-tsin, June 9.
1888 Admiralty British ship, Dec. 15.
1889 Marriage of the Emperor, Feb. 28.
1890 British Consulate at China-Kung-Foo wrecked,
Feb. 6.
1891 Floods and famine in the Northern Districts, April
28.

INDIA.

- A. D.
- 1675 Nabob of Ondh becomes tributary to British;
East India Company made receiver of Ben-
gal, Bahar and Orissa.
1700 Treaty with Nizam of the Deccan.
1767 Alliance of Nizam and Hyder Ali; who
attack the British and are defeated at
Vellore.
1769 Hyder Ali, a Musclem adventurer, marches
on Madras and compels English to form
alliance.
1770 Terrible famine in Bengal.
1771 The Mahabates enter Delhi.
1772 Warren Hastings becomes governor of Ben-
gal.

CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY.

1774 Office of Governor General created.
Kobila army defeated.
1775 Benares ceded to the East India Company; charges of bribery against Warren Hastings.
1776 Pondicherry captured by the British.
1780 Arcot taken by Hyder Ali.
Hastings defeats Hyder Ali's invasion of Carnatic.
1781 Defeat of the triple alliance of the Nizam; the Marathas and Hyder Ali.
Battle of Novo Porto, July 1.
Treaty of Chunar, between Hastings and the Subahdar of Oudh.
1782 Tippos Sahib, son of Haydes Ali, secures the assistance of the French against the English.
Triumphant loss by the British.
Hyder Ali succeeded by Tippos Sahib.
1783 French troops under Bussy arrive.
Tippos Sahib captures Bednore.
1784 Treaty of peace concluded with Tippos Sahib.
Pitts India bill passes Parliament.
1785 Return of Warren Hastings to England.
Succeeded by Sir John Macpherson.
1786 Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor General of India.
Reform of the Company's Civil Service.
1787 Declaration of Act passed in parliament.
Trial of Warren Hastings begins in Westminster Hall; Burke opens, Feb 15-19; Sheridan presents charges in relation to the Begums, June 3-15.
1789 Tippos Sahib attacks Travancore, Dec. 24, and is defeated.
Travancore captured and plundered by Tippos Sahib.
Treaty with Marathas concluded.
1791 Lord Cornwallis takes Bangalore.
Tippos routed at the battle of Arikera, May 14; Hastings begins his admirable defense.
1792 Peace concluded with Tippos Sahib.
Renewal of charter of East India Company for twenty years.
Pondicherry taken by the British.
1793 Warren Hastings acquitted.
1794 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General.
1799 British take Seringapatam.
Tippos Sahib killed, May 4.
Restoration of the Mysore to the rightful Hindu sovereign.
Rajah of Tanjore surrenders his power to the English.
1800 Surrender of Surat to the British.
Nizam cedes Mysore to British.
1802 Pondicherry given to France at the treaty of Amiens.
The British receive further concessions.
Treaty of Basle, between the East India Company and the Peshwa, breaks up the Marhatta confederacy.
1803 The third Marhatta war; British, under Gen. Lake, defeat French and Marhattas at the battle of Delhi, Sept. 11.
Battle of Assaye; Marquis of Wellesley, with 4,500 men, defeats 50,000 natives, Sept. 23.
General Lake takes Agra, Oct. 17.
Treaty of peace with Schindia, Dec. 30.
1804 Holkar lays siege to Delhi.
Gen. Frazer defeats Holkar at battle of Deeg, Nov. 13.
1805 Treaty of peace with Holkar, who cedes Bundelkand, and other territory.
1806 Mutiny among Sepoys.
1807 Lord Minto, Governor General.
1808 War with Travancore.
1809 Travancore subdued; mutiny at Seringapatam.
1813 Ecclesiastical establishment formed.
India trade thrown open to any British subject.
1814 Marquis of Hastings, Governor General.
1817 Marhatta confederacy dissolved.
Ahmednagar ceded to English.
Defeat of Holkar at Mehadpore.
Pindari war.
1818 End of Pindari war; peace with Holkar.
The Peshwa surrenders and cedes the Deccan.
1819 Gadh becomes independent.
1823 Lord Amherst, Governor General.
1824 Burma war begins; British take Rangoon, May 5.
1825 British capture Assam, Feb. 1.
Burmese defeated at the battle of Promé.
1826 Battle of Paghun Mow ends Burmese war.
Peace declared Feb 24; Burma pays \$1,000,000 and cedes large territory.
English take Bhuthpore.
1828 Lord Bentinck, Governor General.
1833 The northwest provinces made a separate administration.
1833 Steam communication introduced into India.
Slavery abolished in the East.
1838 Afghan war declared; Cabul captured by the British, Aug. 7.
1842 Lord Ellenborough Governor-General.
1843 Amers of Schindia defeated by Sir Charles Napier, Feb. 17.
1844 Lord Hardinge Governor-General.
1845 Danish possessions in India purchased by England.
England at war with Sikhs; battle of Moodkee, Sept. 6.
1846 British victory over Sikhs at Soobrah, Feb. 21.
Treaty of Lahore.
1848 Lord Dalhousie Governor-General.
Second Sikh war begins; Rannagpur taken by General Gough; again defeated at Vyseahad.
1849 The Sikh War ended with battle of Goojerat, Feb. 21.
Sir Charles Napier becomes Commander-in-Chief.
Annexation of the Rajah to British dominions.
1850 Mutiny of native infantry in Bengal.
1851 Beginning of the Second Burmese war.
1852 Pegu annexed to British Empire.
1853 Close of the Second Burmese war.
Burmah deprived of its seaboard provinces.
First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Bombay to Tanna.

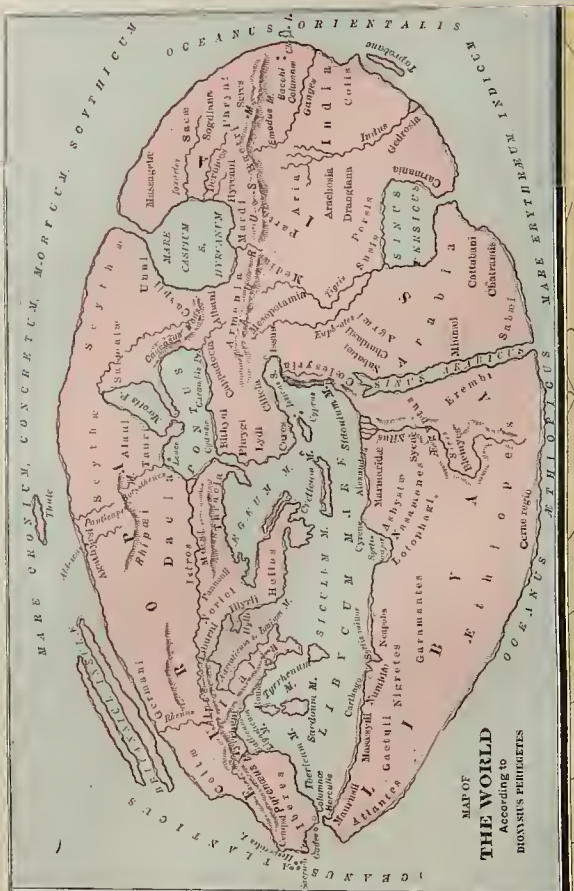
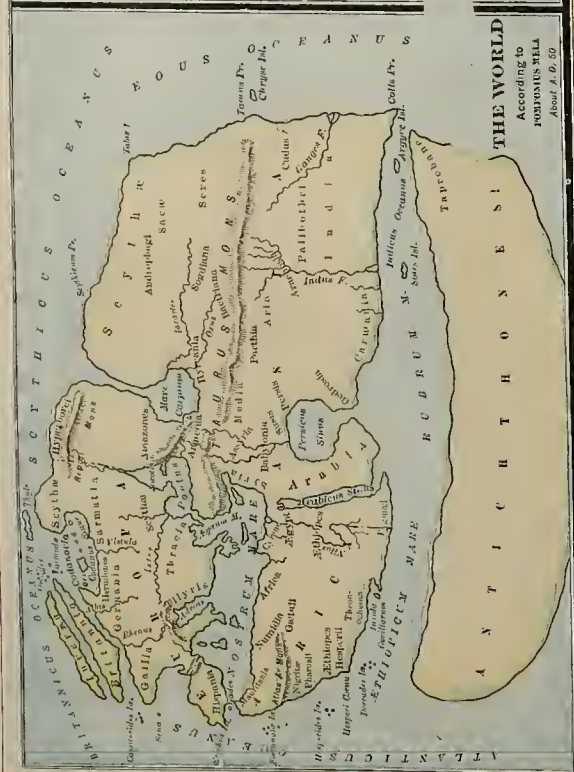
A. D.
Renewal, for the last time, of East India Company's charter.
Bengal put under a Lieutenant-Governor.
Indian Civil Service thrown open to competition.
1854 Ganges Canal opened.
1855 Calcutta Railway opened.
Annexation of Oudh.
1856 Lord Canning appointed Governor-General.
Mutiny among native regiments at Barrackpore, Bikanpore and Lucknow, May 18; the great Sepoy rebellion commenced, 6; The great Sepoy rebellion commenced, at Meerat, May 10; Delhi seized by 40,000 rebels and the King proclaimed Emperor; outbursts at Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Cawnpore surrendered by the British to Nana Sahib, June 25.
Siege of Lucknow, begins July 1; General Havelock enters Cawnpore, July 17; victory over Nana Sahib, at Bithoor, July 19.
Capture of Delhi from the rebels, Sept. 30; Lucknow relieved by a force of 1,000 men.
1858 Rebels routed at Battle of Cawnpore, Dec. 6.
Battle of Futehgur, Jan. 2, Sir Colin Campbell captures Lucknow, March 21, Rebels defeated at Kotah, July 14; at other points subdues the rebels.
An Act for the better Government of India received royal assent, Aug. 1.
Government takes control of India from the East India Company, Sept. 1.
Lord Canning made first Viceroy of India.
1859 Thanksgiving day in India for peace restored.
The Punjab is made a presidency.
1860 Declaration of Oude announced, Jan. 23.
Lord Elgin appointed Viceroy of India.
1861 Death of Lord Elgin.
Sir John Lawrence made Viceroy.
1862 Bengal visited by a severe plague.
1863 Earl of Mayo becomes Viceroy of India.
1870 Railway between Calcutta and Bombay opened.
1872 Assassination of Lord Mayo, Feb. 8.
Lord Northbrook becomes Viceroy.
1873 Terrible famine throughout Bengal.
1874 Death of the Prince of Wales through India, arrives at Bombay, Nov. 8.
1876 Prince of Wales sails for home, March 13.
Lord Lytton appointed Governor General.
A terrible cyclone causes loss of 230,000 lives.
Queen Victoria proclaimed in London, Empress of India, May 1.
Great famine in India, continuing nearly a year.
1877 Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India, at Delhi, and other great cities, Jan. 1.
1879 Massacres at Cabul.
Attempted assassination of Lord Lytton.
1880 Marquis of Ripon made Governor-General of India.
1882 Riot between Hindoos and Mohammedans in the presidency of Madras.
1883 International exhibition at Calcutta opened, Dec. 4.
Death of Maj. Gen. Francis Marshall.
1884 Death of Resbut Chander Sen, head of the reformed theistic sect of Hindoos, Jan. 8.
Formal installation of Mr. Mubabb Ali, Nizam of Hyderabad, at Lord Ripon.
The Calcutta exhibition closed, March 10.
Terrible epidemic of small pox, at Madras, March 30.
Mandaly, Burmah, nearly destroyed by fire, April 2.
Great cyclone in Burmah, May 21.
The libet bill passes the legislative council, Calcutta, Jan. 25.
Death of Bahadur Rai; Kristodas Pal C. I. E., July 24.
Earl of Dufferin nominated to the Viceroyalty of India, Sept. 10.
Terrible collision on Eastern Bengal railway at Arranghat, Oct. 2.
Lord Ripon appointed governor of Bombay, Dec. 13.
1885 Indian Parcel Post inaugurated July 7.
Burmese expedition, from Calcutta, for Rangoon, Nov. 1.
Hostilities against Burmese begun by Lieut. Gen. Prendergast, Nov. 16.
King of Burmah unconditionally surrenders, Nov. 30.
India gives prompt aid to England during Afghan war.
India tenders assistance to England during Russian controversy.
1888 Marquis of Landsdowne appointed Governor-General, Dec. 11.
Massacre of native troops and English officers at Manfior, March 21.
Defeat of the Mahdians by the English, May 6.

RUSSIA.

A. D.
1768 War declared against Russia by Turkey.
1769-71 Conquest of the Crimea.
1772 Catherine I. commences the dismemberment of Poland.
1774 Rebellion of the Cossacks.
Cossacks' rebellion suppressed.
1775 Prince Potemkin becomes prime minister.
Armed neutrality.
1776 Russia, Sweden and Denmark declare that "free ships make free goods."
1784 Acquisition of the Crimea.
1787 War with Turkey renewed.
War with Sweden.
Treaty of Warglow.
1793 Second partition of Poland.
Alliance with England.
1795 Final partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia and Austria.
The partition of Poland completed.
1796 Death of Catherine the Great.
War with Persia.
1799 Russia joins the alliance of England and Austria against France.

A. D.
1799 Swallow assists Anstrup and checks the French in Italy.
Russia forms an alliance with France.
Insanity of the Emperor Paul.
1800 He is assassinated.
1801 Alexander I. becomes emperor; he makes peace with England.
1805 Russia joins the coalition against France, April.
Battle of Austerlitz; Napoleon defeats the allies, Dec. 2.
Treaty of Tilsit; peace with France.
1807 The Turks defeat the Russians near Silistria.
1812 War with France.
Napoleon invades Russia.
Battle of Smolensko, Aug. 17; Russians defeated.
Battle of the Borodino, Sept. 7; Russians defeated.
Burning of Moscow by the Russians, Sept. 14.
Retreat of the French.
1813 Battle of Leipzig, and defeat of Napoleon.
1814 Downfall of Napoleon.
The Emperor Alexander enters Paris, with the allies, in triumph, April 28.
1815 The Emperor Alexander organizes the "Holy Alliance," between Russia, Austria and Prussia.
Alexandra proclaimed King of Poland.
1820 The Grand Duke Constantine renounces his right to the throne.
1825 Death of the Emperor Alexander.
Insurrection of troops at Moscow.
1826 The Emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscow.
War with Persia.
1827 The Emperor Nicholas visits England.
1828 Peace with Persia.
War with Turkey, Russians generally victorious, begins April 28.
1829 Peace of Adrianople with Turkey.
1830 Polish war of independence begins.
1831 Warsaw taken by the Russians, and the Insurrection crushed, Sept. 4.
1832 The emperor decrees that Poland shall henceforth form an integral part of the Russian Empire.
1833 Failure of the Khivan Expedition.
Treaty of London signed by Russia.
1834 War with Circassians.
1846 Russia aids Austria in suppressing the Hungarian Revolution.
1848 Russia demands that Polish and Hungarian exiles be expelled from Turkey.
1850 Conspiracy against the life of the emperor detected.
Harbor of Sebastopol completed.
Exiles sent to Koulb, Asia Minor.
1852 Visit of the emperor to Vienna.
1853 Commencement of the quarrel with Turkey.
1854 Army sent to Turkish frontier.
Conference of the great powers.
War declared by Turkey, Oct. 5.
English and French fleets enter the Bosphorus, Nov. 2.
1854 Allies enter the Black Sea.
Battle of Clote, Jan. 28; Russians defeated.
Ultimatum of France and England unanswered by Russia.
Treaty between England, France and Turkey, March 18.
Bombardment of Odessa, April 22.
Siege of Silistria, May 17.
Battle of Silistria raised, June 29.
Capture of Bomarsund, Aug. 16.
Russia evacuates the principalities.
Battle of the Alma, Sept. 20; victory of the allies.
1855 Siege of Sebastopol begins, Oct. 17.
Battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25.
Zurlo, Inkerman, Nov. 5.
Death of the Emperor Nicholas, Mar. 2.
Alexander II. Emperor.
1855 Russian and Moldavia, March 22.
Russians evacuate Anapa, June 5.
Kars invested July 15.
Capture of Malakoff tower by the French, Sept. 8.
Death of Lord Raglan.
The Russians evacuate Sebastopol and retire to their works on the north side of the harbor; destruction of the Russian fleet, Sept.
Russian assault on Kars fails.
Battle of the Tugur; defeat of Russians by Turks, Nov. 6.
Kars surrendered to Russians, Nov. 24.
Council of war at Paris, Jan. 11.
Amnesty granted to Poles, May 27; to political offenders, Sept. 7.
Suspension of hostilities in the Crimea, Feb. 29.
Treaty of peace at Paris, March 30.
Close of the war.
Crimes evacuated July 9.
Alexander II. crowned at Moscow, Sept. 2.
1858 Partial emancipation of the serfs on the Imperial domains.
1857 Meeting of the Emperors at Stuttgart and Weimar.
1859 Russia censures the warlike movements of the German Confederation during the Franco-Italian war.
Treaty with Great Britain.
1860 Commercial treaty with China.
1861 Insurrection in Poland begins.
The Emperor issues a decree providing for the total emancipation of the serfs throughout the empire in two years; 23,000,000 serfs freed.
Student's riots throughout the empire.
1862 The insurrection in Poland becomes general; it is quelled with great severity.
Tried by jury grand.
Increased privileges granted to the Jews.
Serfdom in the empire ended.
War with Austria.
1864 The war in the Caucasus ended.
1866 Death of the Czarovitch Nicholas, at Nice.
New province of Turkestan in Central Asia, created.

A. D.
1806 Attempt by Karakosoff to assassinate the Czar, Sept. 16.
Diplomatic quarrel with Rome.
1807 Marriage of Prince Alexander, Russian America, Alaska, sold to the United States for \$7,000,000.
Attempted Assassination of the Czar, in Paris, by a Pole.
1808 Amnesty granted for political offences.
Poland disappears from map of empire.
1809 Socialistic conspiracies among Prussian students.
1870 Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war declared.
Gortschakoff repudiates treaty of 1856, as regards the Black Sea.
1871 Conference of the powers, at London abrogates the Black Sea clauses.
Many socialists imprisoned throughout the empire.
1873 Expedition against Khiva, which surrenders, June 10.
Visit of the Emperor of Germany to Russia.
Visit of the Shah of Persia.
New treaty with the Khan of Bokhara.
1874 Marriage of the Emperor's daughter to the Duke of Edinburgh.
Visit of the Emperor to Germany and England.
1875 The island of Saghalien ceded to Russia by Japan.
Japan cedes the Kurile Isles to Russia.
War with Khokland.
Baltic provinces incorporated into the empire.
1876 Russia encourages the insurgents in the Turkish provinces of Serbia and Bulgaria.
Capture of Kholan.
1877 Conquest of Khiva completed.
Russia declares war against Turkey, April 24.
Walkoos, Armenians and seizes Bayazid, April 30.
Russians defeated at Batumi, May 4.
Melikoff storming of Constantinople, May 17.
Investment of Kars, June 3.
Passage of the Danube by the Grand Duke Nicholas, June 23-27.
Capture of Tiflis, July 8.
Plevna captured, July 6; retaken by Turks, July 80; great defeat of Russians by Murkhar Pasha, July 15.
1877 The capture of Nicolai by the Russians, July 15.
The Russians occupy the Shipka Pass, July 19.
Severe fighting in the Shipka Pass, July 19, Dec. 31.
Russian attack on Plevna partly successful, Sept. 7-11.
Great Russian victory at Ahladia Deh.
Capture of Kars by the Russians, with great slaughter, Nov. 18.
Capture of Etropolis by the Russians.
Capture of Plevna and Osman Pasha's army, by the Russians, Dec. 11.
Emperor returns to St. Petersburg, Dec. 22.
Erzerum invested, Dec. 24.
Gen. Gourko crosses the Balkans, Dec. 31.
1878 Russians occupy Sofia, Jan. 4.
Servians defeated, Jan. 7.
Capture of the Shipka Pass, by the Russians, Jan. 9.
Batumi attacked without success by the Russians.
Russians occupy Philippopolis, Jan. 16.
Russian occupation of Adrianople, Jan. 20.
British fleet enters the Dardanelles, Jan. 25.
Erzerum evacuated by the Turks, Feb. 21.
Treaty of peace concluded at San Stefano.
Schoboff and Radetzky capture Turkish army in Asia Minor.
Conference of powers at Berlin, June 13.
Treaty of Berlin signed, July 13.
1879 Final treaty with Turkey signed, Feb. 8.
Solovoff attempts to assassinate the Czar, April 1.
Nihilists at Kieff and Odessa convicted.
Attempt on the Czar's life by mining railway, Dec. 1.
Discovery of plot to blow up the Winter Palace, Dec. 12.
1880 Explosion under dining-room of Winter Palace.
Several soldiers killed and wounded, Feb. 17.
Arrest of Hartmann, at Paris, Feb. 20.
Gen. Melikoff made virtual dictator, Feb. 24.
France refuses extradition of Hartmann.
Nihilists convicted at St. Petersburg and Kieff.
1881 Assassination of Alexander II. by bombs thrown at his carriage, Mar. 13; one assassin killed by explosion, another seized.
Accession of Alexander III., who was not crowned until 1883, on account of fear of assassination.
Trial of Nihilists, April 8.
Rusakov, Sophie Plekoffsky, Jelaboff and others, condemned to death.
Treaty of peace with China.
Resignation of Gen. Melikoff, May 13.
Manifesto of Gen. Ignatieff, May 28.
Counter manifesto of Nihilists.
New Nihilist plot discovered, November.
Retirement of Prince Gortschakoff.
Anti-Jewish riots.
Pan-Slavist speech of Gen. Skobelev, at Paris.
Death of Gen. Skobelev, July 7.
1883 Accident to the Czar while hunting, Dec. 10.
Col. Soudeikin, chief of Police, assassinated by Nihilists, Dec. 28.
Coronation of Alexander III., Czar of all the Russias, Aug. 27.
1884 Anti-Jewish riot, resulting in the death of many persons, June 19.
Great fire in Moscow, Oct. 29.
Marriage of Duke Sergius to Princess Eliza, both of Hesse, June 15.
Meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Germany and the Czar, at Sclerniewice, in Poland.
1885 Attack of the Russians, under Gen. Komaroff, on the Chinese positions near Margat.
Meeting of the Emperor of Austria and Czar at Kremsier, Aug. 30.

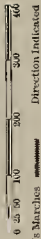


MAP OF THE EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT

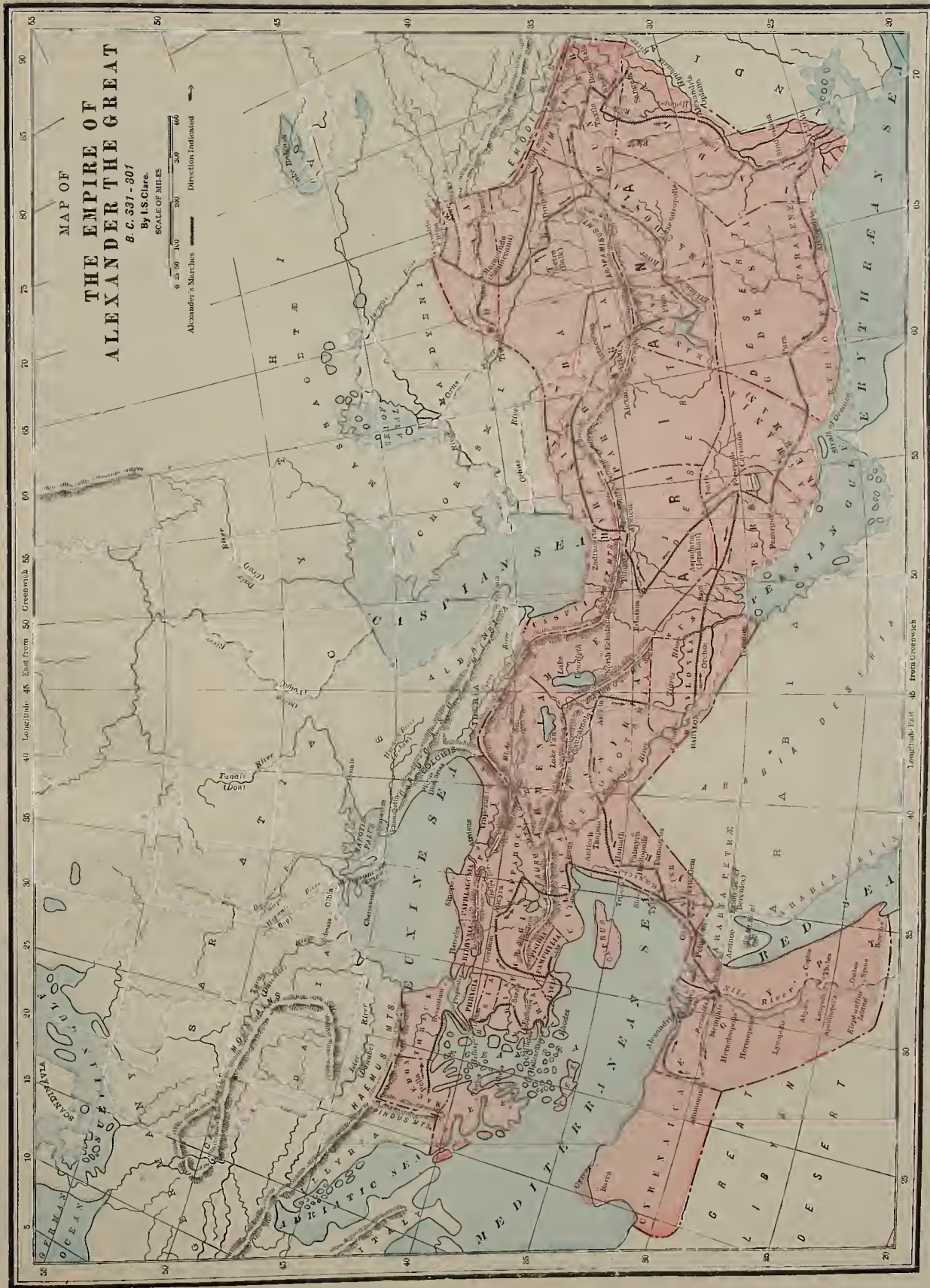
B.C. 331-301

By I.S. Clure.

SCALE OF MILES



Alexander's Marches



CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY.

TURKEY, And Tributary States.

- A. D.
- 1770 Rebellion of Ali Bey suppressed, in Egypt.
1774 Abdul Hamid becomes Sultan.
1784 Crimea ceded to Russia.
1787 War with Russia and Austria; defeat of the Turks.
1789 Selim III., Sultan of Turkey.
1798 The French, under Napoleon, invade Egypt.
1799 Battle of Abukir; French victorious.
1801 The English aid the Turks; Napoleon forced to retreat.
1803 Insurrection of Mamelukes at Cairo.
1806 Mehmet Ali becomes Pasha in Egypt.
1807 War with England and Russia.
1807 British fleet passes the Dardanelles.
1808 Mustafa IV., Sultan.
1808 Mahmud II., Sultan.
1811 Massacre of Mamelukes; Mehmet becomes supreme.
1812 Treaty of Bucharest; Pruthi made frontier of Turkey and Russia.
1815 Discoveries of Belzonia, in Egypt.
1817 Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia; independence of Greece secured.
1824 Turks defeated at Mityla.
1827 Battle of Navarino; Turkish fleet destroyed.
1828 War with Russia; surrender of Anapa, June 23.
1828 Bajazet taken, Sept. 9.
1829 Varna occupied by Russians, Oct. 11.
1829 Battle of Shumla.
1829 Russian take Erzeroum and enter Adrianople; treaty of peace, Sept. 14.
1831 Revolt of Mehmet Ali.
1831 Battle of Konieh; Egyptians defeat Turks.
1832 Battle of Syria.
1832 Battle of Konieh; disastrous defeat of Turks.
1833 Russians enter Constantinople; offensive and defensive treaty with Russia.
1833 Treaty of Katakia.
1834 Rebellion in Egypt suppressed.
1834 Abdul Medjid becomes Sultan.
1834 Second revolt of Mehmet Ali.
1834 Battle of Nezib; Ibrahim Mehmet, Ali's son, defeats the Turks.
1840 England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia aid Turkey.
1840 Battle of Boyrozt; Egyptians defeated.
1841 Treaty with Egypt.
1841 Mehmet Ali made Viceroy, but deprived of Syria.
1847 New system of education introduced.
1849 Turkey refuses to surrender Polish refugees; refusal sustained by England.
1851 Rebellion of Croatia.
1852 Treaty with France regarding the "Holy Places."
1853 A large Russian army crosses the Pruthi. Turkey declares war; approved by the great powers, England, France, Austria and Prussia.
1854 Crimean war; allied fleets enter the Black Sea, Jan. 4.
1854 Russian retreats; intervention, March 19.
1854 Treaty with England and France.
1854 The allied powers guarantee Turkish integrity.
1854 Allied fleets bombard Odessa, and blockade the Danube.
1854 Allies overtake Russians at Olvergo.
1854 Turks defeated at Boyrozt; see Russia.
1855 Battle at Kars, Russians defeated; Turkey, under Omar Pasha, win a great victory at the Ingour, Nov. 6; allies take Kars, Nov. 20.
1856 Suspension of hostilities, awaiting negotiations for peace, Feb. 28.
1856 Treaty of peace signed, at Paris, April 29.
1856 The Crimea evacuated, July 9.
1856 Independence of Turkey guaranteed.
1856 Conflict with Montenegro.
1856 Christians massacred at Jeddah.
1856 Montenegro boundaries determined.
1856 Suez Canal begun by De Lesseps.
1856 Great fire at Constantinople.
1859 Conspiracy against the Sultan.
1860 Druse and Maronite War.
1860 Massacre of Christians at Damascus.
1860 Convention of Great Powers.
1861 Abdul Aziz Sultan.
1861 Insurrection in Herzegovina and Montenegro.
1862 Omar Pasha invades Montenegro.
1862 Servians demand their independence.
1863 Death of Selim Pasha; Ismail Pasha becomes Viceroy of Egypt.
1864 Arabian rebellion suppressed by Egypt.
1865 Suez Canal opened in part.
1866 Revolt in Candia.
1867 Cretan Greeks revolt against the Turks.
1867 The Khedive of Egypt, Viceroy, visits France and England.
1869 Suez Canal inaugurated.
1870 Sir Sammel Baker sent to suppress slave trade.
1872 Baker returns, after considerable success.
1873 By the Sultan's armistice the Khedive of Egypt becomes independent in most points.
1874 Circular letter to the Powers, protesting against treaties with Turkish tributaries.
1876 Insurrection in Herzegovina and Bosnia.
1876 Bosnians victorious in the battle of Gatschko.
1876 Unsuccessful Abyssinian expedition.
1876 British government purchases Suez Canal stock.
1876 War with Abyssinia; the Egyptian debt consolidated.
1876 Battle of Trebinge, indecisive.
1876 Germany, Austria and Russia demand reform in Turkish tributaries.
1876 Bulgaria revolts against Turkish rule.
1876 Suicide or murder of Sultan Abdul Aziz.
1876 Montenegro and Servia declare war against Turkey.
1876 Murad V., Sultan, May 30th; accession of Abdul Hamid II.
1876 Defeat of the Servians at Alexinatz.
1876 Conference of Great Powers about Turkish affairs.

- A. D.
- 1877 Treaty of peace with Abyssinia, made by Col. Gordon.
1877 Turkey rejects proposals of the Great Powers.
1877 Midhat Pasha banished.
1877 War with Russia declared.
1877 Hostilities with Montenegro.
1877 Russians cross the Danube, June 23; Nicopolis surrendered to Russia; slight Turkish success in Armenia; Plevna abandoned, July 6; recaptured, July 28; terrific battles in the Shipka Pass, August 21-28; Russians repulsed at Plevna, Sept. 7-11; immense losses on both sides; relief of Plevna, Sept. 22, by Cherket Pasha; retreat of Turkey, Sept. 24; removal of Mehmet Ali as Commander-in-Chief; Suleiman Pasha appointed; Mukhtar Pasha gains Turkish victories in Armenia; total defeat of Mukhtar Pasha at battle of Alodia-Dagh, Oct. 15; Russians take Kars by storm, Nov. 18; surrender of Plevna, Dec. 10.
1878 Erzeroum evacuated, Sept. 17; complete defeat of Turkey; preliminary treaty of signed, March 8.
1878 Conference of the Powers at Berlin, to settle Turkish question.
1878 Treaty of Berlin signed, Aug. 3.
1878 Great Britain, July 3, secures Cyprus.
1878 Final treaty with Russia signed, Feb. 8.
1878 Russians evacuate Turkey.
1878 England demands reforms in Turkey.
1878 Nubar Pasha resigns.
1878 The Khedive deposed by the Sultan, June 26.
1878 His son Tewfik succeeds him.
1878 The Powers protest regarding delay in executing provisions of Berlin treaty.
1878 Great naval demonstration.
1878 Cession of Dniebnio, Nov. 26.
1881 Conference of the Powers at Constantinople.
1881 Midhat Pasha, and others, tried for murder of Abdul Aziz; and condemned to death; their sentence commuted to exile.
1881 Decree of abolition of slavery in Egypt.
1882 The Porte declines to enter conference of Powers regarding Egypt, but subsequently yields.
1882 Remonstrates with England for intended bombardment of Alexandria.
1882 Derwish Pasha sent as envoy to Egypt.
1882 Turkey declines to send troops to Egypt, but, after the bombardment, consents.
1882 Arabi Pasha, ordered to banishment to Seylon for life, Dec. 3.
1882 Prayers offered in Mosques of Cairo for the Queen of England as the "Mirror of Justice," Dec. 16.
1882 Arabi Pasha, Egyptian Minister of War, heads opposition to the Khedive.
1882 Allied consuls against Arabi Pasha.
1882 Minister of War, leads to international complications.
1882 English and French fleets appear at Alexandria, May.
1882 On June 11, a riot breaks out in Alexandria, the natives killing 840 Europeans.
1882 The Powers call upon Arabi to aid the Khedive.
1882 Arabi erects fortifications, and threatens to blow up the Suez Canal.
1882 Admiral Seymour takes command of English forces, and orders Arabi to cease fortifying; he refuses.
1882 Bombardment of Alexandria forts, July 12; they are destroyed by the English fleet.
1882 Arabi Pasha retreats into the country under cover of a flag of truce.
1882 The Khedive declares him a rebel.
1882 Sir Garnet Wolsey arrives at Alexandria, Aug. 15, with English troops.
1882 Arabi erects fortifications, and threatens to blow up the Suez Canal.
1882 Skirmish between Egyptians and the English.
1882 The joint fleet sails to Abukir under sealed orders; then proceeds to Port Said; reached Ismailia.
1882 The English occupy the Suez Canal.
1882 Arabs attack the British at Kassassin, and are repulsed with heavy loss.
1882 Battle of Tel-el-Kebir in which the whole Egyptian army is routed, Sept. 13.
1882 Zagazig occupied.
1882 Raï-el-Dwar surrenders.
1882 Cairo opens its gates.
1882 Arabi Pasha and 10,000 troops surrender unconditionally.
1882 End of the war, Sept. 15.
1883 Total destruction of Hicks Pasha and his army in the Sudan, Nov. 3.
1884 Resignation of Egyptian Ministry of Sherif Pasha, Jan. 7.
1884 Gen. C. G. Gordon leaves England for Egypt in route for Kartoum, Jan. 18.
1884 Defeat of Baker Pasha near Tokar, Feb. 4.
1884 Gen. Gordon arrives at Kartoum, Feb. 18.
1884 Surrender of Tokar to the rebels under Osman Digna, Feb. 22.
1884 Defeat of the rebels at Tet, by Gen. Graham, Feb. 29.
1884 Tonnor relieved by Gen. Graham, March 2.
1884 Osman Pasha defeated by Gen. Graham at Hamam, March 13.
1884 Egyptian troops meet with reverse at Kartoum, March 16.
1884 Third conference of the Great Powers upon Egyptian affairs, Aug. 2.
1885 General Stewart's forces reach Omdurman, Sept. 12.
1885 Battle of Abn Klea, victory of British forces, Sept. 17.
1885 British victory near Metamneh.
1885 Gen. Stewart wounded, Jan. 18.
1885 Fall of Kartoum, Jan. 26.
1885 Death of Gen. Gordon, Jan. 26, produces intense excitement in London.
1885 The Italian flag hoisted with that of Egypt, Feb. 1.
1885 Massacre, Feb. 8.
1885 British victory near Duika Island, death of Gen. Eari, Feb. 10.
1885 The Murder of Donga, decorated by Lord Wolsey.
1885 Terrific fighting near Snakim, March 22.
1885 Death of Abdul Mohammed Achmed, June 23.
1885 Revolution in Eastern Romania.

GREECE.

- A. D.
- Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, Governor, Sept. 18.
Meeting of Ambassadors, at Constantinople, on the Eastern crisis, Oct. 4.
1888 First through train from Paris to Constantinople, Aug. 3.
1889 Egyptian Turkish Army routed, Aug. 3.
1889 Turkish forces occupy Crete, Aug. 30.
1890 Turkish man-of-war Ergotroul founders at sea, 500 lives lost, Sept. 13.
A. D.
1890 Greek insurgents assisted by Russia.
1890 They are defeated by the Turks.
1890 Rebellion of Sulist suppressed.
1890 Turks put down second Sulist rebellion, which was incited by the French.
1891 Revolt of Ipsilanti; Peloponnesus gained by the Greeks.
1892 Independence of Greece.
1892 Terrible massacre at Scio.
1892 National Congress at Argos.
1892 Death of Marco Bozzaris.
1892 Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi.
1892 Plevna destroyed by the Turks.
1892 Siege of Missolonghi; capitulates to the Turks.
1892 Turkish army takes Athens.
1892 Interference of foreign powers rejected by Turkey.
1892 Battle of Navarino; the allied British, French and Russian fleets defeat the Turks and Egyptians.
1892 Independence of Greece established.
1892 The Turks evicted to leave Greece.
1892 Treaty of Hadrianople.
1892 President Datria assassinated.
1893 Accession of Otto I.
1893 Insurrection in Athens; National Assembly; new constitution adopted.
1893 Plevna blockaded by a British fleet.
1893 England demands indemnity for injury to British subjects.
1893 French intervention sought.
1893 Greece forced to yield.
1894 Revolt of Albanians.
1894 English and French occupy Greece.
1894 Neutrality in Russo-Turkish war declared.
1894 Greece evacuated by the French and English.
1894 Serious insurrections in Greece.
1894 Otto I. forced to leave Greece.
1894 Prince Alfred, of England, declared King.
1894 National Assembly declares Alfred elected King.
1894 England refuse to allow his accession.
1894 Prince William, of Denmark, elected king, March 18, and becomes King George I., Nov. 2, 1863; new constitution adopted.
1894 King George I. married to Princess Olga, of Russia.
1894 Trouble with brigands, who kill many English prisoners.
1894 Neutrality observed in Herzegovinian insurrection.
1894 Declared for neutrality in Serbian war.
1894 The Russians aided by Greeks against the Turks.
1894 Berlin conference considers question of Greek and Turkish frontiers.
1894 Convention with Turkey, July 2.
1894 Theatricals fired at Greece.
1894 Serious fire at the royal palace, Athens, Aug. 5.
1894 Princess Sophie of Russia and the Crown Prince married, October 21.
1894 Greek military reforms, Oct. 23.
1894 Prof. Waldstein discovers rare jewels in the ruins of Eretria, March.

ITALY.

- A. D.
- 1797 Death of Pope Clement XIV. and elevation of Pius VI.
1797 Bonaparte's first victories in Italy.
1797 Treaty of Campo Formio.
1797 France and Austria divide the Venetian States.
1797 The Cis-Alpine republic founded.
1797 Second invasion of the French.
1797 Pope Pius VI. deposed by Bonaparte.
1797 Defeat of the French at Trebia, by the Russians, under Suwarow.
1797 Death of Pius VI.; Pius VII. Pope.
1797 Bonaparte crosses the Alps.
1797 Battle of Marengo, June 24; total defeat of Austrians.
1802 The Cis-Alpine republic remodeled as the Italian republic; Bonaparte President.
1802 Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26.
1802 Eugene Bonaparte made Viceroy of Italy.
1802 The Treaty of Presburg deprived Austria of her Italian possessions.
1814 Downfall of Napoleon.
1814 Overthrow of the Kingdom of Italy.
1814 Establishment of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom of Austria.
1814 Oropa added to the Sardinian crown.
1823 Death of Pope Pius VII.; Leo XII. becomes Pope.
1829 Death of Leo XII.; Pius VIII. becomes Pope.
1831 Death of Pope Pius VIII., and elevation of Gregory XVI.
1831 Death of Carlo Felix, and extinguishment of the direct male line of the House of Savoy.
1831 The crown falls to Prince Carlo Alberto.
1831 The "Young State Party" formed by Mazzini.
1831 Instructions in Central Italy.
1837 King Charles Albert, of Sardinia, promulgates a new Code.
1846 Death of Pope Gregorio XVI.; Pius IX. becomes Pope.
1848 The King of Sardinia grants a Constitution and openly espouses the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria.
1848 Insurrection in Lombardy and Venice against Austrian power; revolt is supported by the King of Sardinia.
1848 The Pope supports the movement for Italian independence, June.
1848 War between Sardinia and Austria.
1848 Lombardy annexed to Sardinia June 23.
1848 Revolution at Rome; flight of the Pope to Gaeta.
1849 The Sardinians, after repeated reverses, are totally defeated by the Austrians at Novara, March 23.
1849 Close of the war, and recovery of Lombardy by Austria.
1849 Carlo Albert abdicates in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel II., March 23; dies July 28.
1849 The Roman republic formed.
1849 Rome captured by the French army, under Marshal Oudinot.
1849 The republic overthrown, and the Pope restored.
1850 Ecclesiastical jurisdictions abolished in Sardinia.
1850 Arrest of the Archbishop of Turin.
1851 Count Cavour Minister of Foreign Affairs.
1851 Revolt in Milan subdued, July 12.
1851 The Roman republic formed.
1851 Rome captured by the French army, under Marshal Oudinot.
1851 The republic overthrown, and the Pope restored.
1850 Ecclesiastical jurisdictions abolished in Sardinia.
1850 Arrest of the Archbishop of Turin.
1851 Count Cavour Minister of Foreign Affairs.
1851 Revolt in Milan subdued, July 12.
1851 Sardinia joins the alliance of France, England, and Turkey, against Russia, and takes part in the Crimean War.
1856 Unsuccessful treaty with Sicily.
1857 Diplomatic rupture between Sardinia and Austria.
1859 Quarrel between Sardinia and Austria, caused by former power refusing to disarm.
1859 France espouses the cause of Sardinia, and sends an army.
1859 The Austrians cross the Ticino, April 27.
1859 The French army reaches Genoa, May 8.
1859 Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Novara, June 12; Magenta, June 8; Solferino, June 24.
1859 Total defeat of Austrians.
1859 Revolutions in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, etc.
1859 Peace of Villafranca, July 11.
1859 Western Lombardy annexed to Sardinia.
1859 Protest of Tuscany, and declaration for a United Kingdom.
1859 The people invited to arms by Garibaldi.
1859 The Pope appeals to Europe against the King of Sardinia.
1859 The Italian Duchies declare in favor of annexation to Sardinia.
1859 New constitution for Sardinia.
1859 Alliance between Tuscany, Modena, Parma and the Romagna formed, Oct. 10.
1859 Peace of Zurich, Nov. 10; part of the Papal States and the Duchies of Parma and Modena ceded to Sardinia.
1859 The Emperor Napoleon advises the Pope to give up his revolted States, Dec. 31.
1860 The Pope refuses the Emperor's proposal, and denounces him, Jan. 8.
1860 A new ministry formed by Cavour, Jan. 16.
1860 Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Romagna vote for annexation to Sardinia, March 3.
1860 Savoy and Nice ceded to France by Sardinia.
1860 The French troops leave Italy in May.
1860 Garibaldi lands in Sicily, May 11.
1860 Declares himself Dictator, and drives the Neapolitans from Sicily in the battles of Calatani and Melazzo, July 20.
1860 He invades Naples with his little army, Sept. 7.
1860 Insurrections in the Papal States in Sept.
1860 Sardinian army enters them, and defeats the Papal troops, Sept. 18, and takes Ancona, Sept. 20.
1860 The Sardinian army, under the King, enters the Neapolitan territory, defeats the Neapolitans at Ischia, Oct. 17.
1860 Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans, at the Volturno, Oct. 1.
1860 Meata Victor Emmanuel, Oct. 26, and salutes him as "King of Italy."
1860 Sicily and Naples vote for annexation to Sardinia, Oct. 21.
1860 Victor Emmanuel enters Naples as King, Nov. 7.
1860 Garibaldi resigns the Dictatorship and retires to Caprea.
1861 The first Italian Parliament assembles, Feb. 18.
1861 Parliament decrees Victor Emmanuel "King of Italy," Feb. 26.
1861 The new kingdom recognized by England, March 31.
1861 The Pope protests against the new kingdom, April 15.
1861 Death of Cavour, June 6.
1861 Unsuccessful revolt in Calabria, by Jose Borges, in the interior of Francis II.
1862 Rattazzi forms a new ministry.
1862 Naples declared in a state of siege.
1862 Rattazzi's ministry overthrown and a new one formed by Turin.
1862 Garibaldi endeavors to wrest Rome from the Pope.
1862 He is made prisoner at Aspromonte, by the Italian army.
1863 Commercial treaties with France and Great Britain.
1864 Treaty with France for the evacuation of Rome by the French in Feb., 1867.
1864 Transfer of the Capital from Turin to Florence.
1865 Bank of Italy established.
1865 New Parliament meets at Florence.
1865 The Insurrection of Turin suppressed.
1865 Brigandage cause much trouble.
1865 The Austro-Italian War begins.
1865 Alliance with Prussia.
1865 Italy declares war against Austria, June 20.
1865 Italians cross the Mincio, June 23.
1865 Battle of Custoza, June 24, and defeat of the Italians by the Archduke Albrecht.
1865 Battle of Lissa.

CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY:

A. D.

Defeat of the Italian fleet, July 20.
Peace of Prague, Aug. 23; Eastern Lombardy and Venetia added to the Kingdom.
Treaty of Nicholasburg, Aug. 20; close of the war.
Cession of Venetia to the Italian kingdom.
King Victor Emmanuel enters Venice, Nov. 7.
Insurrection in the Papal States.
Garibaldi placed under arrest.
The French enter Rome.
Garibaldi defeated at Mentana.
Railway over Mont Cenis opened.
Crown Prince Humbert marries Princess Margherita.
Zemmerling Council, held at Rome.
Severe earthquake at Florence.
1870 Regna of infallibility proclaimed by the Council.
Arrest of Mazzini, at Palermo.
The Papal States entered by the Italian army, and Rome occupied, Sept. 20.
Papal States a part of the Kingdom of Italy, Oct. 9.
Pope Pius IX. issues bull of excommunication against the government, Nov. 1.
Rome evacuated by the French, Aug. 11.
Revolution in Rome imminent.
The Pope takes refuge in the castle of St. Angelo.
Rome annexed to Italy, and made the Capital of the kingdom by royal decree, Oct. 9.
The Italian Duke of Aosta elected King of Spain.
1871 The government transferred from Florence to Rome, July.
Opening of the Mt. Cenis Tunnel.
1872 Death of Mazzini.
Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Serious inundations throughout the peninsula.
1873 Suppression of the convents at Rome.
Visit of Victor Emmanuel to Berlin.
Deaths of Manzoni and Italo Calvino.
Expansion of Jews from Italy.
1874 General assembly of free Christian churches in Italy.
Brigands cause great trouble.
The government suppresses the *Canorro's*.
1875 Visit of the Emperor of Austria and Germany to the King of Italy.
Garibaldi takes oath of allegiance to the government, and becomes a member of the Chamber of Deputies.
Ratification of a treaty of commerce with Great Britain.
Six new cardinals appointed.
1876 Italy anti-Turkish in the eastern question.
Attempted assassination of King Humbert, Nov. 7.
1877 The celebrated "Antonelli" case dismissed.
Death of Victor Emmanuel, Jan. 9.
Attempted assassination of King Humbert I., Nov. 17.
Death of Pope Pius IX., Feb. 20.
Leo XIII. elected Pope, Feb. 20.
Elections favorable to the majority of Catholics.
The minister ironclad Italia successfully launched.
Resignation of Garibaldi as Deputy, and retirement to Genoa.
1881 Catholic ministry overthrown and a new one founded by Depretis.
Reform Bill passed by Senate, Dec. 21.
1882 Electoral law passed.
Death of Garibaldi, June 2.
1883 Discovery of site of the celebrated Antrim, at Rome, Nov. 6.
1884 The cholera rages in Naples.
1889 Statue of Bruno unveiled at Rome, June 5.
1890 Statue of Victor Emmanuel unveiled, Sept. 20.
1891 Crisp Resigns the Premiership and Rudini appointed, Feb. 9.
Baron Fava, Minister to the United States, recalled, March 20.

SPAIN.

A. D.

1767 Jesuits expelled from the kingdom.
1771 Falkland Islands ceded to England.
1773 War with Portugal resumed.
1777 War with England renewed.
France and Spain besiege Gibraltar.
1783 England cedes Balearic Isles to Spain at peace of Versailles.
1784 French invade Spain.
1796 War again with England.
1797 Battle of Cape St. Vincent; defeat of the Spanish fleet, Feb. 14.
1800 Spain cedes Malta to France.
1801 Treaty with Portugal at Badajoz.
Treaty of Madrid with France.
1802 Treaty with England at Amiens.
1804 Renewed war with England.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; total defeat of French and Spanish fleets by English, under Nelson.
1807 Invasion of Spain by the French.
Treaty of Fontainebleau.
Territory restored by France.
1808 Spanish fortresses seized.
The French take Madrid.
Charles IV. abdicates in favor of Napoleon, May 1.
Massacre of 300 French in Madrid, May 2.
Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne, May 25.
Ferdinand VII. abdicates.
Napoleon I. gives crown to his brother Joseph Bonaparte, who enters Madrid, July 12, but is driven out, July 20.
The French defeated at Vimeira, Aug. 21, by the English.
Battle of Legorona; defeat of the patriots.
Battle of Durango; the French victorious.
The French retake Madrid, and restore King Joseph Bonaparte, Dec. 2.

A. D.

Napoleon enters Madrid, Dec. 4.
1809 Battle of Corunna and death of Moore, Jan. 16.
Surrender of Saragossa.
Spain entered by Sir Arthur Wellesley, who crosses the Douro.
Defeat of the French, at Talavera, July 23.
Spanish defeated at Oporto, Nov. 12.
Severe battle of Molinos del Rey, Dec. 21.
1810 Granada, Seville and Astorga seized by the French.
Capture of Ciudad-Rodrigo by Marshal Ney, July 10.
1811 Wellington defeats the French at Fuentes d'Oñoro, May 6, and at Albuera, May 16.
Tarragors taken by Suchet.
King Joseph returns to Madrid.
Spanish defeated by Soult at Lorea.
1812 Wellington victorious at Ciudad-Rodrigo, Jan. 19.
Badajoz stormed and carried, April 6.
Defeat of the French at Salamanca, July 22.
English, under Wellington, occupy Madrid.
1813 English successful at Castella, April 13; Vittoria, June 21, and the Pyrenees, April 23.
The French driven out of Spain, Wellington crossing the Bidassoa and follows them into France.
1814 Ferdinand VII. restored.
The slave trade abolished for a compensation.
1820 Revolution under Nunez del Rio begins in January.
Ferdinand swears to the constitution of the Cortes.
1823 The Cortes removes the king to Seville, and thence to Cadiz, March.
Intervention of France in behalf of the king.
French army enters Spain, April 7.
Cadiz invested, June 25.
Battle of the Trocadero, Aug. 31.
Rebels defeated and the revolution crushed.
The king again restored.
Execution of Riego and the patriot leaders.
1838 The French evacuate Cadiz.
1839 Cadiz proclaimed a free port.
1840 The Salique law abolished.
1833 Death of Ferdinand VII.; his queen assumes the government as Regent, and during the minority of her daughter, Isabella II.
Don Carlos claims the throne.
1834 The Quadruple Treaty of France, England, Spain and Portugal guarantees the right of Queen Isabella to the throne.
Don Carlos enters Spain and claims the crown.
Beginning of the Carlist war.
1836 Defeat of Carlists at battle of Bilbao.
1837 Dissolution of monasteries.
1839 Success of the government forces.
Don Carlos takes refuge in England.
1840 Espartero, commander of the royal forces, becomes the real ruler of Spain.
The Queen Regent Christina abdicates and leaves Spain.
Espartero expels the Papi Nuncio.
1841 Espartero declared, by the Cortes, Regent during the young Queen's minority.
Insurrection in favor of Christina quelled.
1842 Insurrection at Barcelona against Espartero; he bombards the city, Dec. 3, and receives her surrender, Dec. 4.
1843 Uprising against Espartero at Barcelona, Corunna, Seville and other points.
Bombardment of Seville, July 21.
Defeat of Espartero.
1845 Don Carlos assigns his claims to his son, Isabella II., 13 years old, is declared, by the Cortes, to be of age.
Narvaez, a friend of Queen Christina is made commander of the army.
1846 Marriage of Queen Isabella to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assis, Duke of Cadiz.
Marriage of the Infanta to the Duke de Montpensier, son of the King of France.
Protest of England against these marriages.
1847 Attempt by La Riva to assassinate the Queen.
Espartero restored to power.
The British Envoy ordered to quit Madrid within 48 hours.
1850 Birth of the Queen's first child; it dies immediately.
Attempt of Lopez to wrest Cuba from Spain.
1851 Opening of the Madrid-Aranjuez railway.
1852 Merino, a Franciscan monk, attempts to kill the Queen, and slightly wounds her, with a dagger.
1853 Narvaez exiled to Vienna.
1854 Espartero organizes a military insurrection, at Saragossa, and succeeds in making himself prime minister.
The queen-mother impeached, and compelled to quit Spain.
1855 Death of Don Carlos.
1856 Insurrection at Valencia.
Espartero resigns.
A new cabinet formed, headed by Marshal O'Donnell.
Insurrection in Madrid quelled by the government.
Disbandment of the national guard.
Insurrection at Barcelona and Saragossa quelled by O'Donnell as Dictator.
O'Donnell forced to resign.
Narvaez is made prime minister.
1857 Birth of the prince royal.
1859 War with Morocco.
O'Donnell commands the army in Africa.
Moors defeated at Tetuan and Ceaderas.
Treaty of peace signed, March 26.
Unsuccessful efforts of Ortega to overthrow the Queen and make the Count de Montemolín king, as Charles VI.
The Emperor Napoleon III. proposes to recognize Spain as a first-class power.
The project abandoned, owing to the refusal of England.
The annexation of St. Domingo to Spain ratified.
Spain joins England and France in the Mexican Expedition.

A. D.

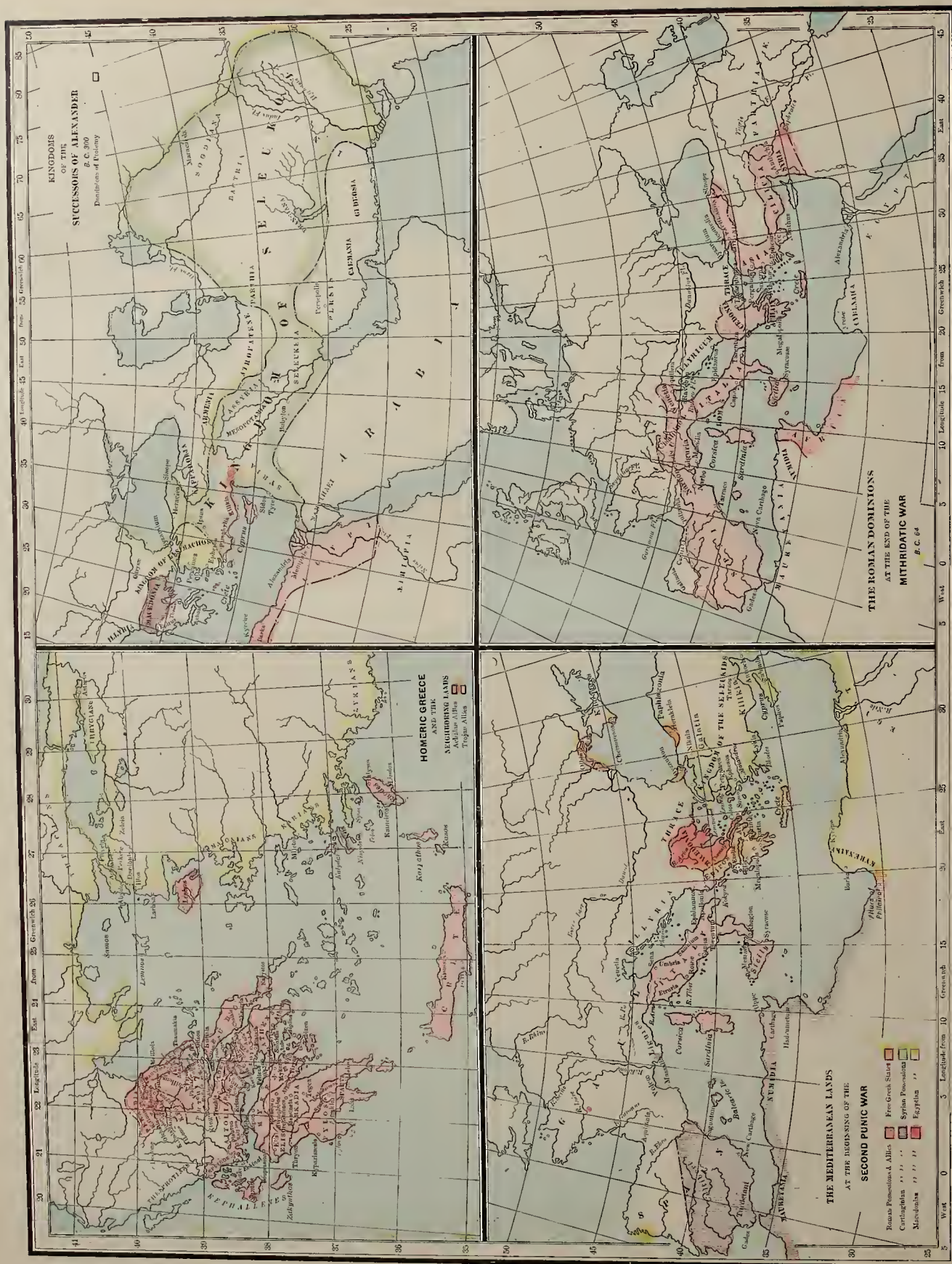
1853 Don Juan de Bourbon renounces his right to the throne.
O'Donnell resigns the premiership.
Insurrection in St. Domingo.
1864 Spanish quarrel with Peru.
General Prim exiled for conspiracy.
Narvaez again becomes prime minister. He advises the relinquishment of St. Domingo; Queen Isabella refuses.
Christina returns to Spain.
1865 Peace with Peru, which is compelled to pay a heavy indemnity.
Queen Isabella orders the sale of the crown lands, and gives three-fourths to the nation.
Spain relinquishes St. Domingo.
Quarrel with Chili, followed by war.
Kingdom of Italy recognized by Spain; insurrection, headed by General Prim.
1866 General Prim lays down his arms, and insurgents enter Portugal.
O'Donnell resigns, and Narvaez forms a new ministry.
The Cortes dismissed by the Queen.
Spain formally recognizes and forms a treaty with the republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua.
1867 Revolt in Catalonia and Aragon suppressed.
1868 The Queen's abdication and general amnesty.
Death of Narvaez.
Murillo becomes prime minister.
Revolution led by Frim, Serrano, Sept. 17.
Revolution successful, and ministry resigns.
Queen Isabella takes refuge in France, and is deposed.
Provisional government organized at Madrid, by Prim, Serrano and Olazoga, Oct. 8.
Religious freedom, liberty of the press, and universal suffrage granted by new government, Oct. 28.
Revolts at different points suppressed.
The United States government recognizes the provisional government.
1869 Efforts to elect a king for Spain.
Serrano elected Regent, June 15.
Prim becomes prime minister.
Outbreak of the Carlists and republicans suppressed.
1870 Espartero declines the Spanish crown.
Isabella abdicates in favor of her son Alfonso; it is offered to Prince Leopold of Germany, who refuses it.
Amadeus, son of the King of Italy, elected King, by the Cortes, Nov. 16.
Amadeus lands at Carthage, Dec. 30.
Marshall Prim assassinated, Dec. 29.
1871 Amadeus enters Madrid, Jan. 25.
Serrano forms a new ministry, Jan. 5.
The Cortes dissolved, Nov. 25.
Insurrection in Cuba.
Resignation of the ministry.
Civil war begins.
Serrano enters Navarre; defeats the Carlists at Oroquieta.
Attempt to assassinate the King and Queen, July 19.
Suppression of Carlist and republican uprisings.
1873 Abolition of King Amadeus.
Republic proclaimed.
Defeat of Carlists at various points.
Don Carlos enters Spain, July 13.
Cadiz surrenders to him, July 31.
Castel President of the Cortes.
The "Virginian" affair.
1874 Coup d'Etat.
Marshall Serrano President, and Commander of the army.
Overthrow of the republic.
Alfonso XIII. proclaimed king by troops, Dec. 30.
1875 King Alfonso lands at Barcelona, Jan. 9.
Insurrection of the Carlists, July 9.
Surrender of Bilbao, Feb. 5.
Defeat of Carlists at Durango, and surrender at Pamplona, Feb. 26.
Don Carlos flees to France.
Triumphal entry of Alfonso into Madrid.
Extradition treaty with the United States.
General amnesty to Carlists.
Queen Isabella visits Spain.
1877 Marriage of King Alfonso to Mercedes, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, Jan. 23.
Death of Queen Mercedes, June 26.
Attempted assassination of Alfonso, Oct. 23.
1879 Inundations in Seville, Granada, and elsewhere.
Alfonso marries the Archduchess Maria Christina, of Austria, Nov. 12.
Attempted assassination of king and queen, Dec. 30.
1880 Law for gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba, Feb. 18.
Execution of the assassin Otero, April 14.
1881 Expulsion of Don Carlos from France, July 17.
Franco-Spanish commercial treaty approved by the Cortes, April 23.
Introduction of a bill to abolish slavery in Cuba, June 10.
Heavy snow storm at Madrid, Dec. 10.
1883 Marriage of Infanta della Paz to Prince Louis of Bavaria, April 2.
King Alfonso visits Frankfurt to witness German military maneuvers, Sept. 20.
King Alfonso appointed commander of the Schleswig-Holstein Uhlan regiment by German Emperor, Sept. 23.
Return of Alfonso to Madrid, Oct. 2.
Resignation of Spanish ministry, Oct. 11.
Hervera becomes Prime Minister.
1884 Severe earthquakes in Spain; over 1,000 lives lost, Dec. 25-26.
1885 Resignation of the ministry, in consequence of the cholera-stricken districts, June 20.
Terrible ravages of cholera in Valencia, and other points.
Spain greatly excited over the occupation of the Caroline Islands by Germany.
Announcement that of 25,546 persons attacked by cholera 23,619 had died, Aug. 31.

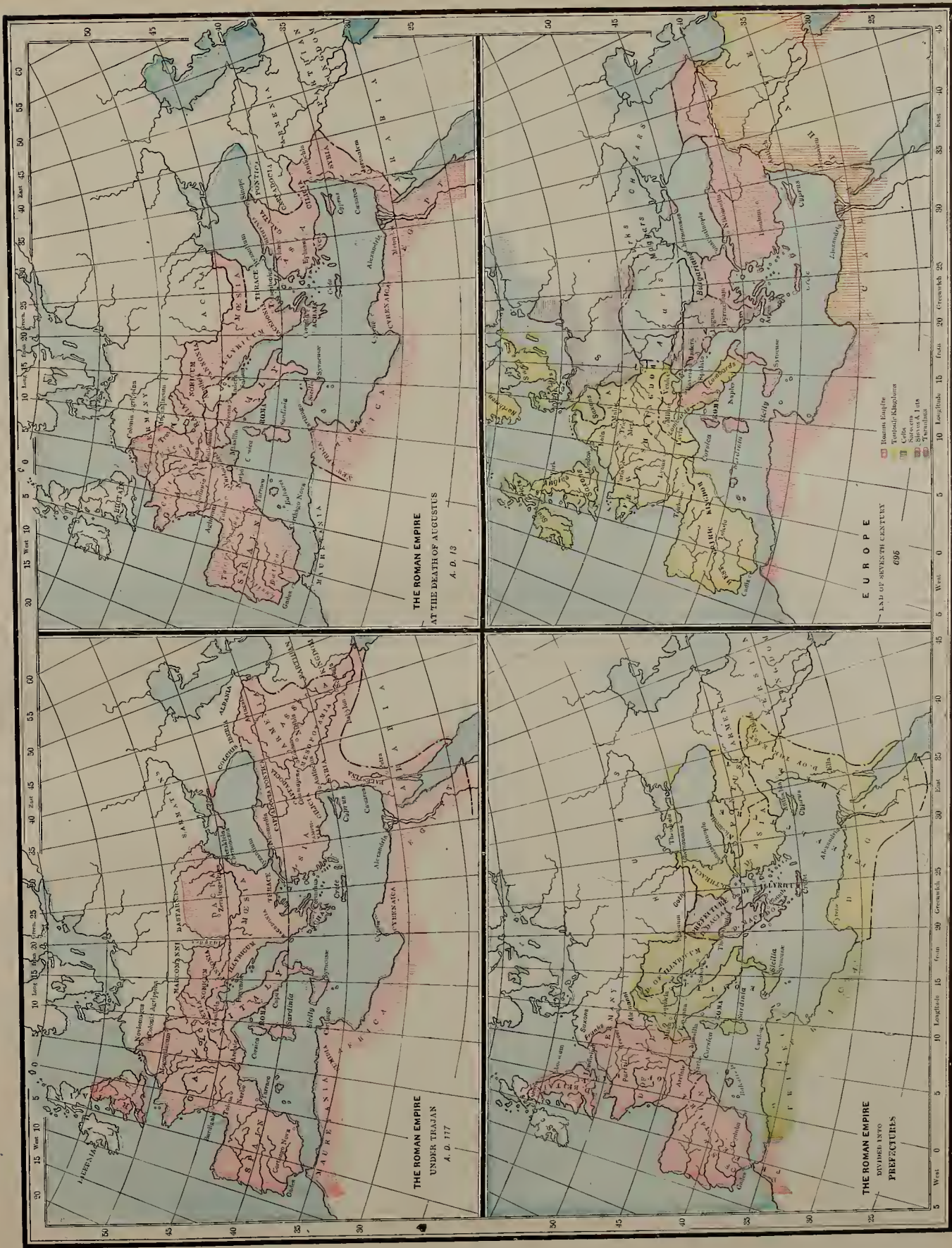
1888 Alfonso XIII. King, with Maria Christina as Regent, May 17.
1891 Reciprocity between Cuba and the United States, May.

FRANCE.

A. D.

1539 Beginning of the power of Madame de Barry.
1770 The Dauphine marries Marie Antoinette, of Austria.
1774 Death of Louis XV.; accession of Louis XVI.
1776 Dismissal of Turgot from office.
1777 Neckers becomes Minister of Finance.
1781 Neckers resigns as Minister of Finance.
The torture abolished in legal proceedings.
1783 Treaty of Versailles; peace with England and Spain.
1785 "Diamond necklace affair" occasions intense excitement.
1787 Meeting of the Assembly of Notables: controversy over taxes.
1788 The Second Assembly of Notables.
Reappointment of Neckers.
1789 Meeting of the States-General, May 5.
The Deputies of the Third Estate organize themselves as the National Assembly, June 17.
Destruction of the Bastille, July 14.
The beginning of the French revolution.
The king and queen compelled by a mob, at Versailles, to go to Paris, Oct. 6.
The National Assembly meets at Paris, Oct. 9.
The National Assembly changes the royal title to "King of the French," Oct. 16.
Clerical property confiscated.
The division of France into 83 departments, Dec. 22.
1790 King Louis accepts the work of the revolution, Feb. 4.
Titles of honor and hereditary nobility abolished.
Flight of Neckers.
Confederation of the *Champ de Mars*; the King takes the oath to the constitution, July 24.
1791 Death of Mirabeau, April 2.
Flight of the king and queen from Paris, June 20.
Imprisonment of the king and queen in the Tuilleries; they are arrested at Varennes, June 21.
The king sanctions the National constitution, Sept. 15.
Dissolution of the National Assembly, Sept. 29.
1792 First coalition against France.
Commencement of the great wars.
War with Austria declared April 20.
Battle of Valmy - the Prussians defeated, and France saved from invasion, Sept. 20.
Attack and capture of the Tuilleries by a mob; the royal family imprisoned in the Temple, Aug. 10.
Massacres in the prisons of Paris, Sept. 2-5.
Opening of the National Convention, Sept. 17.
The Convention abolishes royalty, Sept. 21.
Meeting of the Legislative Assembly, Oct. 1.
France declared a republic, Sept. 22.
Trial and condemnation of King Louis, Nov. 13 to Dec. 15.
1793 Louis XVI. beheaded, Jan. 21.
War against England, Spain, and Holland, declared Feb. 1.
Insurrection in the Vendee begins, March.
Prescription of the Girondists.
Robespierre becomes Dictator March 25.
Beginning of the Reign of Terror, May 13.
Charlotte Corday guillotines Marat, July 13.
Execution of Marie Antoinette, Oct. 16.
Siege of Toulon; first victory of Bonaparte, the Duke of Orleans, Philippe Egalite, beheaded, Nov. 4.
Madame Roland executed, Nov. 8.
Vendee revolt suppressed, Dec. 12.
1794 Danton, and other guillotined, April 5.
Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI. executed.
Robespierre becomes president, June.
Festival of "God of Nature," June 7.
Fall of Robespierre July 27.
Robespierre, St. Just, and seventy others guillotined, July 28.
Close of the Reign of Terror.
1795 The Dauphin (Louis XVII) dies in prison.
Napoleon suppresses rebellion of royalists Oct. 5.
The Directory established Nov. 1.
1796 Bonaparte wins the victories of Montemotte, April 12; Mondvill, April 22; and Lodi, May 10, at which time he enters Italy, July 7, in Italy.
The conspiracy of Babeuf suppressed.
1797 Fiechter's conspiracy fails.
Return of Napoleon into Paris.
Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition embarks.
Battle of the Pyramids, July 15-16.
Destruction of the French fleet, near Alexandria, by Nelson, Aug. 1.
1799 England, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Portugal and Naples confederate against Napoleon, June 22.
Bonaparte returns from Egypt; deposes the Council of Five Hundred, May 10, and Napoleon is declared First Consul Dec. 13.
1800 Battle of Marengo, June 14.
Great victory by Bonaparte over the Austrians.
Attempt to kill the Consul by means of an infernal machine, Dec. 24.
1801 Treaty with Germany.
The Rhine made the French boundary.
Peace with Russia, Oct. 8, and with Turkey, Oct. 9.
1802 Defeat of the French at Abovkin, March 8.
Peace with England, Spain, and Holland signed at Amiens, March 27.
Legion of Honor instituted.
Bonaparte made "Consul for Life," Aug. 2.
Bank of France established.
War with England declared, May 23.





CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY.

A. D.

1794 Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru against Bonaparte fails.
Execution of the Duke d'Enghien, March 21.
The empire formed and Napoleon proclaimed Emperor, May 18.
Crowned by the Pope, Dec. 30.
1805 Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26.
Destruction of the French fleet, Oct. 21, by Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar.
Battle of Austerlitz.
Austria totally defeated, Dec. 2.
Treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26.
1809 Confederation of the Rhine ratified at Paris, July 12.
Fourth coalition of the Great Powers against France; Prussia declares war, Oct. 8.
Defeat of Prussians at Jena, Oct. 14.
Capture of Erfurt by the French, Feb. 8.
1807 Russians defeated at battle of Eylau, Feb. 8.
Alexander and Napoleon meet at Tilsit, June 29.
Treaty of peace signed, July 7.
The Milan decree published, Dec. 17.
1808 New nobility of France created.
The beginning of the Peninsular war.
Abdication of Charles IV. of Spain.
1809 Napoleon defeated at Aspern and Essling.
Victorious at Wagram, July 5.
Entry of Napoleon into Vienna, May.
Treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14.
Divorce of the Empress Josephine, Dec. 15.
1810 Napoleon marries Maria Louise of Austria, April 1.
Union of Holland with France.
1811 Birth of the Kingdom of Rome, afterwards Napoleon II.
1812 War declared with Russia.
Napoleon invades Russia.
Great victory of the French at Borodino, Sept. 7.
Disastrous retreat of the French from Moscow, October.
1813 The Concordat treaty with the Pope.
Alliance of Austria, Russia, and Prussia against Napoleon, March 10.
Battle of Leipzig.
Napoleon defeated, Oct. 16-18.
The Allies invade France from the Rhine; the English from Spain, under Wellington, Oct. 7.
1814 Surrender of Paris to the Allies, March 30.
Abdication of Napoleon I. in favor of his son, Napoleon II., April 5.
Napoleon goes to the island of Elba, May 3.
Louis XVIII. enters Paris, May 3.
The Bourbon dynasty restored.
The Constitutional Charter established, June 4-10.
1815 Napoleon leaves Elba and lands at Cannes, March 1, and proceeds to Paris, where he is joined by all the army.
Louis XVIII. leaves Paris; restoration of the empire.
The Allies form a league for his destruction, March 25.
Napoleon abolishes the slave trade, March 29.
Leaves Paris for the army, June 12.
He invades Belgium, June 15.
Final overthrow of Napoleon at battle of Waterloo, June 18.
Napoleon reaches Paris, June 20.
Abdicates in favor of his son, June 22.
He reaches Rochefort, where he intends to embark for America, July 3.
Entry of Louis XVIII. into Paris, July 3.
Napoleon goes on board the "Bellerophon" and claims the "hospitality" of England, July 15.
Upon reaching England is transferred to the "Northumberland," and sent a prisoner to St. Helena, Aug. 8, where he arrives Oct. 15.
Execution of Marshal Ney, Dec. 7.
1816 The family of Napoleon forever excluded from the throne of France.
1819 Assassination of the Duke de Berri, Feb. 13.
1821 Death of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, May 5.
1824 Death of Louis XVIII., Sept. 18.
Charles X. becomes King.
National funeral disbanded.
War with Algiers.
Serious riots in Paris.
Seventy-six new peers created.
1829 The Polignac administration organized.
1830 Chamber of Deputies dissolved, May 16.
Capture of Algiers by the French, July 5.
Revolution and barricade of streets in Paris, July 27.
Flight and abdication of Charles X., July 31.
Unpopular ordinances passed regarding the election of deputies and the press, July 28.
Duke of Orleans becomes King Louis Philippe I.
Polignac and the ministers of Charles X. sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.
1831 Great riots in Paris, Feb. 13 and 15.
The hereditary peers abolished.
1832 Insurrection in Paris suppressed.
Death of Napoleon II., Duke of Reichstadt, July 22.
Attempted assassination of the King, Dec. 27.
1834 Death of Lafayette, May 20.
1835 Fleeing attempts, with an infernal machine, to kill the King, July 28, and is executed, Feb. 6, 1836.
1836 Louis Alibaud fires at the King, June 25; is guillotined, July 11.
Death of Charles X., Nov. 6.
Prince Louis Napoleon attempts an insurrection at Strasbourg, Oct. 30; is banished to America, Nov. 18.
The ministers of Charles X. set at liberty and sent out of France.
Massacre attempts to kill the King.
388 Death of Talleyrand, May 17.
War with Mexico.
1839 Insurrection in Paris.
M. Thiers becomes Prime Minister.
Prince Louis Napoleon, General Montholon, and others, attempt an insurrection at Boulogne, Aug. 6.
Prince Louis Napoleon sentenced to imprisonment for life, and confined in the castle of Ham, Oct. 6.

A. D.

Darmes attempts to shoot the King, Oct. 15.
Removal of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. from St. Helena to Paris, Dec. 15.
1842 The Duke of Orleans, the heir to the throne, dies from the effects of a fall, July 13.
1843 Queen Victoria, of England, visits the royal family at the Chateau d'Eu.
Extradition treaty with England.
1840 Leopold attempts to assassinate the king, at Fontainebleau, April 16.
Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham, May 23.
Joseph Henri attempts to kill the king, July 29.
1847 Jerome Bonaparte returns to France, after an exile of thirty-two years.
Death of the ex-Empress Marie Louise.
Surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French.
1848 "Reform banquet" prohibited.
Revolution of February 22, and barricade of the streets of Paris.
Flight and abdication of the King, Feb. 21.
The second republic proclaimed, Feb. 26.
The provisional government succeeded by an executive commission, named by the Assembly, May 7.
Louis Napoleon elected to the National Assembly from the Seine and three other departments, June 13.
Outbreak of the Red Republicans in Paris, June 23.
1849 Street fighting in Paris, June 23 to 26; 16,000 persons killed, including the Archbishop of Paris.
Surrender of the insurgents, June 28.
Gen. Cavaignac at the head of the government, June 28.
Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the Assembly, Sept. 26.
The Constitution of the republic solemnly proclaimed, Nov. 12.
Louis Napoleon elected president of the Concordat Republic, Dec. 11.
He takes the oath of office, Dec. 20.
1850 Death of Louis Philippe, at Claremont, in England, Aug. 26.
Freedom of the press curtailed.
1851 Electric telegraph between England and France opened.
Napoleon dissolves the Assembly and proclaims universal suffrage.
Calls for an election of President for ten years.
Declares Paris in a state of siege.
Arrest of the prime minister, Thiers, and 180 members of the Assembly.
The President crushes the opposition, with great loss of life, Dec. 3.
The Coup d'Etat sustained by the people at the polls, and Louis Napoleon re-elected President for ten years, Dec. 21, 22; affirmative votes, 7,473,431; negative 644,351.
1852 President Louis Napoleon occupies the Tuilleries, Jan. 1.
The new constitution published, Jan. 14.
Banishment of 83 members of the Assembly, and transportation of nearly 600 persons for resisting coup d'etat.
The property of the Orleans family confiscated.
The birthday of Napoleon I., Aug. 15, declared the only national holiday.
Organization of the Legislative Chambers, the Senate and Corps Legislatif, March 29.
The President visits Strasbourg.
M. Thiers and the exiles permitted to return to France, Aug. 8.
The Senate petitions the President for "the re-establishment of the hereditary principle of power in the Bonaparte family," Sept. 13.
The President visits the Southern and Western Departments, Sept. and Oct.; Bordeaux utters his famous expression, "The Empire is Peace."
The President releases Abd-el-Kader, Oct. 12.
Measures for the re-establishment of the empire inaugurated, Oct. and Nov.
The empire re-established by the popular vote, Nov. 21; yes, 7,838,532; no, 254,501; the President declared Emperor, and assumes the title of Napoleon III., Dec. 2.
1853 Napoleon marries Eugenie de Montijo, Countess of Teba, Jan. 29.
The Emperor releases 4,312 political offenders, Feb. 2.
Bread riots in Paris, and other cities.
Death of F. Arago, the astronomer, Oct. 2.
Attempt to assassinate the Emperor.
1854 Beginning of the Crimean war.
Treaty of Constantinople, March 12.
War declared with Russia, March 27.
Emperor and Empress visit England, April.
Industrial exhibition opened at Paris, May 15.
Pisani attempts to assassinate the Emperor, April 28.
Bellarmine attempts to assassinate the Emperor, Sept. 8.
Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit France, August.
1856 Birth of the Prince Imperial, March 16.
Close of the Crimean war, and the treaty of Paris, March 30.
Terrible inundations in the Southern Departments.
1857 The Archbishop of Paris (Sibour) assassinated by a priest named Jerger, June 3.
Conference on Venetian difficulty, March 15.
Conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor detected, July 11.
Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Egipt, July 11.
Death of Gen. Cavaignac, Oct. 28.
The Emperor Napoleon meets the Emperor of Russia, at Stuttgart, Sept. 25.
1858 Orsini and others attempt to kill the Emperor by the explosion of three shells; 22 persons killed and several wounded, Jan. 24.
Passage of the Public Safety Bill.
The Count of Montebello.
The Empire divided into five military departments.

A. D.

Republican outbreak at Chalons crushed.
Orsini and Pietri executed for attempting to assassinate the Emperor.
Visits of the Queen of England to Cherbourg Conference, at Paris, respecting the condition of the Danubian principalities.
1859 France declares war against Austria, and sends an army to the aid of Italy, May.
The Empress declared Regent.
The Emperor takes command of the army in Italy. Arrives at Genoa, May 12.
Battle of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Malengano, June 8, and Solferino, June 24; the allies victorious in each.
Armistice arranged, July 6.
Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, at Villa France, July 11.
Preliminary peace effected, July 12.
The Emperor Napoleon returns to France, July 17.
Peace Conference meets at Zurich, for arrangement of treaty between France and Sardinia and Austria. Peace signed, Nov. 12.
1860 France adopts a free trade policy.
Commercial treaty with England signed Jan. 23.
Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.
Meeting of the Emperor with the German sovereigns at Baden, June 15-17.
Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Savoy, Corsica, and Algiers.
The public levying of Peter's pence forbidden, and restrictions placed upon the issuing of pastoral letters.
Napoleon makes concessions to the Chambers in favor of freedom of speech.
The Pope advises the Emperor to give up his temporal possessions.
1861 The principality of Monaco purchased for 4,000,000 francs by France.
Troubles with the church about the Roman question.
Sardinian Boundary treaty, March 7.
The government issues a circular forbidding priests to meddle in politics, April 11.
Commercial treaty with Belgium ratified.
Neutrality declared in the American conflict.
France recognizes the kingdom of Italy, June 24.
Meeting of the Emperor and King of Prussia, at Compiegne, Oct. 6.
Convention between France, Great Britain, and Spain, concerning intervention in Mexico.
Embarrassment in the Government finances.
Achille Fould made minister of finance.
1862 The Mexican expedition begins.
The French conquer the province of Blenquiere in Anson of the country.
Six provinces in Cochiti China conquered, and ceded to France.
The British and Spanish forces withdraw from the Mexican expedition.
War declared against Mexico.
Peace effected with Annam.
New commercial treaty with Prussia, Aug. 2.
Great distress in the manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in the United States.
1863 Commercial treaty with Italy.
Convention with Spain for the rectification of the frontier.
Growing power of the opposition in the Chambers and throughout the country.
The elections result in the choice of many opposition deputies, including Thiers, Favre, Olivier, and others.
Napoleon proposes a European Conference for the settlement of the questions of the day, Nov. 9.
Emperor declines to join the proposed Conference, Nov. 25. The French army conquers Mexico, and occupy the capital.
1864 Treaty between France and Japan.
Commercial treaty with Switzerland.
Convention with Italy respecting the evacuation of Rome, Sept. 15.
Establishment of the Mexican empire, with Maximilian, of Austria, as Emperor.
Death of Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff.
1865 The clergy prohibited from reading the Pope's encyclical in the churches.
Treaty with Sweden signed.
The plan of Minister Duruy, for compulsory education, rejected by the Assembly.
Death of the Duke de Morny.
Visit of the Emperor to Algeria.
The English fleet visits Ch. hour and Brest.
The French fleet visits Portsmouth.
The Queen of Spain visits the Emperor at Biarritz.
Sibour's riot in Paris.
Napoleon expresses his detestation of the treaties of 1815, May 6.
Prolonged peace conference in conjunction, with England and Russia, for the settlement of the troubles between Prussia, Italy and Austria. Austria refuses to join in it.
France declares a "Watchful Neutrality" as to the German-Italian war.
Napoleon demands of Prussia a cession of a part of the Rhine provinces.
His demand is refused.
Austria cedes Venetia to France, who transfers it to Italy.
The French occupation of Rome terminated, Dec. 11.
Congress at Paris on Rumanian affairs.
1867 Settlement of the Luxembourg question by the London Conference.
The great international exposition at Paris, opened April 1. Visit of many crowned heads.
Attempted assassination of the Czar of Russia, July 6.
1868 Riots in Bordeaux and Paris, in March and June.
Treaty with Italy, Prussia, and Mecklenburg signed.

A. D.

1869 Serious election riots in Paris.
Great radical successes in the elections.
The Emperor makes new concessions in favor of constitutional government.
Celebration of the one-hundredth birthday of Napoleon the Great.
Death of Lamartine, Feb. 28.
Resignation of ministry, Dec. 27.
1870 Victor Noir shot by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, Jan. 10.
Great riots in Paris, Feb. 8, 9.
Discovery of plots against the Emperor's life.
Trial and acquittal of Prince Pierre Bonaparte.
The Picbismism on change of Constitution; affirmative vote secured for Plebisite, May 8.
Nomination of Prince Leopold for Spanish throne creates warlike feeling.
Prince Leopold withdraws.
Refusal of Prussia to give guarantees to France.
War with Prussia declared, July 15.
English mediation refused, July 20.
Prussians blow up bridge of Kehl.
The Emperor takes command of the army.
Severe and unadvised engagement at Saarbrück, Aug. 2-4.
Defeat of the French at Woerth and Forbach, Aug. 6.
Strasbourg invested, Aug. 10.
Battle of Colmar, Aug. 14.
Decisive victory at Gravelotte, Aug. 18.
Bazaine's army shut up in Metz, Aug. 24.
Repulse of Germans at Verdun, Aug. 25.
Great victory of Prussians at battle of Sedan, Sept. 1.
The Emperor Napoleon and the French army made prisoners of war, Sept. 2.
Revolution in Paris, and fall of the Empire.
Flight of the Empress Eugenie, Sept. 7.
The Republic proclaimed in Paris, and the Provisional Government organized, Sept. 7.
Paris invested by the Prussians, Sept. 10.
Strasbourg surrendered, Sept. 27.
Metz and French army, under Bazaine, surrenders, Oct. 27.
Defeat of the French army of the North, Dec. 23.
1871 Rector capitulates, Jan. 6.
Alencon surrendered, Jan. 17.
Paris bombarded by the Prussians.
King William of Prussia proclaimed Emperor of Germany, at Versailles, Jan. 18.
Unsuccessful sortie from Paris, Jan. 19.
The armistice and peace signed, Feb. 27.
France agrees to give up Alsace, a fifth of Lorraine, with Metz and Thionville, and to pay five milliards of francs.
Meeting of the Assembly at Bordeaux.
Formation of a new government.
Prussians enter France, March 1.
Peace with Germany.
Revolt of the commune, March 18.
The second siege and capture of Paris, March 28.
Thiers elected President of the Third Republic, March 28.
1872 Reorganization of the government in France.
A large part of the war indemnity paid.
Death of the Duke de Persigny, Jan. 12.
Commercial treaty with Belgium and England abrogated, Feb. 27.
1873 Death of Napoleon III., at Chislehurst, England, Jan. 9.
New treaty of evacuation signed with Germany, March 13.
M. Thiers resigns the presidency, May 24.
Marshal MacMahon chosen President of the Republic, May 24.
War indemnity paid in full, Sept. 15.
Germans evacuate Verdun, Sept. 15.
Presidential term fixed at seven years.
Bazaine sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for surrender of Metz, Dec. 13.
1874 Execution of communists.
Escape of General Dreyfus, Aug. 11.
Payment of the German debt, Sept. 1.
1875 The legislative body reorganized, and two Chambers created.
Passage of a bill for the construction of a tunnel under the English Channel.
1876 Meeting of the new Chambers, March 7.
Amnesty for communists.
New ministry formed by Jules Simon.
1877 Death of M. Thiers, Sept. 8.
MacMahon dissolves Chamber of Deputies, June 25.
Gambetta prosecuted, Aug. 25.
1878 International Exposition at Paris, opened May 1.
1879 Resignation of President MacMahon, Jan. 2.
M. Jules Grevy elected President by the Senate, Jan. 30.
Gambetta becomes President of the Chamber.
Waddington forms a new ministry.
Communist amnesty bill passed, Feb. 21.
Bill to abolish Jesuit colleges introduced by M. Ferry.
Prince Louis Napoleon killed in Zolnland, Africa, June 1.
M. De Freycenet forms new ministry, to succeed Waddington's, Dec. 21.
1880 Rejection of educational bills of M. Ferry, March 9.
Jesuits and other orders, dissolved by national decree.
General amnesty bill passed, July 3.
New ministry formed by Jules Ferry, Sept. 20.
1881 Elections favorable to the government.
\$200,000,000 loan taken up three times over.
France invades Tunis and treaty with Bey signed, May 12, by which the republic gains virtual suzerainty.
Ratification by Senate, May 23.
Great excitement produced in Italy.
Gambetta enthusiastically received at Capri, May 26.
Rejection of *sergent de ville*, May 9.
Gambetta premier on resignation of Ferry's cabinet.
1882 Reorganization of Gambetta's ministry, Jan. 20.

CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY.

- A. D.**
- Freycinet Prime minister; resigns, July 29.
Rejection of vote of credit to protect Suez Canal.
Disastrous floods in France, Aug. 6.
Duciere succeeds in forming a new ministry, Aug. 7.
Death of Louis Blanc, aged 71, Dec. 6.
Death of Leon Gambetta, aged 43, Dec. 24.
1853 Arrest of Prince Napoleon charged with sedition, Jan. 16; released, Feb. 9.
Resignation of the Duciere ministry.
M. Fallieres Prime Minister, Jan. 29.
Death of Gustave Dore, aged 50, Jan. 23.
Passage of the expulsion bill, Feb. 1.
Julius Ferry forms a new ministry, Feb. 21.
Commencement of hostilities with Madagascar; bombardment of Majunga, May 16; bombardment of Tamatave, Madagascar, June 13.
Terrorific hurricane in Paris, and gale on southern and western coast, Sept. 1.
Blockade of Toulon by French fleet, Sept.
Apology offered by President Ferry to King Alfonso, Sept. 21.
Gen. Thibaudin resigns office of Minister of War, Oct. 5.
1854 Treaty between France and China signed, May 11.
France commences hostilities by bombardment and capture of Kelling, Aug. 6.
Serious outbreak of cholera at Toulon.
1855 Langson, China, captured by the French, Feb. 12.
Peace concluded with China, April 6, and treaty signed at Tientsin, June 9.
Death of Victor Hugo, aged 83, March 22.
1857 Burning of the Theatre Comique, 100 lives lost, May 29.
Fall of President Grey, Dec. 2.
M. Sedl Carnot elected President, Dec. 3.
1858 Remains of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial returned to Farnborough.
1859 Commencement of French revolution celebrated, Mar. 6.
Paris Exposition opened, May 6.
1860 Cabinet, with M. de Freycinet premier, Mar. 16.
1861 Russia bestows decoration on Fres Carnot, Mar.

Austria, Hungary.

- A. D.**
- 1773 Austria acquires Galicia, and other provinces, from Poland.
1785 Vassalage abolished in Hungary.
1792 War with France begins.
1793 The Austrians victorious at the battles of Neerwinden and Quenoy.
1795 The Austrians defeated at the battle of Lono.
1796 Disastrous defeats sustained against Bonaparte at Montenotte, Lodi, Radstadt, Roscredo, and elsewhere.
1797 Treaty of Campo Formio.
The Emperor surrenders Lombardy to Napoleon, and obtains Venice.
1799 Additional defeat at Zurich and Bergen.
1800 Defeat of Austrians by the French at the battles of Eugen, May 8; Montebello, June 9; Marengo, June 14; Hochstadt, June 19; Hohenlinden, Dec. 8; and Mincio—
1801 Treaty of Luneville; loss of more Austrian territory.
1804 Francis II. of Germany becomes Francis I. of Austria.
1805 War with France declared by Francis.
General Ney defeats Austrians at Elchingen and Uim.
Capture of Vienna by Napoleon.
Battle of Austerlitz.
Complete defeat of Austrians and Russians.
Treaty of Pressburg.
Austria surrenders the Tyrol and Venice.
The French evacuate Vienna.
The Germanic Confederation dissolved.
The Austrian King abdicates.
1806 Battle of Austerlitz; defeat of Austrians.
Second capture of Vienna, by the French; the city restored Oct. 24.
1810 Marriage of the Archduchess Maria Louise, daughter of Francis II., to Napoleon I., April 1.
1814 Downfall of Napoleon.
Congress of Sovereigns at Vienna.
1815 Treaty of Vienna.
Austria regains her Italian provinces, with additions.
The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established.
1825 Hungarian Diet assembles.
1835 Death of Francis I.; Ferdinand I. succeeds him.
1838 Treaty of commerce with England.
Ferdinand crowned Emperor at Milan.
1848 Insurrection at Vienna.
Flight of Prince Metternich, March 13.
Insurrections in Italy, which are crushed.
Another insurrection at Vienna.
The Emperor flees to Innsbruck, May 15-17.
The Archduke John appointed Vice-General of the Empire, May 20.
A Constitutional Assembly meets at Vienna, July 22.
Third insurrection in Vienna.
Count Labour murdered, Oct. 4.
War with Sardinia.
Revolution in Hungary.
Imperial troops capture Raab and defeat Hungarians at Szekes and Mohr.
The Emperor Ferdinand abdicates in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph.
Sardinia forced to make peace.
1849 Constitution granted.
Hungary declares independence, April 14.
Kossuth proclaimed Governor.
Total defeat of Hungarians at Szegeden.
The revolution in Hungary suppressed, after a severe struggle.
Count Batthyany executed.
1850 Cohesion of Olmutz.

- A. D.**
- 1851 The Emperor revokes the Constitution of 1849.
1852 Trial by jury abolished in the Empire.
1853 Commercial treaty with Prussia.
1854 The Austrians enter the Danubian principalities.
1855 Amnesty granted to the Hungarian political offenders of 1848-49, by the Emperor.
1857 Quarrel with Sardinia, and diplomatic relations suspended.
The Danubian provinces evacuated.
Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Hungary.
1859 War with France and Sardinia.
Austrians cross the Ticino and enter Piedmont.
Austrians defeated at Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31.
Napoleon III. declares war with Austria, May 31.
Battles of Magenta, June 4; Melegnano, June 8, and Solferino, June 24, in all of which Austria suffers defeat.
Death of Prince Metternich.
Armistice between the Austrians and the allies agreed upon, July 6.
Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, July 11.
Peace of Villa Franca, July 12.
Austria surrenders Lombardy to Sardinia.
Further troubles in Hungary; fears of a revolution.
The Emperor grants increased privileges to the Protestants.
Treaty of Zurich Nov. 10; permanent peace with France and Sardinia.
1860 The Emperor removes the disabilities of the Jews.
The meeting of the Reichsrath, the great imperial council or diet, May 31.
Austria protests against the annexation of Italian duchies by the King of Sardinia.
The liberty of the press further retained; renewed troubles in Hungary.
The Reichsrath granted legislative powers, the control of the finances, etc.
1861 Amnesty granted for political offences in Hungary, Croatia, etc.
Great disaffection throughout the Empire caused by the reactionary policy of the court.
The new Constitution for the Austrian monarchy published.
Civil and political rights granted to Protestants throughout the Empire, except in Hungary and Venice.
Nodupities present from Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, Venice, or Istria, at meeting of the Reichsrath, April 20.
The Hungarian demand the restoration of the Constitution of 1818.
The new liberal Constitution for the empire fails to satisfy Hungary.
Military levy taxes in Hungary.
Endre independence refused Hungary by the Emperor, July 21.
The Diet of Hungary protests, Aug. 20, and dissolves Aug. 21.
The magistrates at Pesth resign.
Military government established in Hungary, in December.
1862 Amnesty granted to Hungarian revolutionists.
Cessation of prosecutions, Nov. 19.
Ministry of Marine created.
The principle of ministerial responsibility adopted in the imperial government.
Great reduction of the army.
A personal liberty (a kind of habeas corpus) bill passed.
Serious inundations throughout the empire.
Unsuccessful insurrection in Volodya.
Transylvania accepts the constitution and sends deputies to the Reichsrath.
German sovereigns meet at Frankfurt.
Federal Constitution reformed.
1864 Galicia and Cracow declared in a state of siege.
War with Denmark, about Schleswig-Holstein; meeting of the Emperor with King of Prussia, June 22; peace with Denmark, Oct. 30.
Austria supports the German Confederation in the dispute respecting the duchies.
Great financial difficulties in the empire; reforms resolved upon.
Concessions made to Hungary, and a more liberal manner of governing the empire introduced.
Convention of Gastein with Prussia for the disposal of the Danish duchies.
Austria receives the temporary government of Holstein, and the promise of 2,500,000 Danish dollars from Prussia.
Rescript of the Emperor suppressing the Constitution for the purpose of granting independence to Hungary.
The Emperor visits Pesth, Hungary.
Dissatisfaction in the rest of the empire.
1866 Quarrel with Prussia, Bavaria, Hesse-Cassel, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Hesse-Darmstadt on the Holstein question.
Nassau and Frankfurt allied with Austria.
The German-Danish war between Austria enters Silesia.
The Italians defeated by the Archduke Albrecht, June 24, at battle of Custova.
The Prussians occupy Saxony and invade Bohemia.
Defeat of the Austrians at battle of Neches, Aug. 27.
Battle of Skalitz; decisive defeat of the Austrian army, under Benedek, at Sadova, July 3.
Venetia ceded to France, July 4, and intervention requested.
Great victory by the Austrian fleet over the Italian fleet, Oct. 1, and July 20.
An armistice agreed upon between Austria and Prussia, July 22; peace of Nicholasburg, Aug. 30.

- A. D.**
- Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau and Frankfurt gained by Prussia.
Austria retires from the German Confederation.
Liberty of conscience granted to the empire adopted.
1867 A new and very liberal Constitution for the empire adopted.
Hungary constituted an independent kingdom.
Andrassy elected President of Hungarian Diet.
The Emperor and Empress of Austria crowned King and Queen of Hungary, at Pesth, June 8.
1868 The clergy of the Roman Catholic church made amenable to the civil law.
Civil marriages authorized.
The State assumes the control of secular education.
1869 Serious outbreaks in Dalmatia against conscription.
1870 The Concordat repealed.
Neutrality declared in the Franco-Prussian war.
Bitter contest between national and federal parties.
1871 Further reforms in the government instituted.
Measures adopted looking to the representation of all the nationalities embraced in the empire.
Austria recognizes new German Confederation.
Old Catholic movement at Vienna.
Rivalry between Slavonian conservatives and German constitutionalists; overthrow of Beust.
Andrassy appointed Minister of Foreign affairs.
1872 Change in the Electoral Law.
Meeting of the Emperors at Berlin.
1873 Visit of the Emperor of Germany and King of Italy to Vienna.
International Exhibition at Vienna, opened May 1.
The federalists defeated in the elections.
1874 Reforms in the empire.
Visit of the Emperor to Russia.
Ecclesiastical laws of Austria condemned by the Pope.
Death of Ferdinand—, ex-Emperor.
1875 Visit of the Emperor to Italy.
Andrassy represents Austria in the Berlin Conference.
Occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and war with the former.
1879 Resignation of Count Andrassy.
1881 The Archduke Rudolph marries the Princess Stephanie, of Belgium.
1883 Raab, Hungary, inundated by the rising of the Danube; many lives lost, Jan. 4.
1884 Burning of the Stadt Theatre, Vienna, May 16.
1885 Meeting of the Emperor and Czar of Russia at Kremsier, Aug. 23.
Meeting of the Emperor with the Emperor of Germany at Gastein, Aug. 6.
1886 Crown Prince guides, Jan. 23.
Emperor Francis Joseph visits Berlin, Aug. 12.
The Rothschilds protest against the persecution of the Jews, May 16.
1891 Austro-German new commercial treaty, April 2.

GERMANY.

- A. D.**
- 1755 Joseph II. becomes Emperor.
1768 Lorraine ceded to France.
1769 Convention between Prussia and Austria.
1772 Germany shares in the partition of Poland.
1788 War with Turkey.
1790 Leopold II. becomes Emperor.
1791 Conference between the Emperor and Frederick of Prussia.
1792 Accession of Francis II. of Austria.
1793 Revolt in the Rhenish provinces.
Prussians seize Dantzig and acquire Posen.
1795 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the division of Poland.
War with France.
1797 Accession of Frederick William III., of Prussia.
1801 Prussians seize Hanover.
Treaty of Luneville; Germany loses the Netherlands, the Italian states and territory west of the Rhine.
1804 Francis II. renounces the title of Emperor of Germany, and assumes that of Emperor of Austria.
1805 Treaty of Vienna.
Napoleon establishes the kingdoms of Wurtemberg and Bavaria.
1806 Dissolution of the German Empire.
Formation of the Confederation of the Rhine.
Prussians seize Hanover.
War declared against Napoleon, Sept. 24.
Battles of Austerlitz and Jena; French enter Berlin, Oct. 27.
The Kingdom of Westphalia established by Napoleon.
Treaty of Tilsit between France and Prussia.
Silesia abolished in Prussia.
1808 North Germany annexed to France.
1810 An armistice concluded with Austria and Russia.
1813 The war of liberation, against Napoleon, begins.
The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.
War declared against France, March 16.
Silesia invaded by Napoleon, May 31.

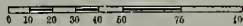
- A. D.**
- Ney defeated by Blucher at Eatsbach, Aug. 16.
Alicie completely defeat Napoleon at Leipzig, Oct. 16.
1814 France invaded by the allies.
Battles of Brienne, Creon, and Leon.
1815 Congress of Vienna.
Final overthrow of Napoleon.
Formation of the Germanic Confederation.
1817 Insurrection in Breslau put down.
1818 The Zollverein (commercial union) formed.
1819 Anti-revolutionary Congress of Carlsbad.
1820 Death of Goethe, German poet.
1833 Other German states join the Zollverein.
1834 Thuringia and Saxony join the Zollverein.
1840 Accession of Frederick William IV., of Prussia.
1841 Attempted assassination of the Prussian King.
1848 Insurrection in Berlin, and revolutionary movements throughout Germany.
German National Assembly meets in Frankfurt.
1849 The German National Assembly elects the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, March 23.
He declines the honor, and recalls the Prussian members of the Assembly.
Frankfurt Assembly removes to Stuttgart.
Austria protests against alliance of Prussia and smaller German States, 1850.
Treaty between Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg, Feb. 27.
Parliament meets at Erfurt.
The German Confederation meets at Frankfurt, Sept. 2.
Hesse-Cassel invaded by the forces of Austria, Bavaria, and Prussia, Nov. 12.
1851 Reassembly of Diet of German Confederation at Frankfurt.
1853 Insurrectionary plot in Berlin discovered.
1857 Revision of the German Confederation.
Meeting of an assembly of the German Confederation at Frankfurt, at the call of Austria.
Troubles in Hesse-Cassel.
The elector restored by the Confederation.
1859 Bavaria and other German states, manifest a willingness to assist Austria against the French in Italy.
1860 Quarrel with Denmark about the Danish duchies begins.
Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Constitution against Prussia.
Holstein-Schleswig declares with Denmark.
1861 Death of Frederick William IV.; accession of William I.
National Assembly meets at Heilsberg.
Attempted assassination of the King.
1862 The National Assembly, at Berlin, declares in favor of unification.
Bismarck becomes Prime Minister.
1863 The Lower House closed, for the second time, by William I.
German states, except Prussia, meet at Frankfurt and approve a plan of federal reform.
1864 The quarrel with Denmark results in war with that kingdom.
The Danes are defeated and forced to surrender the duchies.
Peace restored, Oct. 30.
1865 The Gastein convention.
It gives great offense to the German Diet.
Prussia and Austria called upon to give up Holstein, which they refuse.
1866 War between Prussia and Austria, and their respective allies.
Austria defeated.
Saxony and Holstein invaded by Prussia.
Prussia makes peace with the several German states.
North German Confederation formed, Aug. 18.
1867 Formation of the new Zollverein includes Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse, Darmstadt, and Prussia.
1868 South German military commission appointed.
1870 France declares war against Germany.
Munich, Stuttgart, and other cities, declare for union with North Germany.
Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hesse, Darmstadt and Baden support Prussia.
Invasion of France by the Germans. Unparalleled success of the German troops.
The Emperor, Napoleon III., and two French armies made prisoners by the Germans.
North German Parliament opens at Berlin, Nov. 24.
The German empire formed.
The Imperial Crown offered to the King of Prussia, Dec. 10.
1871 King William I., of Prussia, proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles.
Prince Bismarck becomes Chancellor.
Successful close of the French war.
The Germans occupy Paris, and deprive France of Alsace and Lorraine.
Treaty of peace with France signed, May 16.
Triumphal entry of the victorious German army into Berlin, June 16.
German Parliament opened by the Emperor, Oct. 18.
1872 The Jesuits expelled from the empire, July 5.
Meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria, at Berlin, Sept. 6.
Bismarck resigns the premiership of Prussia.
1873 National Liberals succeed in the elections.
Troubles with the Roman Catholic church.
Visit of Victor Emmanuel to Berlin.
Monetary reform law passed, June 23.
Germany receives the first payment of the French indemnity, Sept. 3.
Civil marriage bill passed.
New military and press laws.
Attempt to assassinate Prince von Bismarck, July 13.
Bismarck resigns Chancellorship, Dec. 16.
Resignation withdrawn upon receiving a vote of confidence.
Conviction of Count Armin for tampering with official papers.
1875 The Imperial Bank bill adopted.

THE BRITISH ISLES

Since A. D. 1066

By I. S. Clure

• SCALE OF MILES



CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY.

- A. D.
- Visit of the Emperor to Italy, Aug. 17.
Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.
Dedication of the colossal statue of Hermann.
1876 Germany takes part in the Eastern question.
Visit of Queen Victoria to Berlin.
Trouble with Roman Catholic church.
Inundations in Prussia.
The Czar of Russia visits Germany.
1877 Code of laws enacted March 31.
Second resignation of Bismarck; resignation again withdrawn.
1878 Attempt to assassinate the Emperor William by Hodel, a socialist, May 11. A second attempt to assassinate the Emperor, who is wounded.
The Crown Prince takes charge of the Empire.
Death of King George of Hanover, June 12.
The Berlin Conference of the Great Powers.
Suppression of many newspapers and clubs.
Regency of the Crown Prince.
1879 The Emperor resumes the government.
Protectionists bill adopted, May 9.
Meeting of Bismarck and Andrassy, at Vienna, Sept.
Code of laws passed in 1877 goes into operation.
1880 Small states entreat Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria on stamp duties; Bismarck resigns a third time, and the states yield.
"New Liberal" party formed, Aug.
1881 German Reichstag opened Feb. 16.
The Liberals successful in the October elections.
1882 Imperial rescript of Jan. 4 asserts absolute rights of the Emperor, and slight constitutional restraints; rescript justified by explanation.
Dis-tions in Germany, Dec. 6.
1883 Grand celebration in Berlin upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the Crown Prince and Princess.
The Emperor appoints the King of Spain to the command of the Schleswig-Holstein Uhlans regiment, Sep. 27.
Unveiling of the great monument Germania, Sep. 27.
Death of William R. Wagner, German composer, aged 63, Feb. 13.
1884 Conference of the Great Powers upon Egyptian finances, Aug. 13.
Germany occupies the Caroline Islands, Aug. 30.
Death of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, aged 47, June 15.
Convention between Prussia and Austria.
Separate army bill passed March 11.
Ecclesiastical bill passed April 27.
1888 Death of Emperor William, March 9.
Frederick III. becomes Emperor, March 11.
1888 Wilhelm II. Emperor, June 13.
Samson Agreement signed, June 13.
1889 Von Caprivi succeeds Bismarck as Chancellor, Mar. 19.
Hollander transferred to Germany by England, Aug. 9.
1891 The Emperor Frederick visits Paris, Feb.
Rigid passport regulations enforced in Alsace Lorraine.
Death of Gen. Von Moltke, April 24.

PRUSSIA.

- 1796 Death of Frederick the Great, Aug. 17.
1792 War with France in consequence of the French revolution.
Battle of Valmy, Sept. 20.
Decisive defeat of the Prussian army of invasion.
1793 Prussia seizes Danzig and acquires Posen.
1795 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the partition of Poland.
1797 Frederick William III. of Prussia, becomes Emperor of Germany.
1801 Prussians seize Hanover.
1803 Treaty of Vienna.
Downfall of the German Empire.
1806 Prussia seizes Hanover, Posen.
Prussia joins the alliance against France.
Battles of Jena and Austerlitz.
Prussia succumbs to Napoleon.
Napoleon issues the Berlin Decree.
1807 Peace of Tilsit.
Napoleon restores one-half of his dominions to the King of Prussia.
1808 Convention of Berlin.
Serfdom abolished in Prussia.
1812 Prussia concludes an alliance with Russia and Austria.
1813 The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.
The war of Liberation begins.
Uprising of the people.
The "Landwehr" formed.
Battle of Leipzig, Oct. 16.
1814 The allies invade France.
Complete defeat of Napoleon.
The Prussians occupy the French capital.
Treaty of Paris.
1815 Congress of Vienna; Germanic Confederation formed.
Prussia enters the Holy Alliance.
1817 Establishment of the Ministry of Education.
1818 Formation of the Prussian Zollverein.
1819 Congress of Carlsbad. Death of Marshal Blucher, Sept. 12.
1840 Accession of Frederick William IV., of Prussia.
1844 Attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia.
1848 Revolution of 1848.
Berlin declared in a state of siege, Nov. 12.
The Constituent Assembly meets in Brandenburgh Castle, Nov. 29. The King dissolves the Assembly, and issues a new Constitution, Dec. 5.
1849 The German National Assembly after the Imperial Diet of Frankfurt to the King of Prussia, March 48. He declines it, April 29.
Martial law declared throughout the kingdom, May 10.
Seizure of Carlsruhe by the Prussians, June 23.

- A.
- The revolution in Baden completely crushed.
The King takes the oath to the new Constitution, Feb. 6.
Attempt to assassinate the King, May 22.
Treaty of peace with Denmark.
Prussia refuses to join the restricted Diet of Frankfurt.
Prussia warns Austria of her intention to uphold the Constitution in Hesse-Cassel, Sept. 21.
The Prussian army occupies Hesse, Nov. 12.
The Prussian troops withdraw from Baden, Nov. 14.
The Convention of Olmutz removes the cause of the trouble, and restores peace to Germany, Nov. 23.
1851 Visit of the King to Russia.
1852 The King re-establishes the Council of the state as it existed prior to 1848.
1853 Plot against the government discovered in Berlin.
1854 Wavering policy of the government respecting the Eastern question.
Prussia remains neutral in the Crimean war.
1855 Prussia enters into treaty with Austria.
Prussia not allowed to take part in the Conference at Vienna.
1856 Takes part in the Conference at Paris.
Crown Prince becomes Regent in Prussia.
1856 Quarrel with Switzerland about Neuchâtel.
Prussia relinquishes her claims for a pecuniary compensation.
1857 Serious illness of the King.
The Prince of Prussia, Emperor William I., made Regent.
1858 Prince Frederick William, son of the Crown Prince, married to the Princess Royal of England.
1859 Prussia remains neutral, but threatening.
1860 Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Constitution against Prussia.
1861 William I. becomes king upon the death of his brother, Frederick William IV., Jan. 2.
National Association meets at Heidelberg.
Becher, a Leipzig student, attempts to assassinate the King.
The King and Queen crowned at Königsberg.
1862 The National Assembly at Berlin declares in favor of unification.
The government defeated in the elections.
Count Bismarck-Schönhausen made Premier.
The Chamber informed by him that the Budget is deferred until 1863; protest of the deputies against this as unconstitutional, Sept. 30.
The Budget passed by the Chamber of Deputies without the amendment of the Chamber.
The Chamber declares the action of the Peers unconstitutional, Oct. 11.
Close of the session of the Chambers by the King, Oct. 13.
1863 Continuation of the quarrel between the Government and the Chamber.
The King closes the session a second time, and resolves to govern without a Parliament, May 27.
1863 Severe restrictions imposed upon the press, June 1.
The Crown Prince disavows participation in the recent action of the ministry, June 3; decree recalled.
1864 War with Denmark about the Danish duchies.
Holstein invaded by Prussia.
Denmark ports blockaded.
Denmark forced to give up the duchies, and make peace.
Treaty signed, Oct. 30.
1865 Quarrel between the government and the Chamber of Deputies over the army budget.
The budget being rejected the king pro-rogues the parliament, and declares he will rule without it.
The King arbitrarily seizes and disposes of the revenue, July 5.
Convention of Gastein.
Bismarck visits Napoleon III., at Paris.
1866 Bismarck visits Napoleon III., at Paris.
Prussia and Austria, which they refuse.
Prussian treaty with Belgium.
Attempt on Bismarck's life, May 7.
War with Austria and her allies.
Battle of Sadowa, total defeat of Austrians.
Treaty of peace with several German states and Austria.
Formation of the North German Confederation, under the leadership of Prussia.
Hanover annexed to Prussia.
1867 Extraordinary session of the Prussian Diet.
First meeting of the new German Parliament.
1870 Prussia passes the Rhine navigation treaty.
1870 France declares war against Prussia.
Prussia receives the support of German states.
France invaded by the German army under command of King William, of Prussia.
(See GERMANY AND FRANCE.)
The King of Prussia elected Emperor of Germany.
1871 King William proclaimed Emperor of Germany and crowned at Versailles, Jan. 18.
Trouble with the Roman Catholic clergy.
1872 Creation of new peers by the government to carry out measures in parliament.
1873 Troubles with the Roman Catholic bishops.
The stamp tax.
1874 Troubles with the Roman Catholic bishops.
The Old Catholic bishops given salaries by the government.
Attempt to assassinate Bismarck, July 13.
1875 Conference of the Roman Catholic bishops, at Friburg.
Religious agitation in Prussia.
The Emperor withdrew from Catholic clergy.
New Constitution adopted by the Protestant majority.
1876 The German made the official language in Prussian Poland.

- A. D.
- Deposition of Catholic bishops in Münster and Cologne.
Great inundations in Prussia.
(See GERMANY.)

Great Britain and Ireland.

- 1765 American Stamp Act passed, March 22.
Death of the Pretender, at Rome.
Percy's Reliques published.
1766 Birth of Isaac Watts; died 1848.
1768 Bruce's travels.
Academy of arts founded.
1769 Letters of Junius.
Watt's engine.
Agriculture's Jenny.
Birth of the painter, Lawrence; died 1830.
1770 Lord North's ministry.
Cook's voyages in the South Sea.
1771 English debates reported.
Birth of Sir Walter Scott; died 1832.
1772 Warren Hastings in India.
1773 Suicide of Lord Clive.
1774 Commencement of the American Revolution; (see UNITED STATES.)
Birth of Charles Lamb; died 1833.
1775 Royal Marriage Act.
Birth of T. Campbell; died 1844.
1778 Birth of the Earl of Chatham.
Relief bill for Irish Catholics passed.
Birth of H. Hallam; died 1859.
1779 Eliot at Gibraltar.
1780 Lord George Gordon's "No Popery" riots, in London.
1781 Channing; died 1842.
1782 Trial and acquittal of Gordon.
England acknowledges the independence of the United States, Nov. 30.
Lord Rockingham's second ministry.
Grattan's Irish Constitution.
1783 Coalition ministry.
England wars with Tippoo-Saib.
1784 Settlement of Upper Canada.
Birth of Sheridan Knowles; died 1862.
1785 Birth of De Quincey; died 1860.
1786 Lord Rockingham's second ministry.
Margaret Nicholson, (insane).
Birth of Dr. Chalmers; died 1842.
1788 Trial of Warren Hastings.
1789 Birth of Lord Byron; died 1824.
London Times founded.
Birth of Sir H. Davy; died 1829.
1790 Boswell's Johnson published.
1791 Birmingham riots.
Paine and "People's Friend."
1792 First coalition against France.
England begins war with France.
1793 Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.
English expedition to Dunkirk; Lord Howe's victory over the French fleet.
1795 Act of the War of Hastings, April 23.
Birth of Carlyle; died 1881.
Cape of Good Hope doubled.
Prince of Wales marries Caroline of Brunswick.
Orange clubs formed in London.
England takes the Spice Islands.
1796 Birth of Princess Charlotte.
1797 Cash payments suspended, Feb. 27.
Death of Edmund Burke, July 29.
"The Anti-Jacobin."
1798 Battle of the Nile; great victory of Lord Nelson over the French fleet.
Habeas Corpus Act again suspended.
Sidney Smith at Acre.
1799 Great Irish rebellion; defeat of the Irish.
Battle of Killcullen, May 23.
Battle of Antwerp; victory of the English.
The rebellion completely suppressed.
1800 Hatfield attempts to assassinate the King.
Malta taken.
Birth of Lord Macaulay; died 1859.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
Nelson's victory at Copenhagen.
Habeas Corpus again suspended, April 19.
1802 Birth of Landseer, painter; died 1873.
1803 War declared against France.
Mahratta India War.
Emanuel's insurrection in Ireland.
Execution of Emmet, Sept. 20.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; victory and death of Nelson.
Birth of Lord Beaconsfield.
1806 Birth of William E. Gladstone.
Deaths of William Pitt and Charles James Fox.
1807 Orders in Council against the Berlin Decree, Jan. 7.
The African slave trade abolished, Mar. 25.
Death of Cardinal Henry Stuart, claimant of the English Crown.
1809 Wellesley passes the Duro.
Battle of Corunna, Jan. 16.
"Quarterly Review" founded.
Impachment of the Duke of York.
War of 1812.
Death of Sir John Moore.
Investigation into conduct of Princess Caroline.
Birth of C. Darwin; died 1882.
Birth of Alfred Tennyson.
1810 The King declared insane, Nov. 2.
Great distress in Ireland.
Irish agitation for repeal of the Union.
1811 The Prince of Wales declared insane, Feb. 5.
Sadie riots, Nov. 1.
The Roman Catholic Board formed by Daniel O'Connell, Dec. 20.
Birth of William M. Thackeray. Died 1863.
1812 Birth of Henry Clarendon, Lord Brougham, Lord Liverpool Premier.
Assassination of Mr. Perceval, the Prime Minister, by Bellingham, Jan. 30.
Beginning of the second war with the United States, June 18.

- A. D.
- Birth of Charles Dickens; died 1870.
Birth of Robert Downling.
Peace with France.
1814 Peace with the United States.
Birth of Charles Reade.
Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 8.
1815 France renews war with the allies.
Battle of Waterloo, and final overthrow of Napoleon I., June 18.
Peace with France.
Insurrection in Tipperary, Ireland.
Princess Charlotte marries Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.
1816 Agricultural and Weaver riots.
1817 Specie payments resumed.
Habeas Corpus act again suspended.
Death of Princess Charlotte, Nov. 6.
Trial of Lord Howe and acquittal.
1818 Birth of J. Anthony Froude.
1819 Queen Victoria born, May 24.
Peel's Currency Act.
1820 Death of George III., Jan. 29.
Cato Street conspiracy discovered, Feb. 20.
Trial of Queen Caroline.
Birth of Herbert Spencer.
Birth of George MacDonald.
Death of Queen Caroline, Aug. 7.
Great outrages in Ireland.
George IV. crowned, July 19.
1822 King George IV. visits Scotland.
"Whiteboy" outrages in Ireland.
Suicide of Castlereagh.
1824 English-Burmes war.
Death of Lord Byron in Greece.
1823 First Mechanics' Institute held.
Agitation about tests and corporation acts.
1825 The great commercial crisis.
First railroad in England.
Thames tunnel commenced.
Birth of Wilkie Collins.
1827 Lord Canning Prime Minister.
Lord Palmerston Foreign Secretary.
1828 Battle of Navarino.
The allies defeat the Turkish and Egyptian fleets.
1829 Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed, April 13.
Great Riots in London.
1830 Death of George IV.
William IV. mounts the throne, June 26.
Ministry of the Duke of Wellington.
Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railways.
1831 The new London bridge opened.
The reform Bill rejected by the Lords, Oct. 7.
Riots in Bristol, Oct. 29.
Earl Grey's ministry.
1832 Passage of the English Reform Bill, June 1.
Death of Sir Walter Scott, Sept. 2.
Passage of the Irish Reform Bill, Aug. 7.
1834 Slavery ceases in the colonies.
Trades Union and repeal riots.
Lord Melbourne's ministry.
1835 Corporation Reform Act passed, Sep. 9.
Sir William Peel Prime Minister.
1837 Death of William IV.
Victoria succeeds to the throne, June 20.
Hanover separated from Great Britain.
1838 Queen Victoria crowned, June 29.
Irish Poor Law bill passed, July 31.
Viscount Melbourne's ministry.
1839 England at war with China.
Assassination of Lord Northbury in Ireland.
1840 Penny postage inaugurated.
The Queen marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, Feb. 10.
Oxford's assent to the Queen, June 10.
1841 Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Nov. 10.
Ministry of Sir Robert Peel.
1842 John Francis attempts to kill the Queen, May 20; a second attempt by Bean, June 3.
Income tax established, Aug.
Peace with China, Dec.
1843 Queen Victoria visits France.
1844 The Emperor of Russia and French visit England.
Trial of O'Donnell, at Dublin, for sedition, his conviction, fine and imprisonment, and subsequent release from prison, Sept.
1845 Sir Robert Peel's new tariff.
Great famine in Ireland.
Passerby or Tractarian controversy.
Anti-corn law agitation.
Great railroad speculations.
1846 Repeal of the corn laws, June 26.
Great commercial panic.
Food riots in Tipperary.
Russell forms new ministry.
1847 Death of O'Donnell, May 15.
£50,000,000 expended by the government for relief of Irish sufferers.
1848 Chartist demonstrations in London.
Irish rebellion, headed by Smith, O'Brien, Meagher, and others, suppressed, and the leaders condemned to death, Oct. 9.
Cholera in Ireland.
1849 Sentence of Irish insurgents committed to transportation.
Irish Encumbered Estates Act passed.
Cholera reappears in England.
The Queen visits Ireland.
1850 Death of Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Cambridge.
Peel assails the Queen.
1851 The first "Great Exhibition" opened, May 1.
First gold arrives from Australia.
1852 Death of Wellington, Sept. 14.
Great riots in Belfast.
Aberdeen becomes Prime Minister.
1853 English and French fleets enter the Bosphorus, Oct. 22.
Protocol between England, Austria, France and Prussia signed, Dec. 6.
1854 Alliance between England, France, and Turkey, March 12.
War declared against Russia, March 23.
Crystal Palace opened by the Queen, June 10.
Treaty with the United States, regarding "fishery claims."
1855 Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry, Jan. 3.
Lord Palmerston appoints Prime Minister.
Visit of the Emperor and Empress of France to England.

CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY:

A. D.

1856 The Queen and Prince Albert visit France. Peace with Russia proclaimed, April 19.
War with China (q. v.).
England at war with Persia.
Herat taken by Persians, Oct. 25.
English take Beshire, Dec. 10.
1857 Beginning of the Indian mutiny (see INDIA). Great commercial panic, it is relieved by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act of 1844. Persia war closed by treaty of Teheran. Herat restored.
1858 Marriage of the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25.
Derby-Disraeli ministry formed, Feb. 26.
Jewish disabilities removed, July 23.
The Conspiracy and Volunteer Bill passed.
The India Bill passed, Aug. 2.
The government of the East India Company ceases, Sept. 1.
1859 England declares her neutrality in the Austro-Italian war.
Derby ministry defeated on the reform bill. Organization of volunteer forces.
Palmerston-Russell ministry formed June 18. Lord Palmerston resigns and returns.
Lord Stanley Secretary for India.
Peace effected with China, Oct. 24.
The Prince of Wales visits the United States and Canada.
1861 Death of the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother.
Complications with the United States over the seizure of Meers, Mason and Sidel, from a British mail steamer by the U. S. steamer "San Jacinto," Nov. 8. They are released by the U. S. government, Dec. 23.
Death of Albert the Prince Consort, Dec. 14. The Queen proclaims neutrality in American war.
1862 Great distress in the cotton manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in America.
Confederate "Alabama" sails from England. Second international exhibition, May 1.
Marriage of Princess Alice to Louis of Hesse, July 1.
Prince Alfred declines the throne of Greece, Oct. 23.
Serious riots in Ireland.
1863 Continued distress in cotton districts.
Marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra, of Denmark, Mar. 10.
1864 Birth of a son to the Prince of Wales.
Visit of Gambell.
The Ionian Islands ceded to Greece.
Powers as to Confederate privateers discussed.
European Conference, at London, on the Schleswig-Holstein question.
1865 Cattle plague in England and Ireland.
Fenian troubles in Ireland; arrest of James Stephens, "Head Center," Nov. 11; escape of Stephens, Nov. 24.
Russell-Gladstone ministry.
Death of Richard Cobden, April 2.
Death of Lord Palmerston, Oct. 18.
Important commercial treaty with Austria, Dec. 16.
1866 Defeat of Lord Russell's reform bill, June 18.
Reignation of Russell ministry, June 20.
Derby forms his third cabinet, July 6.
Cattle plague continues causing great loss.
Princess Helena marries Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, July 5.
Atlantic cable pronounced a success.
Habsburg Corps suspended in Ireland.
Fenian invasion of Canada.
1867 New reform act passed.
War with Abyssinia begins, caused by imprisonment of British subjects.
Sir Robert Napier commands expedition.
Ireland outbreaks in Ireland.
Disraeli's reform bill.
The Dominion of Canada formed.
1868 Derby ministry resigns, Feb. 25.
Disraeli forms new ministry, Feb. 25.
Gladstone's bill for Disraeli, Dec. 20.
Irish Church bill receives the royal assent, July 26.
Death of the Earl of Derby, Oct. 23.
Measures adopted for the spread of primary education.
Land bill of Ireland receives royal assent, July 8.
Education bill.
Neutrality in France.
Prussia war proclaimed, July 19.
Neutrality of Belgium guaranteed, Aug. 11.
Resignation of John Bright, Dec. 20.
Death of the Earl of Clarendon, June 20.
1871 Princess Louise marries the Marquis of Lorne, March 20.
Black Sea Conference, March 13.
Treaty with United States regarding Alabama claims, May 8.
The Irish Church Disestablishment bill goes into effect.
Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission at Geneva.
University tests abolished; army purchase abolished.
The Ballot Act passed.
Serious illness of the Prince of Wales.
Scott centenary at Edinburgh.
Great riots in Dublin.
1872 Supplemental treaty with the United States concerning Alabama claims, Feb. 3.
A national thanksgiving for recovery of the Prince of Wales, Feb. 27.

A. D.

O'Connor threatens the Queen, Feb. 25.
Settlement of the Alabama claims, Sept. 14.
Scottish educational bill.
Commercial treaty with France, Nov. 5.
Serious riots in Belfast.
1873 Abolition of tests in the Irish Universities.
Payment of the Geneva award.
Death of Lord Lytton, Jan. 18.
Defeat of the Dublin University bill.
Resignation of the Gladstone ministry, May 13; ministry resumes office, March 17.
The Shah of Persia visits England.
Passage of the Judiciary bill, Aug. 5.
War with the Ashantes; Sir Garnet Wolseley placed in command.
1874 Irish educational bill passed.
Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, Jan. 23.
Celebrated Tichborne trial, Feb. 23.
Defeat of Albany, Jan. 31, and treaty of peace signed, Feb. 13.
Disraeli becomes Prime Minister.
1875 Reopening of the Eastern question.
The Prince of Wales visits India.
France passes the English Channel Tunnel bill.
1876 Great revival under Moody and Sankey.
England purchases the Suez canal.
O'Neill centenary in Ireland.
England proclaimed Empress of India, Mar. 1.
Bulgarian atrocities produce intense excitement in England.
Defeat of "Home Rule" for Ireland.
Disraeli raised to the peerage as the Earl of Beaconsfield.
England takes part in the Eastern question.
Great Britain expresses her disapproval of the Russo-Turkish war, but decides to remain neutral.
Duke of Marlborough made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
Rejection of Gladstone's resolutions in regard to Turkey.
1878 Russian advance on Constantinople produces great excitement in England.
Several changes in the ministry.
Earl of Leithrim shot in Ireland.
Beaconsfield and Salisbury represent England in the Berlin Conference.
Great commercial depression in England.
British Afghanistan war.
General Roberts' victory at Piawass Pass, Dec. 2.
Jellalabad occupied by the British, Dec. 30.
1879 Yakob Khan recognized as Amir of Afghanistan, May 9; retirement of British troops; treaty of peace signed, May 30; British residents of Kabul massacred, Sept. 3; Gen. Roberts reaches Kabul, Sept. 23; abdication of Yakob Khan, Oct. 19; British defeat Afghans at Sherpur, Dec. 23.
Zulu-South African war; British troops enter Zululand, Jan. 12; massacre of Isandula, Jan. 22.
Marriage of the Duke of Connaught to Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia, Mar. 18.
Victory at Rannibla, Mar. 29; Prince Louis Napoleon, son of Emperor Napoleon III, killed by Zulus, June 13; Sir Garnet Wolseley takes command, July 23; battle of Ulundi, total defeat of the Zulu king, Cetewayo, July 4; capture of Cetewayo, Aug. 28.
Great distress and famine in Ireland.
Parrell visits the United States in behalf of the Land League.
Anti-rent agitation in Ireland.
1880 Continued fighting in Afghanistan; Sher Ali made Governor of Candahar; Ayob Khan attacks Candahar and repulses Gen. Buller, July 27; sortie from Candahar fails, Aug. 16; Gen. Roberts relieves Candahar, Aug. 31; defeats Ayob Khan, Sept. 1.
Resignation of the Beaconsfield Ministry.
April 22; Gladstone forms a new ministry, April 22.
Compensation for Disturbance Bill rejected.
Lord Mountmorris shot, Sept. 25.
"Boycotting" practiced.
Arrest of Parnell, Healy and others, on charge of conspiracy to prevent payment of rent.
Duke of Argyll resigns from cabinet, April 8.
Death of Lord Beaconsfield.
Lord Salisbury the Conservative leader.
Bradlaugh excluded from House of Commons.
Coercion Act for Ireland passed, March 21.
Irish Land Bill passed, Aug. 16.
Ayob Khan routs the Amir and enters Candahar.
Parrell arrested under Coercion Act, Oct. 13.
Land League declared illegal, Oct. 20.
Ayob Khan defeated by the Amir, Sept. 23.
Agrarian outrages in Ireland.
1882 Attempt on the Queen's life by McLean, March 2.
State trial of McLean, who is adjudged insane.
Prince Leopold married to Princess Helena of Waldeck, April 27.
Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
Lord Frederick Cavendish appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.
Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, Under Secretary, assassinated in Dublin, May 6.
Otto Trevelyan succeeds Lord Cavendish.
The Repression of Crime bill passed, July 11.
John Bright resigns, July 19, as a member of Gladstone's Cabinet, owing to Egyptian policy.
The "Cloture" bill passed, permitting closing of debate by majority vote.
Fiftieth anniversary of Gladstone's entry into public life, Dec. 13.
Prayers offered in Mosque of Cairo for the Queen, Dec. 15.
Fire in Hampton Court Palace, Dec. 14.
Arrests of Rent bill passed.
Marriage of woman's property act passed.
Anglo-Turkish Military Convention signed, Sept. 6.
War in Egypt, (q. v.).

A. D.

1883 The assassins of Mr. Burke and Lord Cavendish identified Feb. 10.
Slight accident to the Queen at Windsor Castle, March 17.
Death of John Brown, personal servant of the Queen, aged 65.
Opening of the Royal College of Music, May 1.
The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General of Canada.
New Parcel Post first in operation, Aug. 1.
Annexation of territory on African west coast proclaimed, Aug. 23.
Surrender of Cetewayo to the British residents, Oct. 6.
Sir J. H. Glover appointed Governor of Newfoundland, Dec. 19.
1884 New Patents Act goes into operation, Jan. 1.
Departure of General Gordon for Egypt, Jan. 18.
Ter-centenary of the Edinburgh University festivities, April 16.
The Queen visits Darmstadt, April 16.
Death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, March 28, aged 29.
Severe earthquake in the eastern counties, April 22.
Monster reform demonstration in London, July 21.
Jubilee of the abolition of slavery celebrated in London, Aug. 1.
Serious anti-Salvation riots at Worthing, Aug. 17.
Earl of Dufferin appointed to the Vice Royalty of India, Sept. 10.
Greenwich adopted as the universal prime meridian, Oct. 13.
Defeat of the Tichborne claimant, Oct. 20.
Portuguese rise upon the British ship Tyburnia, at Madeira, Dec. 3.
Anti-Mormon riot in Sheffield, Dec. 7.
Attempt to blow up London Bridge, Dec. 13.
Lord Res appointed Governor of Bombay, Dec. 13.
1885 Attempt to blow up the House of Commons, Westminster Hall, and Tower of London, Jan. 24.
The fall of Khartoum, and death of Gordon, Jan. 26.
Opening of the Mersey tunnel, Feb. 13.
The reserve forces and militia forces called out, March 26.
The Prince and Princess of Wales visit Ireland, April 7.
The revised Bible published, May 18.
Princess Beatrice marries Prince Henry of Battenberg, July 28.
Death of Sir Moses Montefiore, aged 101, July 28.
1886 Grant memorial services at Westminster Aug. 4.
Parrell's land bill defeated, Sept. 21.
Queen's Jubilee inaugurated, June 21.
Irish Crimes Bill passed, July 8.
Irish National League proclaimed, Aug. 19.
U. S. Fishery Commission treaty signed.
1887 Marriage of Princess Louise of Wales, July 27.
Reflection of overtures from the Pope, Aug. 11.
Split in the Irish Parliamentary Party, Dec. 3.
Newfoundland colony dispute, March-May.
U. S. World's Fair invitation accepted, May.

AUSTRALIA.

1770 Captain Cook, Sir Joseph Banks, and others, land at Botany Bay, and name the country New South Wales, April 28.
1773 Explorations of Furneaux.
1774 Cook further explores Australia and New Zealand.
1777 Capt. Cook makes a third voyage of exploration.
1788 First landing of English convicts at Port Jackson.
Phillips, first Governor, founds Sydney, with 1,603 convicts, Jan. 26.
1789-90 Voyages of Bligh.
1790 distress, owing to the loss of the store-ship "Hector".
1793 First house for Public Worship erected.
1796 First publication of Government Gazette.
1798 Bass's Straits discovered, by Bass and Flinders.
1800-05 Explorations and surveys of the coast of Australia, by Grant and Flinders.
1802 First brick church built.
1803 Van Diemen's Land, now Tasmania, established; first settlement made at Port Phillip.
1804 Incorporation of Irish convicts repressed.
1808 Gov. Bligh deposed for tyranny, and sent home; succeeded by Macquarie.
1817-23 Explorations into the interior of Australia, by Wentworth, Lawson, Bixland, Oxley, and others.
1826 Settlement of King George's Sound formed.
1828 Port Phillip explored by Stuart.
1829 West Australia made a province; a Legislative Council established and Capt. Sterling appointed Lieutenant-Governor.
1830 Stuart further explores South Australia. Fifty ships, with 2,000 emigrants, arrive in Western Australia.
1831 Big day of debate by majority by Sir T. Mitchell.
1834 Boundaries of the province of South Australia fixed.
1835 First Roman Catholic bishop arrives.
1836 Port Phillip, now Victoria, colonized.
1838 First Australia a province.
Arrival of first Church of England Bishop.
Adelaide founded.
Eyre's expedition overland from Adelaide to King George's Sound.
Melbourne founded.

A. D.

1838 Explorations of Capt. Grey in northwest Australia.
1839 New South Wales and Tasmania explored by Gov. Macquarie.
Alleged discovery of gold in Bathurst kept secret by Gov. Gipps.
Suspension of transportation.
Eyre explores West Australia.
1840 Strzelecki explores the Australian Alps.
1841 Census, 87,200 males; 43,700 females.
1842 Incorporation of the City of Sydney.
Discovery of the Burra-Burra copper mines, in South Australia.
1843-48 Explorations of Leichhardt Stuart, Mitchell, Gregory, and Kennedy.
1846 Fitzroy made Governor-General.
Census, 114,700 males; 74,800 females.
1847 Bishopric of Adelaide founded.
1848 Leichhardt started on second exploration; party never heard of again.
Kennedy killed by natives.
Gregory explores the interior.
Great agitation against transportation.
1849 Port Phillip created into the province of Victoria.
1851 Gold discovered, near Bathurst, by Edward Hargraves; intense excitement in the provinces; great rush to the gold regions.
1854 Sir William Denison appointed Governor-General.
1855 Expeditions into the interior.
1858-62 J. McDonald Stuart's expeditions.
Death of Archdeacon Cowper, after nearly fifty years' residence, aged 86.
1859 Province of Queensland established, Dec. 4.
1860 Burke and Wills and two others cross the continent, starting from Melbourne Aug. 20; all perish on the return, next year, except John King.
Sir John Young, Governor of New South Wales.
1861 Stuart and McKinlay cross from sea to sea.
1863 Recovery of the remains of Burke and Wills.
1864 General resistance throughout the provinces against transportation.
1865 Death of Morgan, a desperate bushranger and murderer.
Cessation of transportation to Australia in three years announced.
Settlement of boundary between New South Wales and Victoria, April 19.
1866 Population of Australia, natives excluded, 1,488,000.
1867 Capt. Cadzow explores South Australia; discovers mouth of river Roper.
Meeting of Convention from Colonies at Melbourne, to arrange postal communication with Europe.
1871 Delegates from the Colonies meet to protest against imperial interference with their mutual free arrangements, Sept. 27.
1872 Telegraphic communications with England. Synod of the Church of Australia and Tasmania held at Sydney, Oct. 25.
1876 Wills and Burke explore the Victoria river.
1878 International Exhibition at Sydney opened Sept. 17.
1880 Melbourne Exhibition opened Oct. 1.
Tahiti annexed to France.
The Queensland government authorizes the construction of the trans-continental railway, to bring the colonies within thirty days of England.
1881 Railroad completed from Sydney to Murray River, connecting with Melbourne.
Inter-colonial conference at Sydney to consider federal action.
Majority vote in favor of a tariff commission, and the establishment of an Australian Court of Appeal.
1882 Terrible mining accident at Creswick, Talbot, Victoria, Dec. 14.
1883 Confederation of the colonies and annexation of Papua, New Guinea.
Opening of the New University of South Wales.
1886 New South Wales contingent leaves Sydney for the London, March 3.
1889 Fire in Sydney causes a loss of \$2,000,000, Oct. 2.
1892 Federation of Australia, a constitution for the Commonwealth of Australia, April 3.

CANADA.

1767 English Stamp Act accepted by Canadian Provinces.
1768 Sir Guy Carleton Governor.
Great fire in Montreal.
1774 Roman Catholic citizens of Canada confirmed in their political rights and property.
1775 Legislative council of 23 members appointed. Commencement of the American War of Independence.
Invasion of Canada by the Americans, under Montgomery and B. Arnold.
Fort St. John taken by Montgomery, Nov. 3. Montreal captured, Nov. 12.
Arnold's attack on Quebec repulsed; Nov. 14. Arnold and Montgomery attack Quebec, December 31.
Failure of attack and death of Montgomery. The Americans retreat from Canada, June 1.
1776 Settlement of Upper Canada.
1791 Canada is given a constitution, and is divided into upper and lower provinces.
1792 First House of Assembly opened.
1793 Toronto made the capital of Upper Canada.
1804 Slavery abolished in Canada.
1812 Second war between the United States and Great Britain.
Capture of Detroit by the British, Aug. 15.
Surrender of General Wardsburg, Oct. 14.
Van Rensselaer capitulates, Nov. 27.
Americans carry Queenstown Heights.
Death of General Brock.
1813 Americans defeated at Frenchtown.



GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND DURING THE REFORMATION AND THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR

AD. 1517-1648

By I.S. Clark

SCALE OF MILES

0 5 10 20 30 40 50

Possessions of the

House of Austria

or Hungary

..... Colored

Possessions of the

House of Brandenburg

..... n

Possessions of the

House of Habsburg

..... n

Possessions of the

House of Habsburg

..... n

Possessions of the

House of Habsburg

..... n

Possessions of the

House of Habsburg

..... n

Possessions of the

House of Habsburg

..... n

Possessions of the

House of Habsburg

..... n

Possessions of the

House of Habsburg

..... n

Possessions of the

House of Habsburg

..... n

Possessions of the

House of Habsburg

..... n

Possessions of the

House of Habsburg

..... n

Possessions of the

House of Habsburg

..... n

Possessions of the

House of Habsburg

..... n

Possessions of the

House of Habsburg

..... n

Possessions of the

House of Habsburg

..... n

Possessions of the

House of Habsburg

..... n

Possessions of the

House of Habsburg

..... n

CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY.

A. D.

- Capture of Toronto, April 27, and Fort George, May 27, by the Americans.
Defeat of British at Sackett's Harbor, May 29.
Victory of Americans at Stony Creek, June 6.
Inclusive battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 7.
Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie.
Capture of English squadron.
Defeat of Proctor at the Thames, and death of Tecumseh.
1814 United States troops successful at battle of Longwood, March 4.
Defeat of the British at Chippewa, July 25.
Battle of Landy's Lane.
Naval battle on Lake Champlain.
Treaty of Ghent closes the war.
1816 Sir George Sherbrooke becomes Governor of Lower Canada.
1817 Political agitation in Upper Canada.
Career of Robert Gray.
1818 Duke of Richmond appointed Governor of Lower Canada.
1822 Antagonism between the French and English inhabitants of Lower Canada.
1824 Welland Canal incorporated.
First agitation against the Orangemen.
1826 Agitation in Upper Canada on the alien bill.
Mackenzie's printing office destroyed by a mob.
1828 Petition against misuse of revenues.
1829 First agitation for a responsible government in Upper Canada.
1830 Lord Aylmer becomes Governor of Lower Canada.
1832 Imperial duties surrendered to the Canadian Assembly.
1835 The Fugitive party sue for a total separation from Great Britain.
1836 First Canadian railway opened.
House of Assembly re-elected supplies.
1837 Executive measures of the British Parliament.
House of Assembly of Lower Canada refuses to transact business.
"Sons of Liberty" rise in Montreal.
Commercial crisis in Canada and the United States.
Troops withdrawn from Upper Canada.
Rebellion in Upper Canada begins.
Attempt the capture of Toronto, Dec. 4.
Totally defeated at St. Eustace, Dec. 14.
Isabels receive aid from sympathizers in the United States.
Affair of the "Caroline".
1838 Sir John Colborne appointed Governor, Jan. 10.
Affairs of the "Anne" and the "Sir Robert Peel".
End of the rebellion in Upper Canada.
Resignation of Sir Francis Head, who is succeeded by Lord Durham.
1839 Union of Upper and Lower Canada.
Lord Sydenham appointed Governor.
1840 Settlement of the clergy reserves question.
Responsible government established.
Death of Lord Sydenham.
Charles P. Thompson Governor.
1843 Sir Charles Metcalfe appointed Governor.
1844 Government removed from Kingston to Montreal.
1845 Great fire at Quebec.
1847 Earl Cathcart Governor.
Lord Elgin Governor-General, Oct.
Agitation over the Rebellion Losses bill.
1848 Continued agitation over the Rebellion Losses bill.
1849 Annexation to the United States advocated by the opposition.
Great riots in Montreal.
Destruction of the Parliament House, April 25.
Attack on Lord Elgin.
1850 Subsidence of the agitation.
Reciprocity with United States urged.
1851 Construction of new railways.
Cheaper postage rates introduced.
1852 Great fire at Montreal.
Government removed to Quebec.
1853 Clergy reserves abolished by English Parliament, May 9.
1854 Close of Lord Elgin's administration.
Prosperous condition of Canada.
Treaty with the United States, June 7.
1855 Sir Edmund W. Head Governor-General.
1856 Sir John A. Macdonald, the Attorney-General, becomes leader of the Conservatives.
Opening of railway from Quebec to Toronto, Nov. 12.
The first railway accident in Canada.
Quebec made the seat of government.
1857 Stringency in the money market caused by the famine in India.
1858 Gtawa, formerly Bytown, made the seat of the provincial government by Queen Victoria; the opposition defeat this scheme.
1859 Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada.
1860 Great fire in Quebec, June 7.
Commencement of the civil war in the United States; fears of hostilities with that nation.
Lord Monck made Governor-General, Nov. 23.
British troops sent to Canada on account of "Trent" affair.
Resignation of ministry; Macdonald forms a new cabinet.
1862 Death of Sir Allan M'Nah.
1864 Delegates assemble at Quebec to discuss confederation of American colonies, Oct. 19.
Confederate refugees make a raid from Canada on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19; Canadians arrest them upon their return, followed by their discharge, Dec. 14; General Dix's proclamation; order rescinded by President Lincoln.
1865 Parliament agrees to a confederation.
Great fire at Quebec.
Canada Parliament vote \$50,000 for defense of the Dominion, March 24.
Canada consents to union of the provinces, April 1.
1866 First Parliament of the Dominion meets at Ottawa, June 7.
Discovery of gold in Hastings County, Nov.
Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

A. B.

- Penian invasion threatened.
Penians, under O'Neill, cross into Canada; Canadian volunteers drive them back and disperse them.
Habeas Corpus suspended.
Mr. Gal's new tariff.
1867 Formation of the Dominion of Canada by the confederation of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, March 30.
Lord Monck appointed Viceroy, July 2.
Canadian Railway Loan act passed, April 12.
1868 Sir John Young becomes Governor-General, Nov. 27.
1869 Hudson's Bay territories purchased for \$200,000.
1870 Second Fenian raid repelled by militia; the leader, O'Neill, captured by United States troops.
Manitoba, formerly Rupert's Land, formed and becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada.
Prince Alfred visits Canada.
1871 British Columbia joins the Dominion of Canada.
Discussion of the Fisheries question.
1872 Prince Edward's Island becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada.
Earl of Dufferin becomes Governor-General.
1873 Macdonald's ministry charged with corruption, and forced to resign; new ministry formed by Mackenzie.
1875 Rejection of Reciprocity Treaty by United States.
1876 Destruction of St. Hyacinthe by fire, Sept. 3.
1877 United States and Canada Fishery Convention, at Halifax, award Canada \$5,500,000.
1878 The Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, appointed Viceroy, Oct. 14.
Fortune Bay outrages.
United States pay Fishery award, Nov. 21.
Arrival of Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, Nov. 22.
1879 Industrial Exposition at Gtawa.
1880 Earl of Salisbury refuses compensation for Fortune Bay affair; Lord Granville grants \$75,000 award for Fortune Bay outrages.
Bill to construct railroad from Halifax to Buzzard Inlet passed, June 31.
Patents issued to Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Feb. 16.
1883 The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General, May 21.
Sir John Hawley Glover appointed Governor of Newfoundland.
1884 Meeting of the British Association, at Montreal, Aug. 27.
Dynamite explosion at Quebec, Oct. 11.
1885 Opening conflict at Fish Creek with the half-breed and Indian rebels, under Louis Riel.
1884, near Batouche, of Louis Riel.
1886 Opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
Resolution against the Coercion Bill passed April 23.
1888 Newfoundland refuses to join Canada, April 18.
1888 Lord Stanley made Governor, June 11.
1888 Weldon Extradition Bill passed, April 27.
1889 Toronto University burned, Feb. 1.
1891 Government party sustained at general election, March 4.
General census taken April 6.

UNITED STATES.

A. D.

- 1765 First Medical College established in Philadelphia.
The Stamp Act passed in England, March 22.
Virginia resolutions against right of taxation, May 29.
A congress of the colonies proposed by Massachusetts, June 26.
Congress of 27 delegates meet at New York and publish a declaration of the rights and rules against the Stamp Act, Oct. 7.
Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, and Maryland unite in resisting Stamp Act, Nov.
1768 Dr. Franklin visits England, and is examined before the House of Commons, in Feb.
Stamp Act repealed, March 18.
Stage route between Providence and Boston established.
Philip Embury and Captain Webb first introduce Methodism in America.
1767 An obnoxious tax imposed on paper, glass, tea, and painters' colors imported by the colonies.
Colonies adopt a non-importation agreement.
Nelson and Dixon sent out by the heirs of Wm. Penn and Lord Baltimore, run a line to define the boundaries of their possessions. This afterwards became the acknowledged line between the free and slave States.
1768 Meeting of a convention of delegates called by Massachusetts at Faneuil Hall, Boston.
A military force stationed in Boston by the British government under General Gates.
1769 The Governor of Virginia dissolves the House of Burgesses.
The assembly of North Carolina dissolved by the Governor.
Gates sent to Boston from Great Britain refused and sent back.
First paper mill erected at Milton.
1770 Boston massacre, March 5; British soldiers kill three and wound four citizens.
Repeal of the duties on tea.
1771 Inturrection in North Carolina against the government officers by regulators; rebellion suppressed, May 16, by Governor Tryon and six regulators killed.
1773 The British men-of-war *Gaepes* burned in Narragansett Bay by Americans from Providence.

A. D.

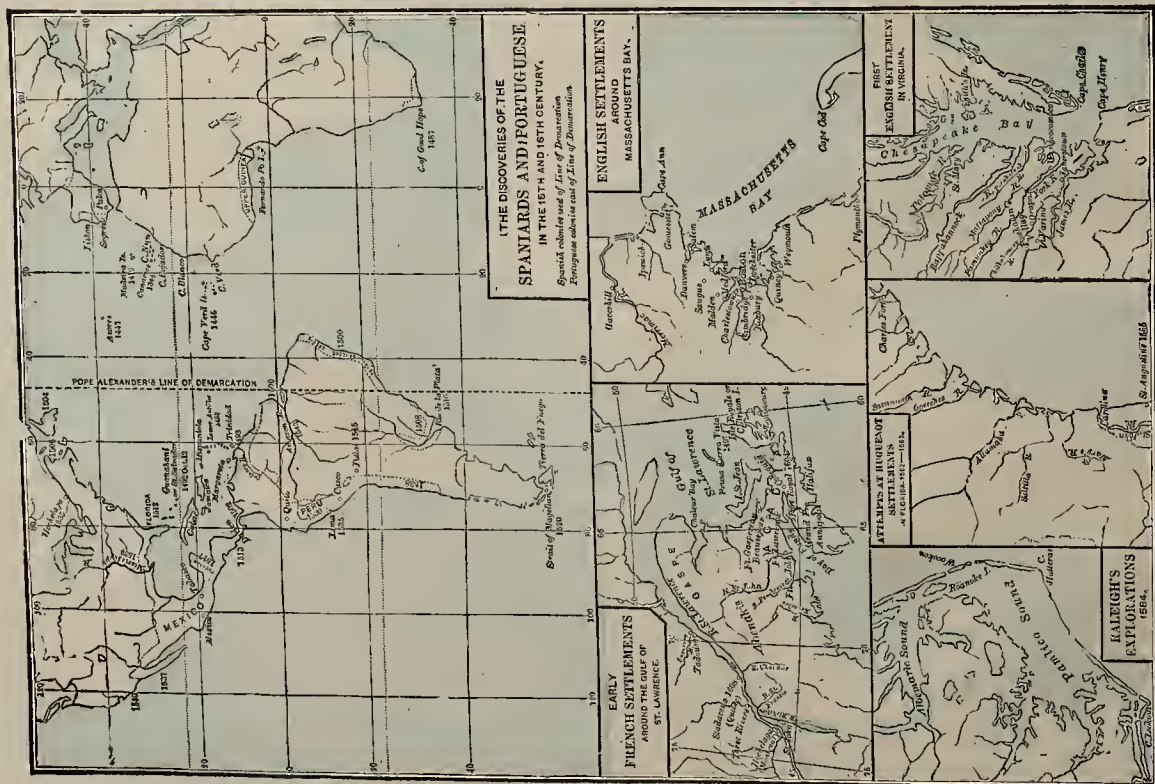
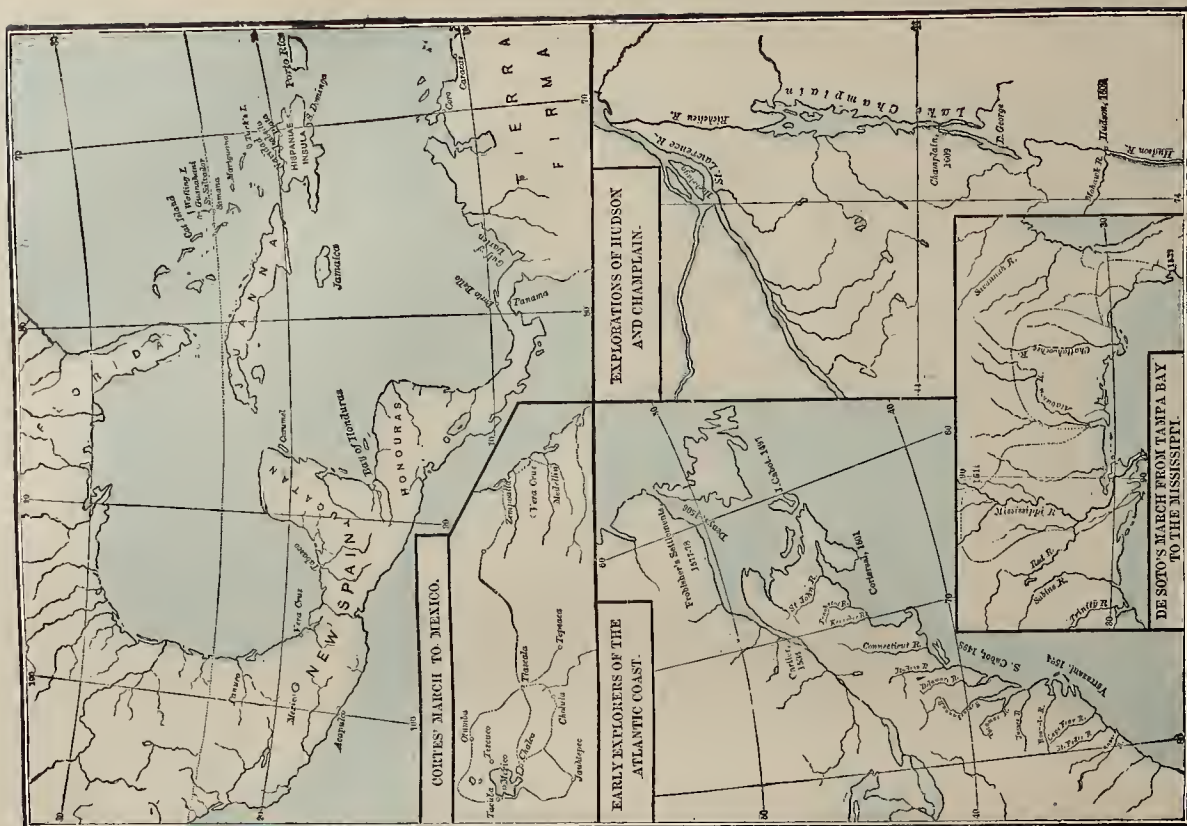
- 1773 First American Methodist Conference, consisting of ten ministers, all of foreign birth.
Bible Asylum established at Williamsburgh, Va., the first in America.
The cargoes of the tea-ships in Boston thrown into the harbor by masked men, Dec. 16.
1774 Boston Port Bill deprives Boston of its port rights, March 23.
Meeting of the First Continental or Second Colonial Congress, at Philadelphia, Sep. 5.
Congress issues a Declaration of Rights, November 4.
1775 Commencement of the Revolutionary War.
Battle of Lexington, April 19; British retreat.
Perpetual Union of the Colonies formed, May 30.
General Washington Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces, June 15.
Americans under Ethan Allen take Ft. Ticonderoga, May 10.
General Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne arrive from England.
Defeat of the Americans at Bunker Hill, after stubborn resistance, June 17.
General Howe's command at Cambridge, July 3.
Continental Fast Day, July 30.
Palmona burnt by the British, Oct. 17.
General Montgomery and Arnold invade Canada; capture of St. John, Nov. 3; of Montreal, Nov. 12. Repulse of Arnold at Quebec, Nov. 14; second and joint assault defeated and Montgomery killed, Dec. 31.
1776 Destruction of Norfolk by the British, Jan. 1.
Boston evacuated by the British in consequence of the Americans having taken possession of Dorchester Heights, which commanded the harbor, March 17.
Washington arrives at New York, April 14.
Declaration of Independence, July 4.
Commissioners sent by Congress to solicit a treaty with the French.
Battle of Flabush, or Brooklyn, on Long Island, Sept. 26; (loss 400) defeats the American Generals Putnam and Sullivan (loss 2,000), Aug. 27.
New York evacuated by the Americans and occupied by the British, Sept. 15.
Battle of White Plains; Howe (loss 300 or 400) defeats Washington (loss 300 or 400), Oct. 28.
Battle of Lake Champlain; capture of the American fleet, Oct. 11-13.
Port Washington capitulates, Nov. 14.
English occupy Rhode Island.
Washington retreats beyond the Delaware, Nov. 28.
Congress adjourns to Lancaster, Dec. 12.
Battle of Red Bank; Washington (loss 9) defeats Rahl and his Hessians (loss 1,000), Dec. 26.
1777 Battle of Princeton; Washington (loss 100) defeats Mifflin (loss 400).
Battle of Red Bank; Washington (loss 100) defeats Mifflin (loss 400).
1777 Battle of Germantown; Howe (loss 600) defeats Washington (loss 1,300), Oct. 4.
Second battle near Red Bank; Gen. Gates (loss 350) defeats Burgoyne (loss 600), Oct. 7.
Surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, with 5,732 men, to Gates, Oct. 17.
Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, Nov. 15.
American Independence recognized by France, Dec. 16.
1778 Treaty with France concluded, Feb. 6.
Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 26.
Battle of Monmouth; Washington (loss 230) defeats Clinton (loss 400), June 26.
Massacre of Wyoming Valley, July 3.
Count d'Esting, with twelve ships of the line, six frigates, and French troops, arrives.
Battle on Rhode Island; Sullivan (loss 211) defeats Pigot (loss 200), Aug. 29.
Americans retreat from Rhode Island, Aug. 30.
Savannah seized by the British, Dec. 29.
Repulse of Americans at Briar Creek, Mar. 3.
New Haven plundered by the British, July 5.
Ft. Mifflin, Iron Point, in Connecticut, taken by the British, July 7.
Stony Point taken by the Americans, July 15.
Charleston, S. C., surrendered to the British, May 12.
Battle of Camden, S. C.; Cornwallis (loss 250) defeats General Gates (loss 730), Aug. 16.
Benedict Arnold betrays and deserts his country.
Major Andre captured, Sept. 23, and hung as a spy, Oct. 2.
1781 Battle of Cowpens; American General, Morgan (loss 72) defeats British (loss 800), Jan. 17.
Assembling of Congress, March 3, articles of the Confederation having been ratified by all of the States.
Defeat of General Greene by Cornwallis, at Guilford.
Battle of Eutaw Springs; General Greene (loss 555) defeats Stewart (loss 1,100), Sept. 8.
The British, Arnold, burns New London, Sept. 6.
Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781.
1782 Independence of the United States acknowledged by Holland, April 19.
1783 Independence acknowledged by Sweden, Denmark, Spain, and Prussia.

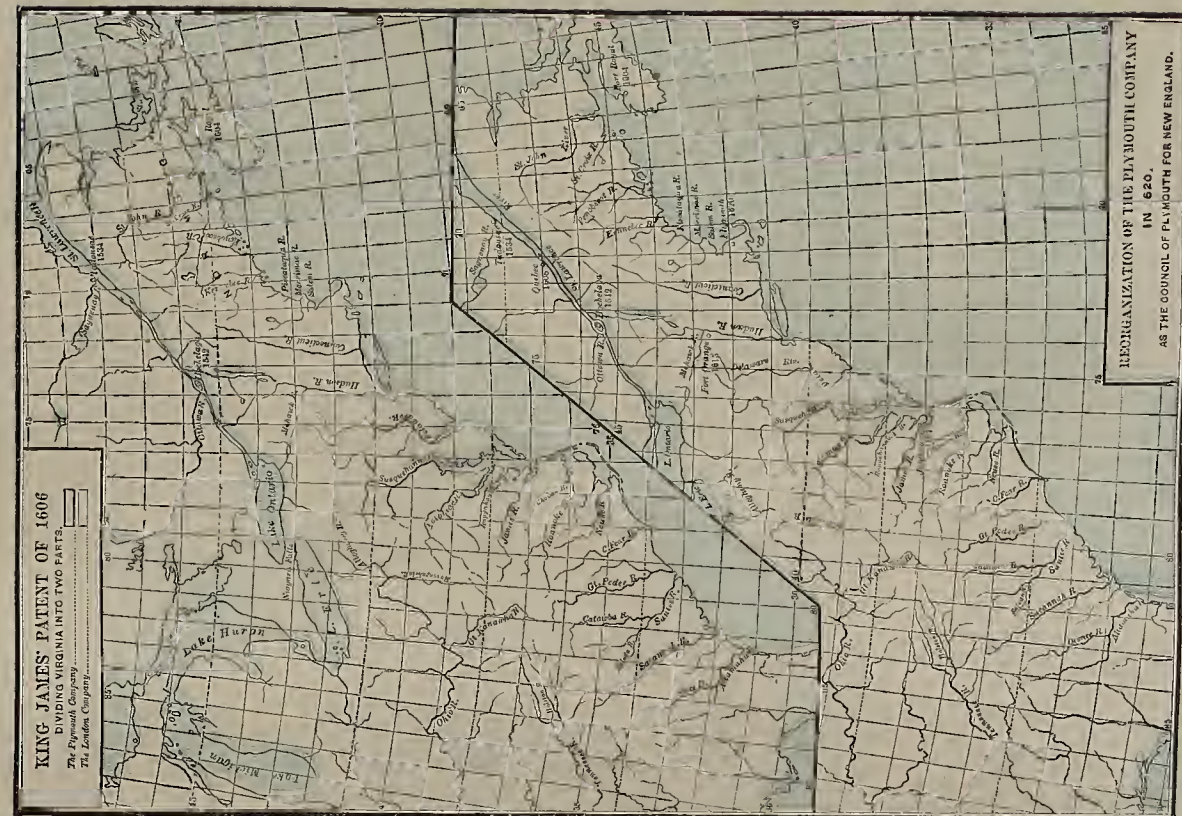
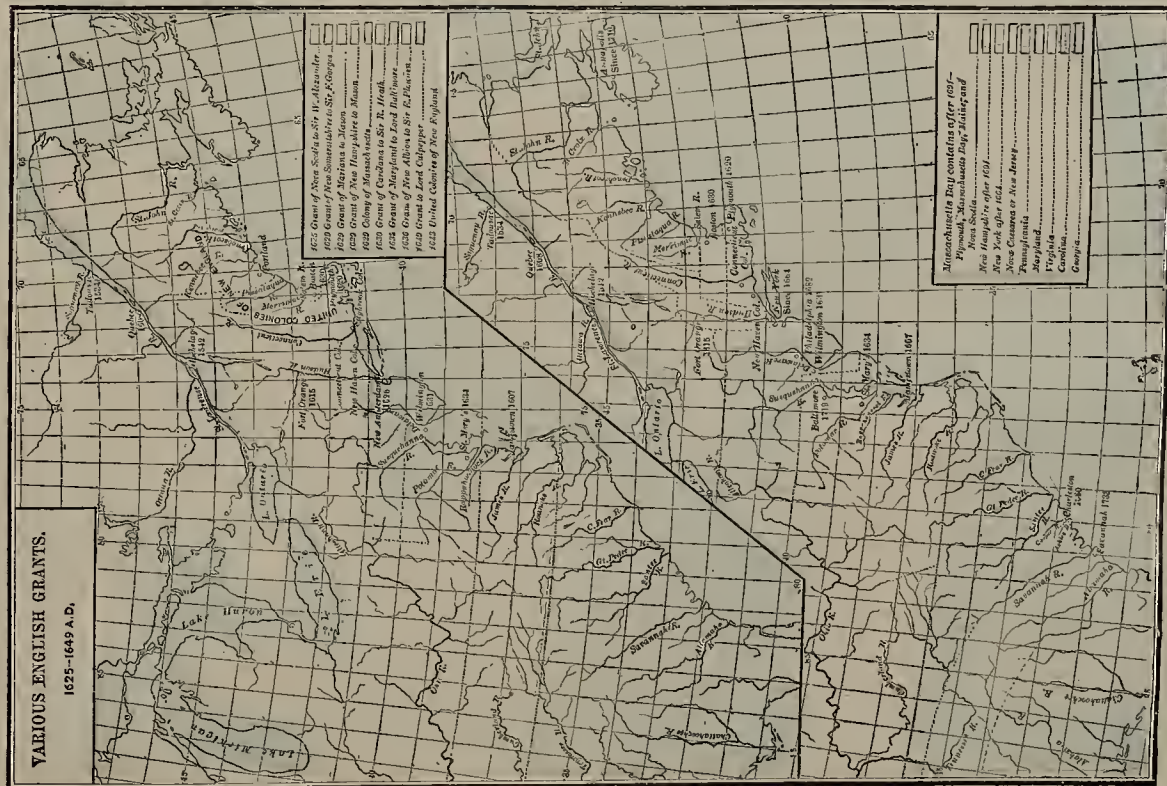
A. D.

- Armistice with Great Britain, Jan. 20.
Peace with Great Britain, at Treaty of Paris, Sept. 23.
New York evacuated, Nov. 25.
Resignation of General Washington, Dec. 23.
Treaty of commerce ratified by Congress, Jan. 4.
1783 John Adams sent to England as first Ambassador from the United States.
1786 Cotton introduced into Georgia.
Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts.
Delegates assemble at Annapolis, and recommend a Convention to revise articles of Confederation.
1787 Meeting of Convention at Philadelphia, George Washington presiding.
Constitution of the United States adopted, Sept. 17.
1788 Constitution ratified by all the States except Rhode Island and North Carolina.
Emancipation of slaves by the Quakers of Philadelphia.
1789 First Congress meets at New York.
George Washington elected first President of the United States.
North Carolina ratifies the Constitution.
Death of Benjamin Franklin, April 17.
Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution.
Hamilton's financial schemes proposed.
1791 Bank of the United States established, at Philadelphia.
Mormon admitted as the fourteenth State.
Indiana defeat St. Clair.
1792 Kentucky admitted as the sixteenth State.
The Columbia river discovered by Captain Grey.
Washington City chosen as the capital of the republic.
1793 Invention of the cotton gin by Whitney, resulting in the revolutionizing of the entire cotton.
Trouble with the French Ambassador, Genet.
1794 Washington's second term as President begins.
Whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania.
France recalls Genet.
Jay's treaty with Great Britain.
1795 Congress ratifies Jay's treaty.
1796 Tennessee admitted as the sixteenth State.
Resignation of George Washington.
1797 John Adams inaugurated as President.
Treaty with France annulled.
1798 War with France threatened.
1799 Death of Washington, at Mt. Vernon, Dec. 14.
The Government removed from Philadelphia to Washington.
Treaty signed with France.
General Bankruptcy Law passed.
1801 Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as President.
New York Evening Post established.
War with Ft. poli commenced, June 10.
Death of Benedict Arnold, June 14.
Ohio admitted as the seventeenth State.
Port of New Orleans closed by Spain, and American vessels forbidden to pass down Mississippi river.
1803 Louisiana purchased from the French; \$15,000,000 paid.
Pianos first manufactured at Boston.
Aaron Burr kills Alexander Hamilton in a duel, July 11.
Frigate "President" destroyed at Tripoli by Decatur, Feb. 4.
Port Decatur, presents of Chicago, built.
Lewis and Clark's expedition starts across the plains.
1805 Treaty of peace with Tripoli, Jan. 4.
Ice first broken up on an article of commerce.
Seizure of armed American vessels by England.
Lewis and Clark arrive at mouth of the Columbia.
1806 American commerce affected by blockade of French and English coasts.
1807 British vessels ordered to leave United States waters.
Trouble with England respecting the rights of neutrals.
Attack on the American ship "Chesapeake" by the British ship, "Leopard," June 22.
Embargo on American ships declared, Dec. 22.
Acquittal of Aaron Burr on charge of conspiracy.
The first coast survey ordered by Congress.
Importation of slaves forbidden by Congress.
El Terry manufactures first wooden clocks.
Fulton's first successful steamboat.
1808 Abolition of the slave trade, Jan. 1.
France orders the seizure and confiscation of American vessels.
First printing office west of the Missouri, established at St. Louis.
1809 First Bible Society founded, in Philadelphia.
First woolen mill started, in New York.
Embargo repealed, March 1.
James Madison President.
Intercourse between France and England forbidden.
1810 132 confiscated American vessels sold by Napoleon.
First manufacture of steel pens begun.
First agricultural fair, held at Georgetown.
Porcelain clay discovered in Vermont.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company incorporated.
1811 Engagement between U. S. frigate "President," and British sloop, "Little Belt."
Depredations on American vessels by France and England.
Stevens devises plan for playing vessels.
First manufacture of screws by machinery.
Battle of Tippecanoe; Gen. Harrison defeats Tecumseh, Nov. 7.
Reparation made by the British for the attack on the "Chesapeake."
Great earthquake at New Madrid, Mo.
Astor's fur company establishes post at Astoria.
Brech loading rifles invented.
Embargo laid for ninety days.
1813 Louisiana admitted into the Union.

CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY.

- A. D.**
- 1812 Congress levies a tax of \$3,000,000. Additional force of 35,000 men authorized. Detachment of militia, not exceeding 100,000 men, authorized.
- War declared against Great Britain, June 12. British orders in council revoked, June 23.
- Van Horne defeated, Aug. 5.
- Defeat of Miller, Aug. 8.
- Gen. Hull invades Canada, July 12; surrenders Mackinac, July 17.
- Hull surrenders Detroit with 2,500 men, Aug. 16.
- The "Alert," a British ship of war, captured by the "Essex," Aug. 13.
- The "Guerrriere," a British frigate, captured by the "Constitution" ("Old Ironsides"), Capt. Hull, Aug. 19.
- Gen. Harrison takes command of the Northwest army.
- Queenstown attacked, unsuccessfully, by the Americans, Oct. 13.
- The "Erie," a British ship, captured by the U. S. sloop of war "Wasp." Both vessels afterwards taken by the "Poitiers," a British 74.
- The "Macedonian," a British frigate, captured by the "United States," Commodore Decatur, Oct. 25.
- The "Java," a British frigate, captured by the "Constitution," Capt. Bainbridge, Dec. 29.
- 1813 At the River Raisin, the British and Indians surprise and defeat Winchester. Most of the Americans were massacred by the Indians, who were left unprotected by Gen. Proctor, July 13.
- The "Peacock," a British ship, captured by the "Hornet," E. 23.
- Inauguration of James Madison as President, March 4.
- The Creek Indians subdued by Gen. Jackson, Aug. 15.
- The American coast blockaded by the British.
- Duel between Gen. Jackson and Col. Benton. York (now Toronto) in Upper Canada, taken by the Americans, under Gen. Pike, who was killed, April 27.
- The "Chesapeake," a British frigate, captured by the British frigate "Shannon," June 1.
- First rolling mill at Pittsburgh.
- Stereotyping first introduced into America. Death of Capt. Lawrence, of the "Chesapeake."
- Battle of Fort George, May 27.
- British attack on Sackett's Harbor repulsed, May 28.
- Fort Mifflin and Stephenson attacked by the British and Indians.
- The U. S. brig "Argus" taken by the British sloop "Pelican," Aug. 14.
- The British brig "Boxer" captured by the U. S. brig "Enterprise," Sept. 4.
- The British fleet, 63 guns, on Lake Erie, captured by the American fleet, 50 guns, under Commodore Perry, Sept. 10.
- Massacre of Fort Mifflin, Ala., by the Indians, Aug. 30.
- Battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 11.
- Burning of Newark, Canada, Nov. 12.
- Buffalo burned by the British, Dec. 13.
- The British capture Fort Niagara, Dec. 29.
- Niagara frontier ravaged by the British, Dec. 30.
- Gen. Harrison, after having crossed into Canada, defeated and dispersed the British army under Gen. Proctor, near the River Thames; death of Tecumseh, Oct. 5.
- 1814 The frigate "Essex" captured, at Valparaiso, by two British vessels.
- Battle of Horse Shoe Bend, March 30.
- The "Porpoise," a British vessel, captured by the "Essex," April 29.
- Gewogge bombarded and taken by the British, May 5.
- The "Reindeer," a British vessel, captured by the "Wasp," June 23.
- Fort Erie captured by the Americans under Gen. D. B. H. July 3.
- Battle of Cawpewa.
- Brown defeats Drummond, July 5.
- Battle of Bridgewater, Lady's Lane.
- Brown and Scott defeat Drummond and Rial, July 25.
- The British bombard Stonington, Conn., Aug. 8.
- Battle of Fort Erie, Aug. 15.
- Battle of Bladensburg.
- British General, Ross, defeats Winder, Aug. 24.
- British enter Washington, and burn the public buildings.
- Alexandria taken by the British, Aug. 29.
- The "Arion," a British vessel, captured by the "Wasp," Sept. 1.
- Attack on Fort Bowler (now Morgan) Ala. Sept. 6.
- The British fleet on Lake Champlain, 95 guns, Commodore Downie, captured by the American fleet, 63 guns, Commodore MacDonough, and their army defeated at Plattsburgh, by Gen. Macomb, Sept. 11.
- British expelled from Pensacola, by Jackson, Nov. 7.
- Battle of Lake Borgue, La., Dec. 14.
- Battle below New Orleans, Dec. 22.
- Jethro Wood patents his own plow.
- Pekins makes first steel plates for engraving. Massacre at Fort Dearborn, (Chicago) by Indians.
- Attack on Baltimore.
- Bombardment of Fort Mifflin.
- British defeated, and Gen. Ross killed, Sept. 14.
- Treaty of peace with Great Britain signed, at Ghent, Dec. 24.
- 416 Battle of New Orleans.
- Defeat of the British, with the loss of their leader, Gen. Pakenham, by Gen. Jackson, Jan. 8.
- A. D.**
- Capture of the frigate "President" by the British squadron, Jan. 15.
- Treaty of Ghent ratified by the Senate, Feb. 17.
- "Constitution" captures the "Cyane" and "Levant," Feb. 23.
- War declared with Algiers.
- The "Penguin" captured by the "Borner," March 23.
- Comodoro Decatur sent against Algiers.
- Decatur captures Algerine frigate, June 17.
- Hunt first manufactures axes.
- Terrific sale and flood in New England, Sept. 23.
- 1816 Indiana admitted as a State.
- Second United States Bank chartered.
- Steam first applied to paper making.
- Election of James Monroe, President.
- Mrs. Emma Willard opens her girls' school at Troy.
- This was known as the year without a summer.
- 1817 Illinois admitted into the Union.
- Pensions granted revolutionary soldiers.
- Jackson subdues Indians in Georgia and Alabama.
- Erie Canal commenced.
- Mississippi admitted into the Union.
- Harper Bros. publishing house founded.
- Clymer invents Columbian printing press.
- New England Deaf and Dumb Asylum founded, Sept. 23.
- 1818 Foundation of the new Capitol laid, at Washington, Aug. 24.
- Pensacola, Fla., captured from the Spanish, by Jackson.
- 1819 The "Savannah," the first steam packet that crosses the Atlantic, makes a voyage to Liverpool.
- The first permanent Lodge of Odd Fellows founded, in Baltimore, April 26.
- Alabama admitted into the Union, Dec. 14.
- Passage of the Missouri Compromise.
- Florida ceded to the United States by Spain for \$5,000,000.
- Maine admitted into the Union, March 15.
- Heated discussion in Congress on the slave trade question.
- Percussion caps for guns first introduced.
- Re-election of James Monroe as President.
- Petroleum first discovered in Ohio.
- Mechanized roads first introduced.
- Death of Daniel Boone.
- 1821 Missouri admitted into the Union, Aug. 10.
- Jackson takes possession of Florida, July 21.
- Reinforced first introduced lithography.
- Straw hats first made from American straw.
- 1822 The United States acknowledge the independence of the South American Republics.
- First English firm in California opens house at Monterey.
- Death of Maj. Gen. Stark.
- First cotton mill built in Lowell.
- Elliot makes first platform scales.
- War with the Cuban pirates.
- Gas first successfully introduced in Boston.
- The Monroe doctrine, June 18.
- First gas company founded in New York.
- First teachers' seminary opened in Concord, Vt.
- 1824 The principles of Robert Owen preached.
- Plus first made by machinery.
- First reformatory school founded in New York.
- Accessed to protect and encourage cotton manufactures.
- Convention with Great Britain to suppress slave trade, March 13.
- Convention with Russia in relation to northwest boundary, April 5.
- Arrival of Lafayette on a visit to the U. S.
- Election of John Quincy Adams as President, Oct. 23.
- The Capitol at Washington completed.
- First edge tool manufactory established.
- Smith, a trapper, perishes on the first over-land journey to California, and found Folsom.
- Departure of Lafayette for France, Sept. 7.
- Deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.
- 1825 Convention with Great Britain concerning Indemnities.
- Fiftieth anniversary of American Independence, July 4.
- Great anti-mason excitement.
- Abdication of William Morgan.
- Duel between Henry Clay and John Randolph.
- Delano's first fire-proof safe.
- Treaty with Creek Indians concluded.
- 1827 Treaty with the Kansas Indians, and the great and little Osage.
- Treaty with the Republic of Colombia.
- Continued intense excitement over the "Morgan affair."
- First railroad built at Quincy, Massachusetts, and operated by horse power.
- 1828 Passage of the Protective Tariff Bill.
- Sandpaper and emery first made.
- First locomotive introduced from England, by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.
- Baltimore and Ohio railroad commenced.
- Congress makes provision for officers of the revolutionary war.
- Democrat and Republican first chosen by their respective political parties.
- General Jackson elected President.
- Treaty of Peace with Brazil and Buenos Ayres.
- Planing mill first patented.
- 1829 Andrew Jackson, President, opposes the project to recharter the Bank of the United States.
- Independence of Mexico recognized.
- Webster's great speech in Congress, Jan. 26.
- Virginia passes resolution against Tariff Bill.
- First Asylum for the Blind established.
- A. D.**
- First Horticultural Society formed.
- Removal of 700 officeholders by Jackson.
- Commercial treaty with Turkey.
- South Carolina asserts "States Rights."
- The Mormon church founded by Joseph Smith, April 6.
- Building of the South Carolina railroad.
- American Institute of Learning founded.
- Great debate between Webster and Hayne.
- Intense Tariff and Free trade excitement.
- Garrison starts the "Liberator" anti-slavery paper.
- Death of James Monroe, July 4.
- Manning moving machines patented.
- Guthrie discovers chloroform.
- Bowie invents first practical pin machine.
- Buttons first made by machinery.
- Western College of Teachers established.
- 1832 President Jackson vetoes the Bank Bill.
- New protective tariff measures passed.
- South Carolina nullification movement.
- U. S. frigate "Potomac," attacks Qualla Baitoo, Feb. 6.
- First case of Asiatic cholera in U. S., June 21.
- Black Hawk war, and his capture, Aug. 27.
- University of New York organized, Sept. 26.
- Re-election of Andrew Jackson as President.
- Death of Charles O. roll, last surviving signer of Declaration of Independence.
- Morse invents electric magnet telegraph.
- Cholera in New York, 3,400 deaths.
- Fairbank's scales patented.
- 1834 The President vetoes the public deposits from the Bank on the United States.
- President Jackson begins his second term, March 4.
- The Southern States hold a states-right convention.
- Clay's Compromise Tariff law passed.
- James invents first electric bell.
- Death of John Randolph, May 24.
- Removal of several Indian tribes west of the Mississippi.
- Howe donkey-cylinder printing press constructed.
- First successful reaper patented.
- Erierson invents the electric engine.
- Congress passes a vote of censure against the President for removing bank deposits; subsequently expunged.
- Lucifer matches first made.
- Walker Hunt invents first sewing machine, but fails to perfect and patent.
- Dr. Howe invents raised alphabet for use of the blind.
- 1835 Great fire in New York.
- Congress establishes branch mints in Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana.
- Orleans purchases Cherokee lands for \$5,200,000.
- New York Herald established by Bennett.
- Death of Chief Justice Marshall, July 6.
- Roger Brooks names appointed Chief Justice.
- Seminole Indian war renewed.
- Great fire in New York city, Dec. 16.
- Gas first introduced into Philadelphia.
- Brown makes first gold pens with diamond points.
- Guanu becomes an article of commerce in the U. S.
- Massacre of Maj. Dade and his command in Florida.
- 1836 The national debt virtually paid.
- Caucasian admitted into the Union.
- Battle of San Jacinto, Texas; Santa Anna defeated and a prisoner, April 21.
- Bequest of James Smithson to the U. S. of \$500,000.
- Smithsonian Institute at Washington founded.
- Death of James Madison, June 28.
- Governor Call, of Georgia, invades Sambohe country.
- Sam Houston elected President of Texas, Oct. 22.
- Martin Van Buren elected President.
- Burning of the Patent and General Post-office at Washington.
- Texas declared independent.
- John C. Calhoun invents the revolver.
- First National Temperance Convention held at Saratoga.
- Adams' great debate for the right of petition.
- Death of Aaron Burr.
- Sioux and Winnebago Indians removed beyond the Mississippi.
- Scott subdues the Creek Indians.
- 1837 Great financial crash and panic throughout the country.
- Harnden organizes the express business.
- Michigan admitted into the Union.
- First zinc produced in the country.
- Wilkes' exploring expedition to the South Pole.
- United States Bank suspends specie payment, Oct. 5.
- Mormon war in Missouri.
- Severe political excitement.
- The Log Cabin campaign.
- Election of William Henry Harrison as President.
- Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber.
- The first steam fire engine constructed by Erierson.
- Sub-treasury bill becomes a law, June 20.
- First Washingtonian Society founded.
- Adams' Express Company organized.
- Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
- 1841 Abram H. H. Harrison inaugurated, Mar. 4.
- John Tyler, Vice-President, inaugurated President, April 6.
- McClellan's discovery.
- Webster's Ninth Dictionary first published.
- Sub-treasury bill repealed, Aug. 5.
- Bankruptcy Act becomes a law, Aug. 18.
- Impairment for debts due the government abolished.
- Greely establishes the New York Tribune.
- 1842 Kingford produces the first sample of pure corn starch.
- Mutiny on United States brig of war "Somers" instigated by Midshipman Spivey.
- The Fourier community experiment.
- A. D.**
- Fremont's expedition to the Rocky Mountains.
- Ashburton or first Washington Treaty signed with England, Aug. 9.
- Bunker Bill movement completed.
- Termination of war with Seminoles.
- Lucifer matches first made by machinery.
- President vetoes bill for National Bank.
- Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island.
- Bankrupt Act repealed, March 3.
- Death of Dr. Channing, Oct. 2.
- 1843 William Miller and the "Milleries."
- \$30,000 voted by Congress to aid Morse to establish telegraph lines.
- Fremont explores Columbia River, Wallamet Valley, and Klamath Lake.
- Great comet visible during the day.
- Death of Noah Webster.
- Wildes' patent for fire-proof safe.
- Explosion of the gun, the "Peace-maker," killing the Secretaries of Navy and State.
- Commercial treaty with China.
- First telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore.
- First anti-slavery candidate nominated for the presidency.
- The "Mines," first American steamboat, rounds Cape of Good Hope.
- James K. Polk elected President.
- Mormon war in Illinois, murder of Joseph Smith; Brigham Young selected as his successor.
- Copper discovered in Michigan.
- Texas asks for annexation.
- First telegraph line.
- 1845 Census enacted by Act of Congress, Mexico takes offense.
- Florida and Iowa admitted into the Union.
- War declared by Mexico, June 4.
- Naval school at Annapolis opened.
- Elias Howe produces his first sewing machine.
- Great fire in Pittsburgh.
- Serious fire in New York, 300 buildings burned.
- Death of Justice Joseph Story.
- First manufacture of steel.
- Zachary Taylor with 4,000 troops, advanced to Corpus Christi, Texas.
- Negotiations toward purchase of San Domingo.
- Death of Andrew Jackson, June 8.
- Free Soil party originated.
- 1846 Northwestern boundary fixed at 49°.
- Bosillie begins in England.
- Battle of Palo Alto, May 8, and Resaca de la Palma, May 9; victory of Gen. Taylor.
- Matamoros taken, May 18.
- New Tariff Bill passed, July 28.
- President vetoes River Harbor bill, Aug. 3.
- "Wilson Proviso" against extension of slave very passes the House.
- Quincy cotton law.
- Great fire in Louisville.
- Ether first used as an anesthetic by Dr. Jackson.
- Gen. Kearney takes possession of New Mexico, Aug. 18.
- Commodore Stockton blockades Mexican ports on Pacific coast.
- Monterey taken by Gen. Taylor, Sept. 21.
- Eight days' armistice granted.
- California expedition, under Stephenson, fails from New York, Sept. 25.
- Tobasco, Mexico, bombarded by Perry, Oct. 25.
- Tampico taken by Gen. Comer, Nov. 14.
- Kearney defeats Mexicans at San Pasqual, Dec. 6.
- Col. Doniphan defeats Mexicans at Brazito, Dec. 25.
- Gen. Taylor relieved by Gen. Scott.
- The Mormons driven from Nauvoo, Ill.
- Iowa admitted as a State.
- Kearney victorious at San Gabriel and Mesa, Cal., Jan. 8.
- Mexican Congress resolves to raise loan of \$1,000,000 on property of the clergy, Jan. 3.
- Revolt of Mexicans in New Mexico against United States, Jan. 11.
- Defeat of insurgents at Ahumada, New Mexico, Jan. 24.
- Battle of Juana Vista, Feb. 23; Taylor defeats Santa Anna.
- Battle of Sacramento; defeat of Mexicans, Feb. 28.
- Gen. Kearney declares California a part of the United States, March 1.
- Vera Cruz taken by army and navy, Mar. 28.
- Alvarado capitulates, April 2.
- Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 2; Scott defeats Mexicans; also at Contreras, Aug. 20.
- Molino del Rey taken, Sept. 8.
- Gen. Scott enters the city of Mexico, Sept. 15.
- Deaths of John Quincy Adams, Feb. 21.
- Gold discovered in California, March.
- Oreida Community, New York, established.
- Wisconsin admitted into the Union, May 29.
- Missouri Compromise repealed.
- Election of Zachary Taylor as President.
- Cornerstone of Washington Monument laid.
- Oregon Territory bill passed, Aug. 13.
- First receipt of California gold at United States mint, Dec. 8.
- Treaty signed with Mexico, Feb. 2.
- Upper California admitted into United States.
- Mexicans unsuccessfully besiege Pueblo, held by Americans, Sept. 13 to Oct. 12.
- Lieut. Lynch's expedition to the River Jura and the Decatur.
- Mananantia taken by Americans, Oct. 9.
- Guyaness captured, Oct. 20.
- Great excitement at Rochester, N. Y., caused by "Spirit rappers."
- Food sent to starving Ireland.
- Los Angeles, Cal., taken by Kearney, and a system of government organized.
- 1848 Great fire in St. Louis.
- Prof. Webster marries Dr. Parkman, Nov. 23.
- United States gold discovered in California.
- California adopts a constitution prohibiting slavery.





REORGANIZATION OF THE PLYMOUTH COMPANY
IN 1620.
AS THE COUNCIL OF PLYMOUTH FOR NEW ENGLAND.

CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY.

A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
<p>Death of James K. Polk, June 15.</p> <p>1849 Filibustering expeditions against Cuba forbidden by the President.</p> <p>Visit of Father Mathew, the temperance advocate.</p> <p>Capt. Minnie invents the Minnie conical bullet.</p> <p>Mason and Dixon's line surveyed.</p> <p>Cholera visits the United States, severe at Cincinnati and St. Louis.</p> <p>California Constitution formed at Monterey.</p> <p>Great riot at Astor Place Opera House, New York.</p> <p>1850 Treaty with England for a transit way across Panama.</p> <p>French Ambassador demitted from Washington.</p> <p>Death of John C. Calhoun, March 31.</p> <p>Congress passes the Oregon Donation Law.</p> <p>Uncle Tom's Cabin first published.</p> <p>Watches first made by machinery.</p> <p>Fugitive Slave Law passed.</p> <p>Death of Zachary Taylor, July 9.</p> <p>Grinnell Arctic Expedition sails.</p> <p>California admitted as a Free State, Sept. 9.</p> <p>New Mexico and Utah organized as territories, Sept. 9.</p> <p>Visit of Jenny Lind to America, Sept. 12.</p> <p>Dahlgren invents the cast-iron gun.</p> <p>Appearance of the great sea serpent.</p> <p>1851 Completion of Erie railroad.</p> <p>Corner stone of Capitol extension laid, July 4.</p> <p>First Asylum for Idiots established, in New York.</p> <p>California Vigilance Committee formed.</p> <p>American yacht victorious at regatta in London, Eng.</p> <p>Frightful catastrophe at public school building, New York.</p> <p>Congressional Library destroyed by fire, Dec. 24.</p> <p>1852 Dispute with England about the fisheries.</p> <p>Expedition to Japan, under Com. Perry.</p> <p>First street-railway in New York.</p> <p>Deaths of Henry Clay, June 26, and Daniel Webster, Oct. 24.</p> <p>Treaty of Commerce with Chili.</p> <p>Branch mint established in San Francisco.</p> <p>Franklin Pierce elected President.</p> <p>1853 Crystal Palace, New York, opened.</p> <p>Treaty with Mexico, for purchase of Arizona.</p> <p>Treaty with Russia.</p> <p>Explosions for a transcontinental railway.</p> <p>Yellow fever in New York.</p> <p>Children's Aid Society, New York, founded.</p> <p>Walker's filibustering expedition to Sonora, Mexico.</p> <p>18 Commercial Treaty with Japan signed, March 31.</p> <p>American, or Know-Nothing Society formed.</p> <p>Loss of the steamship Arctic.</p> <p>Cubans seize American mail-steamer Black Warrior, Feb. 28.</p> <p>First railway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, the Rock Island.</p> <p>American ship "Cyane" bombards Greytown, Central America, on refusal to pay for property destroyed, June 12.</p> <p>Invention of the Iron Tower for iron-clad vessels, by Fishery, Aug. 2.</p> <p>Reciprocity Treaty with England; settlement of the Fishery question, Aug. 2.</p> <p>Bill passed organizing Kansas and Nebraska as Territories, repealing the Compromise of 1850, which excluded slavery from the entire Louisiana purchase, May 24.</p> <p>Massachusetts Aid Society send out settlers to Kansas.</p> <p>A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, appointed Governor of Kansas.</p> <p>1853 Territories Legislature of Kansas meets at Shawnee, July; great migration to Kansas.</p> <p>Free State men meet in convention at Topeka and form a Free State constitution, Oct. 23.</p> <p>Hostilities between the Free and Slave State settlers begin.</p> <p>Sioux Indians defeated by Gen. Harvey.</p> <p>Pargamany attack United States steamer, "Water Witch."</p> <p>Completion of Niagara Suspension Bridge.</p> <p>Court of Claims established.</p> <p>William Walker unsuccessfully invades Nicaragua.</p> <p>Dispute with Great Britain concerning recruiting for the Crimea army.</p> <p>British discovery ship "Resolute" abandoned in Arctic sea, brought to New London.</p> <p>1856 Hoosier Tunnel began.</p> <p>Victory of John Brown at Osawatimie, Kan.</p> <p>Republican party formed.</p> <p>Alden invents type-setting machine.</p> <p>Rock Island bridge, across the Mississippi, opened, April 11.</p> <p>Affray at Panama between passengers and natives, April 15.</p> <p>Page makes first wood type by machinery.</p> <p>President declares creation of free state government in Kansas an act of rebellion.</p> <p>Brooks' assault on Charles Sumner.</p> <p>Demitted or British envoy at Washington, May 28.</p> <p>Introduction of sorghum, or Chinese sugar-cane.</p> <p>Dudley observatory, Albany, inaugurated, Aug. 28.</p> <p>Destruction of the famous Charter Oak, Hartford, Aug. 21.</p> <p>The government purchases the "Resolute," refitted and presented to British Government.</p> <p>Loom for weaving Axminster carpets first patented.</p> <p>Election of James Buchanan as President.</p> <p>1857 Organization of the Penian Brotherhood.</p> <p>Settlement of the Central American question.</p> <p>Death of Ellisha Kent Kane, Arctic explorer, Feb. 18.</p> <p>Robert J. Walker appointed Territorial Governor of Kansas.</p> <p>Taney renders Dred Scott decision, Mar. 6.</p> <p>First attempt to lay Atlantic cable.</p>	<p>Alden secures patent for condensed milk.</p> <p>Great financial crash.</p> <p>New York, Boston and Philadelphia banks suspend, Oct. 14, 15.</p> <p>Banks resume specie payments, Dec. 12-14.</p> <p>Murder of Dr. Burdell; arrest and trial of Mrs. Cunningham, his mistress.</p> <p>Founding of the "Central America" off Cape Hatteras; over 400 lives and \$2,000,000 lost.</p> <p>Great religious revival throughout the country.</p> <p>Troubles with the Mormons in Utah; Col. Johnson, with a military force, sent out; Brigham Young forbids any armed force entering Salt Lake City; Mormon troops ordered to hold themselves in readiness; martial law declared, Sept. 15.</p> <p>1858 Dispute with England respecting the right of search.</p> <p>Completion of the first Atlantic telegraph, Aug.</p> <p>Death of Thomas H. Benton, April 15.</p> <p>Congress passes bill admitting Kansas under pro-slavery constitution, Aug. 30.</p> <p>Exciting campaign of Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois.</p> <p>Minnesota admitted as a State, May 18.</p> <p>Seward announces his "irrepressible conflict" doctrine.</p> <p>Kansas rejects the pro-slavery constitution by overwhelming majority, Aug. 3.</p> <p>First message across the Atlantic cable, from Victoria to the President, Aug. 16.</p> <p>Peruvians capture two American vessels.</p> <p>Burning of steamship "Anstruth," Hamburg to New York; nearly 500 lives lost.</p> <p>1859 The island of San Juan, near Vancouver's Island, occupied by United States troops.</p> <p>The Fenian organization perfected.</p> <p>Treaty with Paraguay signed, Feb. 10.</p> <p>Oregon admitted as a State, Feb. 14.</p> <p>Drake bores first oil well at Titusville, Pa.</p> <p>Great storm in the Northern and Southern States.</p> <p>Daniel B. Sickles shoots Philip Barton Key, Feb. 27.</p> <p>Kansas Free State party frame a State constitution at Wyandott.</p> <p>Vicksburg Convention declares in favor of reopening slave trade, May 11.</p> <p>Publication of Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary.</p> <p>San Juan Island occupied by General Harney, July 9.</p> <p>Appearance of the potato bug.</p> <p>Election of Republican officers in Kansas, Dec. 6.</p> <p>Comstock Great Bonanza Mine purchased for an Indian pony and a quantity of whiskey.</p> <p>Treaty with Mexico signed.</p> <p>Grand Embassy from Japan, with treaty of peace, etc.</p> <p>Tour of the Prince of Wales.</p> <p>Hall's expedition to the Polar Sea.</p> <p>Arrival at New York of the Great Eastern, June 28.</p> <p>Holder's Impending Crisis published.</p> <p>1860 Election of Mr. Pennington as Speaker of the House.</p> <p>Abraham Lincoln elected President, Nov. 6.</p> <p>South Carolina passes the "Ordinance of Secession," being the first State of the Union to secede, Dec. 20.</p> <p>Meeting of Senatorial Committee of Thirteen, Dec. 21.</p> <p>Major Anderson transfers his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter.</p> <p>The Parrott Gun invented by Robert R. Parrott.</p> <p>1861 Mississippi secedes, Jan. 9.</p> <p>Alabama secedes, Jan. 11.</p> <p>South Carolina troops fire upon the "Star of the West."</p> <p>Georgia secedes, Jan. 19.</p> <p>Louisiana secedes, Jan. 26.</p> <p>Texas secedes, Feb. 1.</p> <p>Peace Convention assembled at Washington, Feb. 4.</p> <p>Provisional Government of Confederate States meet at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4.</p> <p>Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, Feb. 8.</p> <p>Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of United States, March 4.</p> <p>Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, bombarded—being commencement of hostilities in the Civil War, April 12.</p> <p>Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers, April 15.</p> <p>Proclamation announcing blockade of Southern ports, April 17.</p> <p>Federal troops attacked in Baltimore, April 19.</p> <p>Destruction of stores at Norfolk Navy Yard, by Union Commander, April 20.</p> <p>Maryland refuses to secede, April 27.</p> <p>Ellsworth shot at Alexandria by Jackson, May 1.</p> <p>Missouri turns over to Confederates entire control of financial and military resources of the State, May 2.</p> <p>Government call for 42,000 three-year volunteers, May 3.</p> <p>Arkansas secedes from the Union, May 6.</p> <p>Capt. Lyon receives surrender of Fort Jackson, May 10.</p> <p>Baltimore occupied by General Butler, May 13.</p> <p>North Carolina secedes from the Union, May 20.</p> <p>Butler in command at Fortress Monroe, May 24.</p> <p>Advance of Union forces into Virginia, May 31.</p> <p>Death of Stephen A. Douglas, June 3.</p> <p>Tennessee secedes from the Union, June 8.</p> <p>East Tennessee opposing it.</p> <p>Battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10.</p> <p>Congress meets in extraordinary session, July 4.</p>	<p>Battle near Carthage, Mo., July 5.</p> <p>Privateer "Sumter" escapes to sea, from New Orleans, July 7.</p> <p>Battle of Carrick's Ford, W. Va.; Confederate General Garnett killed.</p> <p>Battle at Romney, Va., June 11.</p> <p>West Virginia admitted as a State, June 11.</p> <p>Battle at Rich Mountain; Confederates, under Pegram, defeated by Rosecrans, July 11.</p> <p>Battle near Centerville, Va., July 18.</p> <p>Destruction of the Confederate "Petrel" by frigate "St. Lawrence."</p> <p>Maryland invaded by Stonewall Jackson, July.</p> <p>Battle of Bull Run; Union forces, under McDowell, defeated; Union killed and wounded, 1,400; Confederates, 1,508 killed and wounded, July 21.</p> <p>Gen. McClellan assumes command of army in Virginia and on the Potomac.</p> <p>Battle of Laurel Hill, July 22.</p> <p>Battle of Dog Spring, Mo., under General Lyon; Southern forces defeated.</p> <p>Battle of Athens, Mo., under Gen. Lyon; Confederates defeated, Aug. 5.</p> <p>Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.; 1,800 men, under Gen. McCulloch, attack 24,000, under Gen. McCulloch, Price, etc.; Lyon killed; defeat of Sigel, Aug. 10.</p> <p>President Lincoln's non-intercourse proclamation, Aug. 18.</p> <p>Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham take Forts Hatteras and Clark on North Carolina coast, Aug. 28.</p> <p>Fort Morgan abandoned by Confederates, Aug. 30.</p> <p>Freemont issues proclamation freeing slaves in Missouri, Aug. 31.</p> <p>Battle of Carrick's Ferry, Gens. Rosecrans and Floyd, Sept. 10.</p> <p>Destruction of privateer "Judah," Sept. 13.</p> <p>Repulse of Confederates at Cheat Mountain, W. Va.</p> <p>Battle of Lexington, Mo.; Col. Mulligan defeated for four days against 25,000 Confederates, but is forced to surrender; loss, 2,500 prisoners, and a large amount of gold.</p> <p>Battle of Greenbrier, Va.; success of Union forces, Oct. 3.</p> <p>Confederate "Savannah" captured by U. S. brig "Perry."</p> <p>Wilson Zouave repulsed at Santa Rosa Island, Oct. 3.</p> <p>Confederate privateer "Nashville" escapes from Charleston, S. C., Oct. 11.</p> <p>Repulse of Confederate ram and five ships, at South West Pass, Oct. 12.</p> <p>Escape of Mason and Slidell from Charleston.</p> <p>Battle of Fredericksburg, Mo.; flight of Jeff Thompson, Oct. 27.</p> <p>Rebelle of Lexington, Mo., by Union troops.</p> <p>Gen. Sherman appointed to the command of Kentucky forces.</p> <p>Battle of Ball's Bluff; Col. Baker killed, Oct. 21.</p> <p>Zagonyi defeats Confederates at Springfield, Mo., Oct. 23.</p> <p>Gen. Scott resigns command of army. Gen. McClellan succeeds him.</p> <p>Soldiers' Aid Society formed at Detroit.</p> <p>Commodore Wilkes, of "San Jacinto," takes Southern Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, from British steamer "Trent" in West Indian waters.</p> <p>Fort Royal bombarded, Nov. 7.</p> <p>Battle of Belmont; Grant's first fight.</p> <p>Captain of "Trent," commanding Commodore, taken Dec. 20.</p> <p>Charleston harbor shut by sinking stone fleet, Dec. 21.</p> <p>Calling card invented by J. Gettling.</p> <p>Death of Sam Ronston, Oct. 8.</p> <p>Kentucky admitted into Confederate States, Dec. 9.</p> <p>Battle of Martinsburg, Va.; Gen. Pope, Union, captures 1,300 prisoners, Dec. 18.</p> <p>1862 Indian massacre in Minnesota.</p> <p>Battle of Blue Gap, Va., Jan. 8.</p> <p>Death of John Tyler, Jan. 8.</p> <p>"Ericson" Monitor launched at Greenpoint, Jan. 30.</p> <p>Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, becomes Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, retiring, Jan. 13.</p> <p>Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.; Zollicoffer defeated by Union troops, under Gen. George H. Thomas, Jan. 19.</p> <p>Fort Henry, on Tennessee River, captured by naval forces, under Commodore A. H. Foote, Feb. 6.</p> <p>Rosano Island, N. C., captured by Gen. Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough, Feb. 8.</p> <p>Fort Donelson, Tenn., surrendered to Gen. Grant, Feb. 16.</p> <p>Confederate Congress meets at Richmond, Va., Feb. 18.</p> <p>Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of Southern Confederacy, for six years, Feb. 22.</p> <p>Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.; Gen. McCulloch killed March 8.</p> <p>Confederate ram "Merrimack" sinks "Cumberland" and "Congress," U. S. naval vessels, in Hampton Roads, Virginia, March 8.</p> <p>"Monitor," U. S. iron-clad, attacks and drives "Merrimack" back, March 9.</p> <p>Manassas junction evacuated and occupied by Union forces, Mar. 11.</p> <p>Battle of Winchester, Va.; Union loss, 115 killed, 450 wounded; Confederate loss, 869 killed, wounded and missing, Mar. 13.</p> <p>Battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14.</p> <p>Battle at Pittsburg Landing; Grant, Union, commander; Gen. A. Sidney Johnston killed; Union loss, April 6, 13,573; Confederate loss, 10,692.</p> <p>Capture of Island No. 10, by Union forces, April 8.</p>	<p>Raid of Gen. Mitchell; capture of Huntsville, Ala., and Russellville, Tenn.</p> <p>Fort Pulaski, Ga., surrendered after three days' bombardment to Union forces, under Gen. Gilmore, April 11.</p> <p>Slavery abolished in District of Columbia April 16.</p> <p>Bombardment of Fort Pillow, by Commodore Foote, April 17.</p> <p>Union fleet, under Faragut, passes up the Mississippi river and takes New Orleans, passing Fort Jackson and Philip, April 24.</p> <p>Gen. Butler in command, at New Orleans May 1.</p> <p>Yorktown evacuated, May 4.</p> <p>Surrender of New Orleans to Commodore Faragut.</p> <p>Battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5.</p> <p>Battle of West Point, May 7.</p> <p>Norfolk surrendered to Gen. Wool, May 10.</p> <p>Destruction of the "Merrimack," by the Confederates, May 11.</p> <p>Natchez, Miss., surrenders to Commodore Faragut, May 13.</p> <p>Gen. Banks defeated at Winchester, May 23.</p> <p>Battle of Seven Pines, Virginia, May 23.</p> <p>Corinth evacuated, May 30.</p> <p>Lynch Creek captured, May 31.</p> <p>Battle of Fair Oaks; Union loss, heavy; renewal of battle of Fair Oaks, success of Unionists.</p> <p>Unionists lose Brashear City, June 13.</p> <p>Slavery abolished by all the Territories, June 20.</p> <p>Fort Pillow and Randolph evacuated, June 4.</p> <p>Surrender of Memphis, June 6.</p> <p>Repulse of Confederates, at Springfield, Mo., June 8.</p> <p>Seven days' fight before Richmond, under McClellan, June 26; Mechanicsville, June 26; Gaines' Mills, June 27; Savage Station and Peach Orchard, June 28; White Oak Swamp, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; change of base to James river.</p> <p>President Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers, July 1.</p> <p>Murfreesboro captured by Forrest, July 5.</p> <p>Raid of Morgan in Kentucky, July 7.</p> <p>Surrender of Fort Hudson, July 8.</p> <p>Death of Martin Van Buren, July 8.</p> <p>Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9.</p> <p>Union forces under Banks, lose 1,500 killed and wounded, and missing; Confederates, under "Stonewall" Jackson.</p> <p>Raid of Phillips into Mississippi, Aug. 16.</p> <p>Battle of Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 24.</p> <p>Fighting on Rappahannock under Pope, Confederates under Ewell and Jackson, Aug. 27.</p> <p>Gen. Bragg invades Tennessee and Kentucky.</p> <p>Battle of Kettle Run, Va., Aug. 27.</p> <p>Battle of Groveton, Va., Aug. 29.</p> <p>Defeat of Union forces at Richmond, Ky., Aug. 29.</p> <p>Surrender of Memphis, Aug. 29.</p> <p>Second Battle of Bull Run; defeat of Federal, Aug. 30.</p> <p>Battle of Chantilly, Va.; Union Generals Kearney and Stevens killed, Sept. 1.</p> <p>Confederates cross Potomac into Maryland, at Foothills, Md., Sept. 1.</p> <p>Battle of South Mountain, Md.; Union victory; Gen. Jesse L. Reno killed.</p> <p>Harper's Ferry surrendered, after three days' fighting by General Miles, Sept. 15.</p> <p>Battle of Antietam between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee. Retreat of the Confederates, Sept. 17.</p> <p>Battle of Lupts, Miss., between Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Price, Sept. 19.</p> <p>Reoccupation of Harper's Ferry by Federals, Sept. 22.</p> <p>President Lincoln issues preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation, Sept. 22.</p> <p>Battle of Corinth, Miss., between Gens. Rosecrans and Price. Defeat of the latter, Oct. 4.</p> <p>Battle of Perryville, Ky., between Gens. Buell and Bragg; charge of Phil. Sheridan wins the day, Oct. 8.</p> <p>Raid of Confederates under Stuart into Pennsylvania; Chambersburg seized and looted, Oct. 19-18.</p> <p>Union Gen. O. M. Mitchell, astronomer, died at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 20.</p> <p>La Grange, Tenn., occupied by Gen. Grant with Union forces.</p> <p>Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. Union forces under Gen. Burnside defeated. Union loss 13,771.</p> <p>Battle of Kingdon, N. C. Confederates defeated, Dec. 14.</p> <p>Mirphy surrenders Holly Springs to General Van Dorn, Dec. 24.</p> <p>Jefferson Davis issues a proclamation outlawing Ben Butler, Dec. 23.</p> <p>Porter's fleet open fire upon Vicksburg, Dec. 26.</p> <p>Sherman's unsuccessful attack upon Vicksburg, Dec. 27, 28.</p> <p>Iron-clad "Monitor" founders at sea, off Cape Hatteras.</p> <p>West Virginia admitted as a State of the Union, Dec. 20.</p> <p>1863 Battle of Murfreesboro; Rosecrans defeats Bragg, Jan. 1.</p> <p>Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln goes into effect, liberating all slaves in Southern States.</p> <p>Death of Lyman Beecher, D. A., aged 87, Jan. 10.</p> <p>U. S. steamer "Hatteras" sunk by Southern privateer "Alabama" off Texas, Jan. 11.</p> <p>Capture of Arkansas Post by Gen. McClernand, Jan. 11.</p> <p>Confederate ram "Atlanta" captured off Savannah, Ga., by Union monitor "Weehawken," Jan. 17.</p> <p>First U. S. colored regiment enrolled in South Carolina, Jan. 25.</p> <p>Act to provide a national currency becomes a law, Feb. 25.</p>

CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY.

A. D.

Farragut runs batteries at Grand Gulf, April 1.
 Com. Porter successfully runs the batteries at Vicksburg, April 16.
 Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, on Mississippi river, taken by U. S. Grant, May 1.
 Col. Grierson's raid through Mississippi arrives at Baton Rouge, May 2.
 Arrest of C. L. Vaindigham.
 Severe fighting between Union forces, under Hooker and Confederates, under Lee, about Chambersville, Va.; Confederate Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson killed; Hooker defeated, May 2, 8, 4.
 Battle of Jackson, Miss.; captured by Gen. Grant, May 14.
 Battle of Baker's Creek; Pemberton routed by Grant, May 16.
 Battle of Buck River Bridge; retreat of Pemberton to Vicksburg, May 17.
 Vicksburg besieged by Grant, May 21.
 Colored troops first brought into action at Port Hudson, May 27.
 Battle at Milliken's Bend, June 6, 7.
 Retreat of Milroy from Winchester, June 14.
 Invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's entire army, June 15-25.
 Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; Gen. Lee defeated by Union forces, under Gen. Meade, July 2, 3.
 Morgans begins his raid through Indiana and Ohio, July 8.
 Vicksburg surrendered by Gen. Pemberton to Union forces, under Grant, July 4.
 Port Hudson surrendered to Gen. Banks, and Natchez occupied by Gen. Grant—Mississippi river being thus opened to navigation, July 8.
 Anti-draft riots in New York; 2,000 rioters killed, July 13, 14, 15.
 Riot in Boston, July 15.
 Gen. Burnside occupies Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 3.
 Confederates evacuate Fort Wagner, Sept. 8.
 Burnside captures Cumberland Gap, Sept. 9.
 Battle of Chickasaw; Union forces, under Foster, fall back to Chattanooga, Sept. 19.
 Quantrell raids Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 21.
 Gen. Wheeler etc. on his raid into Tennessee, destroying much Government property, Oct. 2.
 Hooker takes Lookout Mountain, Oct. 28.
 First Fenian Congress held in the United States.
 Gen. Meade crosses the Rappahannock, Lee retreating, Nov. 7.
 Longstreet begins the siege of Knoxville, Nov. 17.
 Battle of Missionary Ridge; success of Federals, Nov. 24.
 Repulse of Longstreet at Knoxville, Nov. 28, 29.
 Banks starts on his expedition into Texas, Nov. 28.
 Longstreet raises the siege of Knoxville, Dec. 5.
 President Lincoln issues Proclamation of Amnesty, Dec. 8.
 Draft of 500,000 men ordered by President Lincoln, Feb. 1.
 Col's armory, at Hartford, destroyed by fire, Feb. 8.
 Disaster to Union forces in Florida, under Gen. Seymour, Feb. 20.
 Kilpatrick's raid into Virginia, Gen. Dahlgren killed, Feb. 28.
 General Grant made Lieutenant-General, March 2.
 A Free State government inaugurated in Louisiana, March 13.
 Admiral Porter's Red River expedition, March 14.
 Gen. U. S. Grant appointed Commander-in-Chief of army of United States, March 12; assumes command, March 17.
 A call for 200,000 more men, March 15.
 Arkansas votes to become a Free State, March 10.
 Battle of Jenkins Ferry, Ark.; defeat of Kirby Smith, April 4.
 New York Sanitary Commission fair receipts over one million dollars.
 Union expedition to Mansfield, La., foiled, April 8; Union forces, reinforced, repulse Confederates at Pleasant Hill.
 Fort Pillow massacre, April 12.
 Vessels surrender Plymouth, N. C., to Confederates, April 10.
 Severe fighting between Confederates, under Lee, and Union forces, under Grant, in Virginia, in advance on Richmond, May 3-11.
 Siege of Wilderness, May 5.
 Occupation of City Point by General Butler, May 4.
 Sherman begins his march toward Atlanta, May 7.
 Battle of Resaca, Ga., between Generals Sherman and Johnston, May 15.
 Failure of Butler to capture Dry's Bluff, May 16.
 Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne, May 19.
 Fighting between Lee and Grant at the North Anne, May 23-24.
 Battle of Dalton, Ga., May 28; Union victory. Sheridan captures Cold Harbor, May 31.
 Evacuation of Atlanta Pass, June 1.
 Battle of Cold Harbor, June 2, 3.
 Battle of Piedmont, Va., June 5.
 Hunter attacks Lynchburg; retreats into West Virginia, June 8.
 Army of the Potomac crosses to south side of James River, June 12-15.
 Assaults on Petersburg; Union forces losing 10,000 men in four days, June 18-19.
 Confederate privateer "Alabama" sunk by the United States steamer "Kearsage," off Cherbourg, France, June 19.
 Hood attacks Hooker at Kennesaw and fails, June 22.
 Emancipation Amendment submitted to the States by Congress, June 22.
 Winter occupies Deep Bottom, ten miles below Richmond, June 22.

A. D.

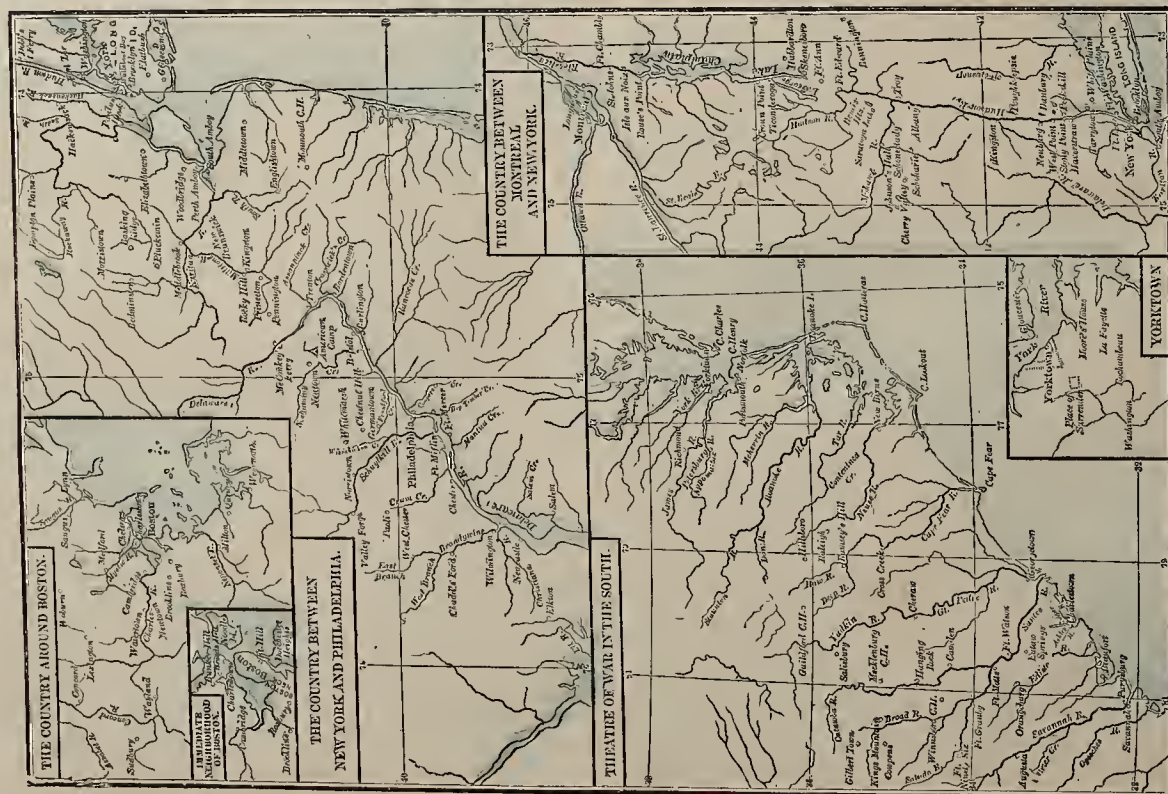
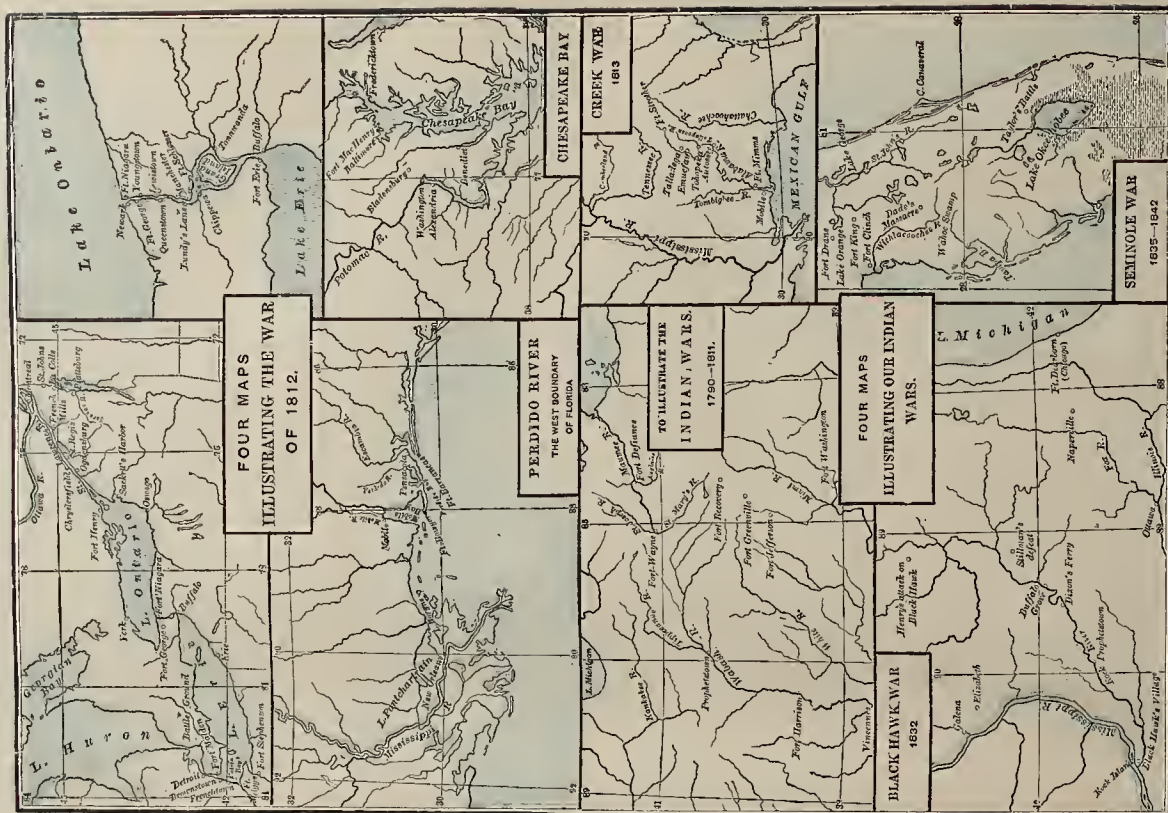
Marland abolishes slavery, June 24.
 Repulse of Thomas and McPherson at Kennesaw, June 27.
 Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 repealed by Congress, June 28.
 Early begins his raid into Maryland, July 2.
 Wallace defeated by Early at Frederick, Md., July 9.
 Roseau's raid into Alabama, July 10.
 Early's entire army within six miles of Washington, July 12.
 Gold reaches high premium, viz., 284 per cent., July 16.
 Greeley's negotiations with Confederates, at Niagara, July 18.
 Battle around Atlanta between forces under Hood, Confederate, and under Sherman, Union, July 22.
 Chambersburg, Pa., burned by General Stuart, July 30.
 Explosion of a mine under Confederate works, Petersburg, July 30.
 Farragut captures Mobile, Aug. 3.
 Great naval victory, under Farragut, at Mobile, Ala., Aug. 5.
 Atlanta evacuated and occupied by Sherman, Aug. 21.
 Battle of Winchester, Va.; Sheridan captures 5,000 prisoners, 5 guns, and all the wounded, Sept. 19.
 Defeat of Early, by Sheridan, in Shenandoah, Sept. 19-22.
 Thirteenth Amendment passed, forever abolishing slavery.
 Pilot Knob evacuated by Unionists, Sept. 27.
 Death of Chief Justice Roger Brooks Taney, Oct. 12.
 Overwhelming defeat of Early at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19.
 Raid of Confederates on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19.
 Destruction of ram "Albatross" by a torpedo boat, Oct. 25.
 President Lincoln re-elected; Andrew Johnson Vice-President, Nov. 8.
 Sherman commences his "March to the Sea," from Atlanta, Nov. 16.
 Incendiaries by Confederates in New York, Nov. 25.
 Battle of Franklin, Tenn., between Hood and Thomas, Nov. 30.
 Battle of Nashville, under Gen. Thomas, Great victory. Confederates under Hood retreat, Dec. 15, 18.
 Savannah, Ga., occupied by Gen. Sherman completing the "March to the Sea," December 21.
 President orders a draft for 300,000 more men, Dec. 19.
 Butler and Porter attack Fort Fisher, N. C., and fall, Dec. 24, 25.
 Establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, Fort Fisher, N. C., captured by Gen. Terry and Commodore Porter, Jan. 15.
 Sherman leaves Savannah, and starts northward, Feb. 1.
 President's Conference with Confederate Commissioners, Feb. 3.
 Evacuation of Charleston, S. C., by Confederates, Feb. 17.
 Its occupation by Union forces, Feb. 18.
 Re-inauguration of President Lincoln, March 4.
 Confederate Congress adjourns for the last time, March 18.
 Desperate fighting commences before Richmond. Battle of Five Forks, April 1.
 Gen. Grant advances upon Petersburg, April 2.
 Richmond and Petersburg evacuated during retreat of April 3.
 Flight of Davis from Richmond, April 2.
 Richmond and Petersburg occupied by Union forces, April 3.
 Selma, Ala., captured with large stores, April 6.
 Battle of Sailor's Creek; defeat of Ewell and Curtis Lee, April 6.
 Grant demands the surrender of the Southern army, April 7.
 Lee surrenders to U. S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9.
 Mobile evacuated by the Confederates, April 10.
 Montgomery, Ala., surrenders to Wilson, April 11.
 President issues orders to stop drafting and further purchase of war material, April 13.
 President Lincoln assassinated, in Washington, by Wilkes Booth, April 14.
 Attempted assassination of Seward, April 14.
 President Lincoln dies, April 15.
 Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Vice-President, takes oath of office as President, Macon, Ga., occupied by Union forces; great amount of army stores taken, April 26.
 Capture and death of Wilkes Booth, April 25.
 Gen. Johnston's army surrenders to Gen. Sherman, April 26.
 Johnston Davis captured at Irwinville, Ga., with part of his cabinet, May 10.
 Engagement at Boca Chico, between 500 Confederates and 400 Union troops, being the last in the "War of the Rebellion," May 13.
 Grand review of the army, at Washington, May 23, 24.
 Gen. Kirby Smith surrenders all his command, Trans-Mississippi Army, May 26.
 Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson, with fourteen different exceptions, May 29.
 Georgia declares slavery abolished etc., December 4.
 Secretary Seward officially declared slavery abolished throughout the U. S., Dec. 18.
 Mississippi nullified secession ordinance, Aug. 19.
 Alabama declared ordinance of secession null and void, Sept. 12.
 South Carolina repealed the secession ordinance, Sept. 15.
 Florida annulled secession ordinance, Oct. 36.

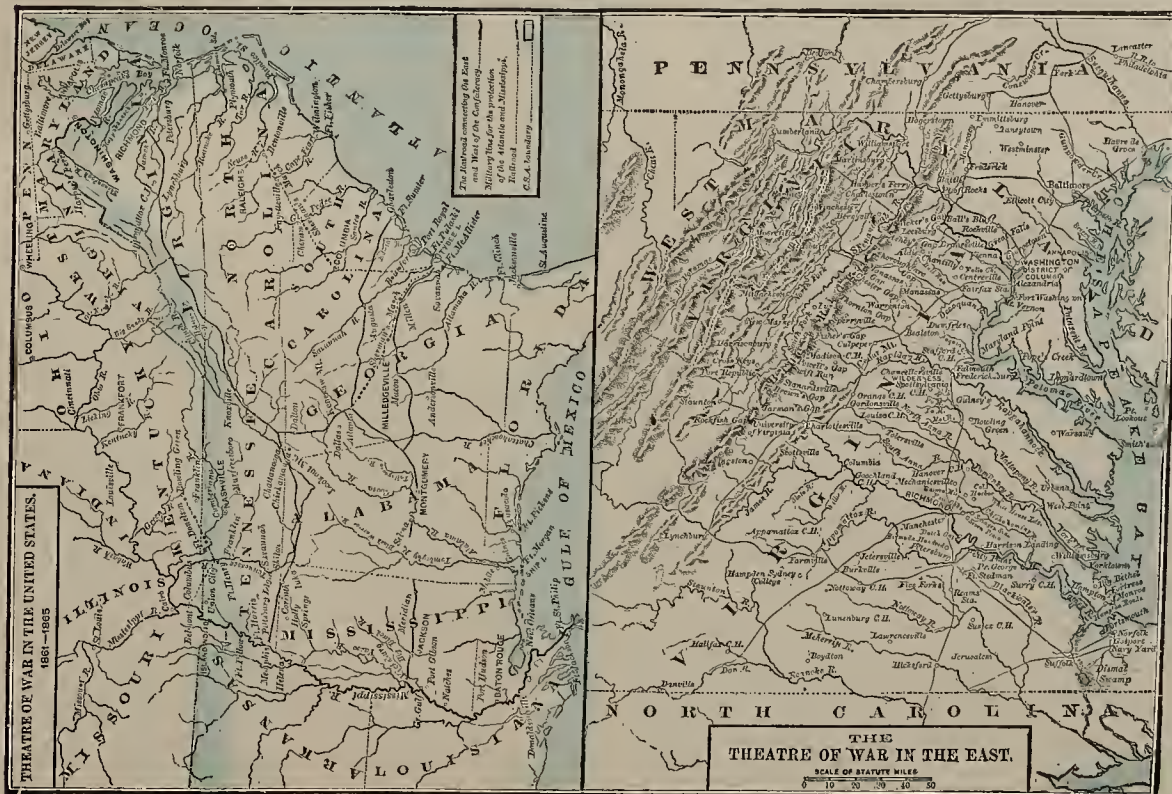
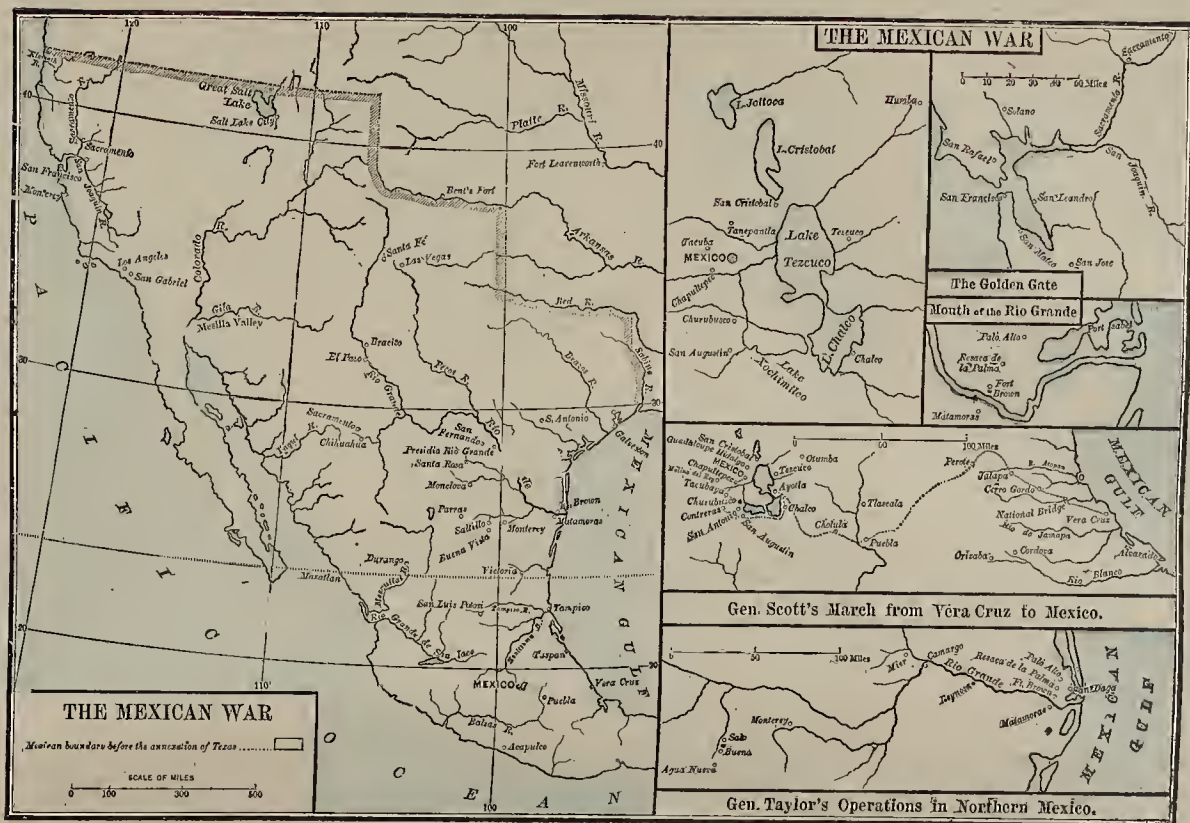
A. D.

1855 Proclamation opening all ports in Southern States, and ending blockade, June 23.
 Execution of assassination conspirators, Harbottle, Payne, Atzeroth, and Mrs. Sarraitt, July 7.
 Rebel Indian Chiefs sign treaty of loyalty, Sept. 14.
 Execution of Capt. Wirz, the Andersonville prison commandant, Nov. 10.
 1856 Death of Rufus Choate, Jan. 15.
 Passage of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill over the President's veto, Feb. 20.
 President's proclamation declaring the Insurrection ended.
 Death of General Winfield Scott, May 29.
 Fenians invade Canada, June 1.
 Fourteenth Amendment passed the Senate, June 8.
 Great fire at Portland, Me., July 4.
 Successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, July 27.
 Massacre in New Orleans, July 30.
 Emma, Queen of Hawaii, visits U. S.
 1857 Nebraska admitted as the thirty-seventh State.
 Tenure of Office bill passed, June 4.
 Confiscation and Amnesty bill passed, July 4.
 Death of N. P. Willis, Jan. 30.
 Purchase of Alaska, for \$7,200,000, March 3.
 Jefferson Davis admitted to bail, in the sum of \$100,000, May 13.
 Southern States organized as military districts, Jan. 9.
 1858 Impeachment, trial, and acquittal of President Johnson.
 Death of Eli (Christopher) Carson, trapper and guide, May 23.
 Death of James Buchanan, June 1.
 Death of Matthew Vassar, June 23; he bequeathed \$800,000 for endowment, etc., of Vassar College.
 Working Territory organized, July 23.
 Death of Thaddeus Stevens, Aug. 11.
 Cornell University, at Ithaca, opened, Sept. 1.
 Election of Gen. Grant as President, Nov. 3.
 1859 Death of Rufus B. Lyman, May 10.
 Election of Franklin Pierce, Jan. 8.
Nolle prosequi entered prosecution of Jefferson Davis, Feb. 6.
 Fifteenth Amendment passed, Feb. 25.
 Supreme Court pronounces Confederate currency to be worthless.
 Great peace jubilee at Boston, June 15-20.
 Great frontier cable laid, July 27.
 Great Wall street panic, "Black Friday," Sept. 24.
 President orders a draft for 300,000 more men, Dec. 19.
 Death of Edwin M. Stanton, Dec. 14.
 1870 Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the States.
 Death of Admiral David G. Farragut, Aug. 14.
 Death of Gen. R. E. Lee, Oct. 12.
 Death of Gen. George H. Thomas, March 18.
 Death of Admiral Dahlgren, July 13.
 The Nathan murder, New York, July 23.
 Proclamation of neutrality in Franco-German war.
 First narrow-gauge railway built, Denver & St. Grand, Aug. 11.
 Ku-Klux bill passes Congress.
 1871 Treaty of Washington with Great Britain.
 Death of Chicago; 17,450 buildings destroyed; loss about \$150,000,000, Oct. 8.
 The Yellowstone National Park bill passed.
 Visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to United States.
 The Credit Mobilier scandal.
 1872 Settlement of the Alabama Claims.
 Congress removes the political disability of the Southern people.
 Re-election of President Grant.
 Great fire at Boston; loss about \$78,000,000, Nov. 9.
 Death of Horace Greeley, Nov. 29.
 Death of Samuel F. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph.
 Northwestern boundary question settled by the Emperor of Germany.
 Death of James Gordon Bennett, June 1.
 Epizootic brought into the United States.
 Nathan Granger organized.
 Death of William B. Seward.
 Book-sewing machine patented.
 1873 Wreck of the Atlantic, 353 lives lost, April 1.
 Modoc massacre, death of General Canby, April 11.
 Colfax massacre, La., by White League, April.
 Death of Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice, May 7.
 Death of Hiram Powers, American sculptor, June 27.
 Beecher and Tilton scandal, Brooklyn, July 24.
 The Salary Grab Bill.
 Failure of Jay Cooke & Co.; great financial panic, Sept. 19.
 Trial and conviction of William M. Tweed, Nov. 22.
 Seizure of the "Virginia," and execution of a number of her passengers by the Spanish authorities in Cuba.
 Surrender of the "Virginia" to the United States by Spain, Dec. 12.
 Death of Louis Agassiz, Dec. 14.
 Woman's temperance Convention, Honolulu, Hawaii.
 Visit of Kalahele, King of Hawaii.
 Compromise Currency Bill signed by the President.
 Death of Charles Sumner, March 11.
 Death of Gerrit Smith.
 Death of the Slance Twins, Chang and Eng.
 Death of Millard Fillmore.
 Mill River disaster, Mass., May 16.
 Grasshopper raid in the Northwest.
 Abduction of Charles Ross, July 1.
 A second large fire in Chicago, July 14.
 Death of Frank P. Blair, July 8.
 Presidential election; result disputed, November 7.
 1875 Passage of the Act for the Resumption of Specie Payments in 1876.

A. D.

Colorado admitted into the Union, March 4.
 Centennial celebrations at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill.
 Death of Andrew Johnson, July 31.
 Trial of Henry Ward Beecher for adultery.
 Trial of Prof. Swing for heresy, May 5.
 Death of John C. Breckenridge, May 17.
 Military rule discontinued in the Southern States.
 Great Railroad riots, East and West, July and August.
 Suspension of the California Bank, and sale of President Ralston.
 Death of Henry Wilson, Nov. 22.
 Great fire in Virginia City, Nev., Oct. 25.
 Founding of steamship "Pacific" between San Francisco and Portland, Nov. 4.
 Death of William B. Astor, Nov. 24.
 Escape of Tweed from the custody of the Sheriff, Dec. 4.
 Great revivals, under Moody and Sankey.
 1876 Great inundation in Texas.
 Opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, May 10; it closes, Nov. 10.
 Serious difficulties between Americans and Chinese in California.
 The Whiskey Ring war.
 Death of Rev. John Johnson, Feb. 10.
 Terrible ravages of the cholera in Western States.
 Bursting of reservoir at Worcester, Mass., destroying millions of dollars worth of property, March 8.
 Death of Alexander T. Stewart, April 10.
 War with Sitting Bull and the Sioux.
 Massacre at Hanging S. C., June.
 Massacre of Gen. Custer and his command, by the Sioux Indians, July 2.
 Completion of the First One Hundred Years of American Independence, great rejoicings throughout the United States, July 4.
 Castle Garden, N. Y., destroyed by fire, July 9.
 Cowardly assassination of Frank Hanford by Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, Aug. 7.
 Younger Brothers and Northfield Bank robbery, Sept. 7.
 Arrest of W. M. Tweed, at Vigo, Spain, Sept. 8.
 Yellow fever in Georgia, September.
 Trial of Molly Maguire, October.
 Distantly attempt to raise the grave of President Lincoln, Nov. 7.
 Burning of the Brooklyn Theater, 276 lives lost, Dec. 5.
 First furnace for cremation built, at Washington, Penn, Dec. 6.
 The Ashtabula railroad horror, Dec. 20.
 1877 Close of the Indian War.
 The Electoral Commission Bill passed by Congress, Jan. 25, 26.
 Rutherford B. Hayes declared President, March 4.
 Blue Glass mania.
 Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, June 4.
 1878 Yellow fever epidemic along the Lower Mississippi.
 Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission, Feb. 27.
 Burning of the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, April 11.
 Pezaisus attempt a second invasion of Canada, May 25.
 Death of Robert Dale Owen, June 24.
 The Colorado Petrified Giant burning.
 Return of Henry M. Stanley from African exploration, August.
 Death of Brigham Young, Aug. 29.
 Death of Oliver P. Morton, Nov. 1.
 Earthquake shocks in New England and middle States.
 Ku-Klux Bill passed by Congress.
 Great explosion in Minneapolis flouring mills, May 2.
 Death of Benjamin F. Wade, March 2.
 Development of the telephone and phonograph.
 Bankrupt Repeal Bill passed, May 10.
 Death of William Cullen Bryant, June 12.
 Indian outbreak in Washington Territory, July.
 Completion of the Suez Tunnel, July 8.
 Chinese Embassy visit the United States.
 Silver Bill passed by both Houses of Congress.
 Yellow fever in the South.
 Gold sold at par—the first time since 1862—Dec. 17.
 1879 Resumption of specie payments, Jan. 1.
 Death of Richard Henry Daws, Feb. 1.
 Great fire at Reno, Nevada, March 2.
 New Constitution of California adopted, May 2.
 Death of William Lloyd Garrison, May 24.
 Terrible tornado in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, May 3.
 Bill to erect a monument on site of Washington's birth place, passes both Houses, June 10.
 Water spout in Black Hills causes great loss of property and life, June 12.
 Disastrous storms east and west, July.
 Great fire at Deadwood, Dakota, Sept. 28.
 Death of Gen. Joseph Hooker, Oct. 31.
 Death of Zachary Chandler, Oct. 31.
 Caleb Cushing dies at Madrid.
 "Exodus" of negroes from South to West.
 James Russell Lowell made Minister to England.
 Fall elections favor Republicans.
 1880 Death of Frank Leslie, Jan. 10.
 City Hall, Albany, destroyed by fire, Feb. 10.
 Tornado sweeps over parts of Western and Southern States, April 8.
 Great forest fires in Southern New Jersey, April and May.
 Collision on Long Island Sound destroys the steamers "Narragansett" and "Stonington".
 Centennial celebration of the capture of Andre, Sept. 23.
 Garfield and Arthur nominated by Chicago Republican Convention, June 8; Hancock and English by Cincinnati Democratic Convention.





CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY.

A. D.

Leicester Mott, philanthropist, died aged 87, Nov. 11.
At the General Election, the Republican candidates secured 213 out of 363 electoral votes, Nov. 6.
1861 Electoral College vote counted, Feb. 9.
Three per cent. funding bill passed, Mar. 2.
Steamer Corwin sails for the Arctic regions in search of the Jeannette, March 4.
Revised New Testament issued, May 20.
Star route frauds exposed, May 26.
Use of tobacco prohibited at West Point by Secretary of War, June 15.
The great comets of 1881 first seen, June 20.
Sitting Bull, Chief of the Sioux, surrenders, July 31.
James A. Garfield inaugurated, March 4.
Contest between Garfield and Senator Conkling (N. Y.) about New York Collector Philip May.
Commercial treaty with China signed, May 5.
New York Senators Conkling and Platt, resign, May 16.
Great Britain pays \$15,000 award for damage done to American fisheries in Fortune Bay affair.
Assassination of Pres. Garfield by Charles J. O'Connell, at Baltimore railway depot in Washington, July 2.
Death of President Garfield at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19.
Vice President Arthur becomes President, Sept. 25.
Special session of the Senate, Oct. 10.
The celebrated circuit train begins, Nov. 14.
President Arthur urges civil service reform in his message, Dec. 5.
News of destruction of Jeannette, Arctic exploring vessel, Dec. 20.
1862 Galton convicted Jan. 25; sentenced Feb. 4; hanged June 30.
Anti-Chinese Bill (twenty years) passed Mar. 23; vetoed by the President April 4.
A yearly pension of \$5,000 granted Mrs. O'Connell, Feb. 16.
Senate passes Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Bill, Feb. 16; approved March 23.
Business center of Haverhill, Mass., burned Feb. 17.
Apportionment bill passes the House, Feb. 17.
Jumbo, the great African elephant, shipped to New York, March 24.
Death of H. W. Longfellow, March 24.
Great Mississippi overflow, wide destruction and loss of life.
Tariff Commission Bill passes both Houses, May 4; approved May 15.
Bill extending National Bank charters passes both Houses, May 19.
Geneva Award Bill appointing court passed, May 23; approved June 5.
Violent cyclone at Ortnell, Ia., June 8.
Second Anti-Chinese bill (ten years) passed; signed by President Arthur, May 6.
Charles J. O'Connell hanged at Washington, June 30.
Collision of the Scutts on Ohio river, 59 persons drowned, July 4.
Mrs. Abraham Lincoln died, aged 67, July 16.
River and Harbor Bill passed over the President's veto, Aug. 2.
Return of the survivors of the North Pole expedition.
Star route trial ended by verdict of jury, Sept. 11, acquitting Turner, convicting Miner and Redell, and disagreeing as to Brady, the Dorsey brothers, and Vail.
Steamer Ash foundered on Lake Huron, 100 lives lost, Sept. 14.
Utah Commission completes registration of voters, Sept. 27.
The Pendleton Civil Service Bill passes Senate, Dec. 27.
83 Civil Service Reform bill passes the House, Jan. 4.
Presidential Succession Bill passed Senate, Jan. 9; not considered in the House.
Burning of Newhall House, Milwaukee, 39 lives lost, Jan. 10.
Great flood in Ohio River, 50,000 people homeless, Feb. 10-15.
Tariff and Tax Amendment Bill passes both Houses, March 2.
Death of Alexander H. Stephens, aged 71, March 4.
Death of Fodor Cooper, aged 92, April 4.
Cyclone at Beauregard, Miss., 83 lives lost, tornadoes in Iowa and Georgia, April 22.
Opening of the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, May 24.
Hostile Apaches pursued into Mexico by Crook, May 1, who captures 383 Indians.
Pendleton Civil Service Act passes both Houses, July 16.
Strike of telegraphers in New York and other cities, July 19, collapses Aug. 17.
Terrible cyclone at Onondaga, Mich., July 23.
Steamer Proteus of the Greely Relief Expedition crushed by ice in Smith's Sound, July 23.
Terrible tornado at Rochester, Minn., many lives lost, Aug. 21.
Northern Pacific Railroad formally opened, Sept. 8.
Civil Rights Act of March 1, 1875, declared unconstitutional by U. S. Supreme Court, Oct. 18.
Gen. Sherman relinquishes command of the army, Nov. 1; General Sheridan succeeds him.
Two-cent letter postage goes into effect throughout the United States, Oct. 1.
Serious riot at Danville, Va., between negroes and white military, Nov. 3.
Death at New York of J. Marion Sims, eminent physician and surgeon, aged 70, Nov. 13.
Centennial celebration of the evacuation of New York by the British forces was celebrated with great enthusiasm and ~~and~~ Nov. 26.

A. D.

Dakota adopted a constitution erecting Southern Dakota into a State, Nov. 6.
Festivals in honor of the 400th anniversary of Luther's birth, Nov. 10-11.
48th Congress organized.
1864 Wreck of the City of Columbus off Gay's Head, Mass., 97 lives lost, Jan. 18.
House repeals the Iron clad oath law, Jan. 21.
Death of Wendell Phillips, aged 73, Feb. 2.
Disastrous floods in the Middle States, Feb. 7.
Terrible cyclone in Georgia and Alabama; great loss of life and property, Feb. 19.
Great flood in the Ohio river, at Cincinnati, Feb. 11; Congress appropriates \$500,000.
Germany returns resolutions of the House Judiciary of Ruskin, Feb. 15.
Imposing funeral ceremonies over the remains of the Jeannette victims, at New York, Feb. 22.
United States Supreme Court affirms the constitutionality of Legal Tender Act, March 3.
Mexican War pension bill passes House, March 3.
The Senate ratifies commercial treaty with Mexico, March 11.
Destructive riot in Cincinnati; 42 persons killed and many wounded, March 29.
Departure from New York of Greely relief steamer, "Bear," April 24, and "Thetis," May 1.
Suspension of Marine Bank; Grant and Ward liabilities \$14,000,000, May 6.
Treaty of Morrison Tariff bill, May 6.
Congress appropriates \$1,000,000 for New Orleans Exposition, May 8.
Death of Charles O'Connor, aged 80, May 12.
Death of Cyrus H. McCormick, at Chicago, aged 75, May 13.
Great panic in Wall street; Failure of Grant and Ward and others, May 6-14.
Relief expedition rescues survivors of the Greely Arctic expedition, at Cape Sabine, June 23.
President vetoes the Fitz-John Porter bill, July 2.
Corner stone of the Bartholdi statue of Liberty laid, Aug. 6.
Resolutions of the bodies of the Greely explorers, at Governor's Island, N. Y., Aug. 8.
William H. Vanderbilt gives \$500,000 to the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, Oct. 18.
The General election resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland, who carried 282 electoral votes, securing 219 electoral votes against 162 for James G. Blaine, Nov. 3.
Opening of the 48th Congress, Dec. 1.
The cap-stone placed on the Washington monument, Dec. 5.
1865 Grover Cleveland resigns the New York governorship, Jan. 6.
Dedication of the Washington monument, the tallest structure known, 555 feet, Feb. 21.
Occupation of Aspinwall, S. A., by United States troops.
Integration of Grover Cleveland as President, March 4.
Death of Richard Orant White, aged 63, April 8.
Death of Schuyler Colfax, Feb. 13.
New Orleans Exposition opened, Dec. 16.
Treaty with Columbian Government, providing a joint protectorate over the Isthmus, May 5.
The Revised Old Testament and complete Bible published, May 18.
Death of Gen. U. S. Grant at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., aged 63, July 23.
Grant memorial services held at Westminster Abbey, London, Aug. 4.
Flood rock blocking the Western entrance to Long Island Sound, successfully blown up by General Newton, Oct. 10.
Death of Cardinal McClellan, Oct. 10.
Death of Vice-President T. A. Hendricks, aged 66, Nov. 25.
1869 The Presidential succession act signed, Jan. 10.
Controversy between the Senate and President over reasons for removing public officers, Jan. 25.
400 Chinamen driven from Seattle, W. Terr., by a mob, Feb. 9.
Death of General Winfield Scott Hancock, aged 61, Feb. 9.
Death of Borah Seymour, aged 16, Feb. 12.
Death of John B. Courch, aged 69, Feb. 13.
Blair Educational Bill passes the Senate, March 5.
Great strike on Missouri Pacific Railroad, March 15.
Bill for free and unlimited coinage of silver defeated, April 8.
Eight-hour labor movement inaugurated in Chicago; several riots followed, May 1.
Chicago Anarchist riot, 6 police killed and 61 wounded, May 4.
Fatal tornado at Kansas City, Mo., May 6.
Death of Dr. Dio Lewis, aged 63, May 21.
Anarchists indicted at Chicago, May 27.
President Cleveland married to Miss Frances Folsom, June 2.
Oleomargarine bill passes the Senate, June 20.
Morrison Tariff bill defeated, June 17.
Death of John Kelly, noted Tammany leader in politics, born 1822, June 1.
House of Representatives passed bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert-land laws, June 7.
Bill to repeal the Civil Service law indefinitely postponed by the U. S. Senate, June 18.
Outing, an American editor, imprisoned by Mexican authorities for circulating libels, July 23; released Aug. 24.

A. D.

President Cleveland vetoes 102 special Pension bills, June.
Congress requires the Treasury to issue small denomination silver certificates, July 24.
The President warns office holders against attempts to control political movements, July.
Death of Samuel J. Tilden, aged 74, Aug. 4.
Chicago anarchists to the number of 8, found guilty of murder, Aug. 30.
Earthquake at Charleston, S. C., destroying \$500,000 worth of property and 57 lives, Aug. 23-31.
Surrender of the Apache chief Oronimo and his band, Sept. 4.
Destructive gale on the Gulf of Mexico, Sahuine Pass and Johnson's Bayou destroyed, 247 lives lost, Oct. 12.
Bartholdi's statue of Liberty unveiled, Oct. 28.
Great strike of pork-packers in Chicago, Nov. 6.
Death of Ex-President Chester A. Arthur, aged 56, Nov. 23.
Bill to regulate the counting of electoral votes passed, Dec. 3.
1867 Inter-State Commerce bill signed, Feb. 4.
House defeats the Dependent Soldier Pension Bill, Feb. 24.
Belmont Retaliation bill passed, March 2.
Death of Henry Ward Beecher, aged 73, March 18.
Bill to redeem trade dollars passed, March 19.
Inter-State Commerce commission appointed, March 22.
Convention at Salt Lake City adopts a Constitution, July 1.
Fearful railroad accident at Chatsworth, Ill., 100 lives lost, Sept. 12.
Defeat of the Scotch enterer Thistle by the American Volunteer in race for "America cup," Sept. 27 and 30.
President and Mrs. Cleveland leave Washington for a Western trip.
Mormon convention of monogamists petition Congress for admission of Utah as a State, Oct. 8.
United States Supreme Court refuses to interfere with the finding of Illinois courts in anarchist cases, Nov. 1.
Suicide of the anarchist Lunge, at Chicago, Nov. 10.
Governor Ogleby commutes death sentences of Schvab and Fielden to life imprisonment, Nov. 10.
Hanging, at Chicago, of the anarchists Parsons, Spies, Engel and Fischer, Nov. 11.
Acquittal of Arensdorf at Sioux City, Ia., for murder of Rex C. Haddock, Dec. 9.
Republican National Committee select Chicago for National Convention, June 16, 1868, Dec. 8.
1868 Terrible blizzard in Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa; 200 lives lost, Jan. 12.
Inter-State Commission confirmed by the U. S. Senate, Jan. 16.
Fisheries treaty with Great Britain signed at Washington, Feb. 15.
Destructive cyclone at Mt. Vernon, Ill., 615 lives lost, Feb. 19.
Strike of engineers and firemen on the C. & O. R. R. began Feb. 23.
Great snow storm paralyzed business in New York and Eastern cities and States, March 11-12.
Deadlock in the House of Representatives over the Dred Scott bill, April 9.
Death of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, aged 72 years, March 23.
Knights of Labor appeal to Congress for a system of Government telegraph, April 12.
Great brewers' strike throughout the U. S. inaugurated, April 16.
Death of Roscoe Conkling, ex-U. S. Senator, aged 60 years, April 18.
Death of Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, aged 67 years, April 18.
Daily sales of U. S. bonds began, April 23.
Launch at Philadelphia of the Dynamite Gunboat Yorktown, April 23.
Melville W. Fuller of Illinois, nominated by the President as Chief Justice, April 30 confirmed by the Senate, July 20.
Chinese Treaty ratified by U. S. Senate, May 7.
Execution of murderers by electricity after Jan. 1, 1889, passes N. Y. Senate, May 8; approved by the Governor, June 4.
The President approves of bill to invite a conference of American States at Washington in 1889, May 24.
Corner-stone of the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., was laid, May 24.
Lieut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan confirmed as General of the Army, June 1.
National Democratic Convention at St. Louis renominates President Cleveland, June 6.
Death of Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke, 70 years, June 13.
National Department of Labor bill approved by the President, June 13.
Death of Edward P. Roe, author, aged 56 years, July 18.
The Etruria, of the Cunard Line, reached Queenstown from New York in 6 days, 4 hours and 50 minutes, the quickest time on record, July 14.
The President signed the Chinese Exclusion Bill, forbidding any Chinese laborer who has been, or may now be, or may hereafter be a resident within the U. S., and may depart therefrom, and who may have returned before the passage of the act, to return to, or remain in, the U. S., Oct. 1.

A. D.

Death of General Philip H. Sheridan, aged 67 years, August 5.
Hugh M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, hanged for murder at St. Louis, August 12.
Major-Gen. John M. Schofield appointed to the command of the army, August 14.
Death of Seth Green, pisciculturist, aged 71 years, August 20.
U. S. Senate rejects the Fisheries treaty, August 21.
City of Chester sunk in collision with the Goconle in the Bay of San Francisco, 10 lives lost, August 22.
President's message to the U. S. Senate recommending enlarged powers under the Retaliation act, August 23.
Death of John Lester Wallace, actor, aged 68 years, Sept. 6.
Death of Prof. Richard A. Proctor, astronomer, aged 51 years, Sept. 12.
Floods at Augusta, Ga., destroyed \$1,000,000 worth of property, Sept. 12.
Bill prohibiting coming of Chinese laborers approved, Sept. 13.
September wheat touched \$9 on Chicago Board of Trade, Sept. 23.
U. S. Supreme Court sustains the constitutionality of the Iowa "Prohibitory Law," Oct. 22.
The "Murchison" decoy letter to Lord Sackville West made public, Oct. 24.
Lord Sackville West, British Minister, dismissed by the President, Oct. 30.
National Election for President; the Republican candidates elected, Nov. 6.
American statesman, Harlan, Sen. Republic, seized by Hayti Nov. 20, surrendered Dec. 22.
Riot at Birmingham, Ala.; 9 persons killed and 30 wounded, Dec. 8.
Official yellow fever bulletin gave total numbers of deaths 412, and of cases 4,703, at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 10.
U. S. men-of-war Galena and Yantic sailed for Hayti to demand release of the Haytian Republic, Dec. 12.
Steamer Kate, of New York, wrecked in the Mississippi River; 23 lives lost, Dec. 14.
Steamer John H. Hanna destroyed by fire on the Mississippi River, 30 lives lost, Dec. 28.
Steamer Bristol, of Fall River Line, burned at Newport, R. I., Dec. 30.
1869 Great storm in N. Y. State; many lives lost at Pittsburgh and Reading, Jan. 9.
Niagara Suspension Bridge blown down at 3 a. m., Jan. 10.
Presidential Electors meet at the several State capitals and cast votes for President and Vice-President, Jan. 14.
Department of Agriculture created, Feb. 4.
The States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, created by Congress, Feb. 20.
Benjamin F. Harrison inaugurated President, March.
Oklahoma proclamation issued, May 27.
Iowa evictions stopped, April 11.
Opening of the Oklahoma country, April 22.
Centennial of Washington's inauguration, April 30.
Murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago, May 4.
Destruction by flood of Johnston, Pa.; 5,000 to 10,000 lives lost; over \$200,000 worth of property destroyed, May 31.
Great fire at Seattle, Wash.; loss over \$20,000,000, June 6.
Judge D. S. Terry shot by U. S. Marshall Nagle, defending justice, June 12.
Fire destroys Brooklyn Tabernacle—Dr. Talmage—Oct. 13.
International Congress meets at Washington, Oct. 16.
North and South Dakota admitted by proclamation, Nov. 28.
Trial of Cronin suspects begun Aug. 30, ended Dec. 18. Coughlin, Sullivan and Burke found guilty, and received life sentences; Kunze, imprisonment three years; Beggs found not guilty.
David J. Brewer appointed a Supreme Court Justice, Dec. 4.
Death of Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, Dec. 6.
1890 Appointment of Special World's Fair Committee, Jan. 18.
La Grippe or Influenza prevalent throughout the Northern and Western States, Jan. and Feb.
Nellie Bay wins, at New York, the great race Around the World, on Jan. 25, in 72 days and 6 hours.
1860 House of George Burdett, his wife and daughter losing their lives, Feb. 3.
Death of Gen. Crook, at Chicago, March 19.
Act approved providing for the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, April 22.
Death of Gen. Fremont, at New York City, July 13.
First execution by electricity, at Auburn, N. Y., Wm. Kemmerer, Aug. 3.
First legislature of Oklahoma meets, Aug. 30.
Act forbidding the use of the mails for lottery purposes, approved Sept. 19.
The McKinley tariff bill takes effect, Oct. 6.
General election; next House of Representatives Democratic, Nov. 4.
The 51st Congress convenes, Dec. 1.
Sinking Bull and seven other Indians killed near Standing Rock Agency, Dec. 15.
Battle of Wounded Knee, between the 7th Cavalry and hostile Indians, Dec. 28.
1891 Death of George Bancroft, historian, at Washington, Jan. 17.
Death of Wm. Windom at a banquet in New York, Jan. 29.

CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY.

A. D.

International Monetary Congress met at Washington, Jan. 7.
Application before the U. S. Supreme Court for a prohibition to the U. S. District Court on its decision in the Behring Sea difficulty by Canadian representatives, Jan. 12.
General Miles holds conference with the Sioux at Pine Ridge Agency, Jan. 12.
Sioux Indian war ended by submission of the hostiles, Jan. 15.
Reciprocity treaty with Brazil announced, Feb. 3.
Ba on Hirsch authorizes trustees of his fund to pay \$2,500,000 for the relief of Hebrew immigrants in the U. S., Feb. 7.
Ex-President Cleveland's letter upon two free coinage of silver appeals, Feb. 12.
Death of Admiral David D. Porter, at Washington, Feb. 13.
Death of Sen. Wm. T. Sherman, at Washington, Feb. 14.
Charles Foster, of Ohio, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Feb. 21.
Copyright bill passed Congress, March 3.
Act creating Circuit Court of Appeals, passed March 3.
French Spoilation Bill passed, March 3.
The Copyright bill becomes a law, March 4.
The Enrollment of Indians in the U. S. army authorized, March 4.
Proposed arbitration of Behring Sea dispute, March 11.
U. S. Steamship Galena wrecked near Gay Head Lighthouse, March 14.
Lynching of 11 Italians at New Orleans, March 14.
Niagara Canal Party fails, March 14.
Death of the ex-Secretary of State, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, March 21.
American Society of Authors formed for the protection of writers, March 30.
Recall of the Italian Minister, Baron Fava, March 31.
Retirement of Edwin Booth permanently from the stage, April 4.
25th anniversary of the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic, April 6.
Death of P. T. Barnum, April 7.
Patent Centennial held at Washington, April 8.
Ground broken for the Grant Monument, New York City, April 27.
Ghilese Government refuses to receive the American Minister, H. W. Blair, April 28.
Tin-plate manufacturers of the U. S. organize, April 29.
Auction for an eight-hour day, May 1.
Insurgent Chilean Steamer Itata escapes from San Diego with U. S. Marshal on board, May 6.
U. S. naval vessel in pursuit, May 7.
President Harrison returns from his Pacific Coast trip, May 13.
Fort Berthold Reservation, N. D., opened for settlement, May 20.
"The People's Party" formed at Cincinnati, May 20.
Statue of Abraham Lincoln unveiled at Lincoln Park, Chicago, May 23.
Bronze statue of General Grant, at Galena, Ill., unveiled, June 3.
Monument unveiled at Jackson, Miss., in memory of the Confederate dead, June 3.
The Czar of Russia presents Stanford University with a complete collection of Russian and Siberian minerals, June 12.
Surrender of the Chilean ship, Itata, at Iquique, to the U. S. June 4.
First shipment of block tin from California mines, June 15.
Statue of Henry Ward Beecher unveiled at Brooklyn, June 24.
International Fetal Congress held at Vienna decides to hold next Congress at Washington, June 25.
Commercial treaty with Spain signed, June 26.
Transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department, June 30.
\$500,000 accepted from the Itata for violation of the U. S. Navigation laws, July 8.
Libel filed against the arms and ammunition on the Itata, at San Diego, July 12.
Trouble between miners and militia at Brasoville, Tenn., July 20.
Statue of Stonewall Jackson unveiled at Lexington, Va., July 21.
Smokeless powder used for the first time by the U. S. Government, July 25.
The "Majestic" breaks the ocean record, time being 5d. 18h. 5m., Aug. 5.
American Society of Microscopists met at Washington, Aug. 11.
Cherokee war in Indian Territory closed to Whites, Aug. 13.
Rala-making experiment at Midland, Texas, Aug. 19.
The "Taub-tio" breaks the trans-Atlantic record of the "Majestic," time 5d. 16h. 31m., Aug. 19.
Removal of Black Hawk War survivors at Lena, Ill., Aug. 28.
Funeral of James Russell Lowell at Mt. Auburn, Mass., Sept. 14.
Indian lands of Oklahoma opened, Sept. 22.
Dedication of Pope Leo XIII. statue, presented to the Catholic University at Washington, Sept. 28.
Leland Stanford, Jr., Unveils at Palo Alto, Cal., opened, Oct. 1.
Equestrian statue of General Grant at Lincoln Park, Chicago, unveiled, Oct. 7.
Commercial treaty with Germany concluded, Oct. 11.
Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians sell one million acres of land to the Government at 55 cents an acre Oct. 16.

A. D.

The Grady Monument unveiled at Atlanta, Oct. 25.
125th anniversary of Methodism celebrated at New York, Oct. 25.
U. S. Government demands reparation from Chili for assault on the crew of the Baltimore, Oct. 26.
Argument in the Sayward case, to test U. S. jurisdiction over Behring Sea, begun in the U. S. Supreme Court, Nov. 9.
Death of William J. Florence, actor, age 49 years, Nov. 10.
Landslide near Tacoma, Wash., kills 12 persons, Nov. 23.
Congress met; Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, chosen Speaker, Dec. 7.
1892 Stevens County, Kan., war again breaks out, Jan. 5.
Inter-State Commerce Commission appointed by the President, Jan. 5.
Mrs. Mary Moffat Smith, of N. Y. City, leaves by will five million dollars to charities and schools, Jan. 5.
Satisfactory test of the big runs of the U. S. double-turreted monitor, Mianomoh, Jan. 6.
Terrible mine explosion at McAlester, Ind. Tex., nearly 100 lives lost, Jan. 7.
Secretary Baileu in this foreign countries of retaliatory measures, as required by the Tariff Law, Jan. 8.
The eminent American sculptor, Randolph Rogers, died at Rome, Italy, Jan. 15.
Walter A. Wood, inventor and manufacturer, died at Mason, N. H., aged 70, Jan. 15.
Death of John Couch Adams, astronomer, aged 73, Jan. 21.
Death of J. P. Bradley, U. S. Supreme Court Justice, Jan. 22.
Special message to Congress from the President, recommending financial aid to the World's Columbian Exhibition, Feb. 24.
Death of Noah Porter, ex-president of Yale University, March 4.
The President submits correspondence with England to Congress, regarding Behring Sea controversy, March 9.
Russian Relief Society banquet at Liban, Russia, on receipt of the "Indiana's" cargo of grain, March 20.
Ex-Congressman W. R. Morrison selected as President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, vice Judge Coolidge, resigned, March 21.
Indictment by Grand Jury at Chicago of 7 aldermen for bribery, March 21.
Klaff's Spectacle of Columbus at New York opened, March 21.
Free Silver coinage debate in Congress, March 22-24.
French Extradition Treaty signed, March 23.
The Silver bill shelved, March 28.
The Free wool bill passed, April 7.
Indemnity of \$25,000 granted Italy, April 14.
Diplomatic intercourse with Italy renewed, April 14.
Sisseton Reservation, S. D., opened, April 15.
Revenue steamers ordered to Behring Sea, April 16.
Copyright agreement with Germany signed, April 16.
The President approves Behring Sea *modus vivendi*, April 18.
U. S. Commercial Treaty between Switzerland and Italy, signed April 19.
The President invites foreign nations to participate in an international Silver Conference, April 21.
Death of Wm. Whitman, poet, April 26.
Grand Theatre, Philadelphia, destroyed by fire, many lives lost, April 27.
The President lays Grant monument cornerstone, New York City, April 27.
Chinese Exclusion bill signed, May 5.
Terrible floods in the Mississippi Valley, May 8-15.
Woman appoints women to National Republican Convention, May 7.
The Alliance party proposes a new currency, May 8.
The Pope approves Archbishop Ireland's Educational Policy, May 10.
Bridge over the Mississippi opened at Memphis, May 12.
Association of American authors formed, May 17.
Great flood at Sioux City, Ia., May 18.
Reciprocity with Guatemala goes into effect, May 30.
James G. Blaine resigns as Secretary of State, June 4.
Republican National Convention held, June 7.
Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid nominated, June 10.
Oppressive heat throughout the country, June 13.
Serious storms in the West, June 14.
Democratic National Convention held, June 21.
Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson nominated, June 23.
Peary Arctic relief expedition sails, June 27.
John W. Foster, Secretary of State, June 29.
Homestead, Pa., Steel Works closed, June 30.
Prohibitionists nominate John Bidwell for President, July 1.
People's Party nominate James B. Weaver for President, July 4.
Slaughter of Pinkerton men at Homestead, July 6.

A. D.

National Christian Endeavor Society Convention at New York, July 7.
Pennsylvania troops take possession of Homestead, Pa., July 10.
Death of Cyrus W. Field, capitalist, July 11.
Bill to close the World's Fair on Sunday passes both Houses, July 14.
Death of Rose Terry Cooke, author and writer, July 17.
Philastering in the Lower House over World's Fair appropriation, July 29.
Great storms in Minnesota, July 30.
The President proclaims Oct. 12 a National holiday, July 21.
Death of Aaron L. Chapin, president of Beloit College, July 22.
H. C. Frick, chairman Carnegie Steel Co., shot by Berkman, July 23.
George Shiras confirmed by the Senate as Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, July 25.
Inman Steamer City of Paris breaks the Ocean Record, 5d., 15h., 5m., July 27.
Walson, of Georgia, changes drunkenness among members of the Lower House, July 29.
Central Labor Union rejects anarchistic resolutions, July 30.
Defeat of the original World's Fair bill, Aug. 4.
Congress appropriates \$2,500,000 to the World's Fair, Aug. 5.
\$20,000,000 in gold transported by railroad from San Francisco to New York, Aug. 5.
Chinese sailors forbidden employment on American ships, Aug. 5.
International Monetary representatives appointed by the President, Aug. 7.
Knights Templar Conclave opened at Denver, Aug. 9.
Trouble among East Tennessee miners, Aug. 13.
Railroad strike of switchmen at Buffalo, great destruction of property, Aug. 14.
Nancy Hanks lowers the trotting record to 2:07 1/2.
The President proclaims retaliation against Canada on canals, Aug. 20.
Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2:04 1/2, Aug. 31.
Death of George William Curtis, author and journalist, Aug. 31.
Cholera brought to New York City by Hamburg Steamer Monrovia, Aug. 31.
Nelson beats the stallion record, 2:13 3/4, Aug. 31.
Retailing Canada Canal Tolls go into operation, Sept. 1.
Death of J. G. Whittier, poet, Sept. 7.
Death of Patrick S. Gilmore, musician, Sept. 24.
Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2:04, Sept. 28.

A. D.

47-

9470

	FOR

	FOR	
1	1	1
2	1	1
3	1	1
4	1	1
5	1	1
6	1	1
7	1	1
8	1	1
9	1	1
10	1	1
11	1	1
12	1	1
13	1	1
14	1	1
15	1	1
16	1	1
17	1	1
18	1	1
19	1	1
20	1	1
21	1	1
22	1	1
23	1	1
24	1	1
25	1	1
26	1	1
27	1	1
28	1	1
29	1	1
30	1	1
31	1	1
32	1	1
33	1	1
34	1	1
35	1	1
36	1	1
37	1	1
38	1	1
39	1	1
40	1	1
41	1	1
42	1	1
43	1	1
44	1	1
45	1	1
46	1	1
47	1	1
48	1	1
49	1	1
50	1	1
51	1	1
52	1	1
53	1	1
54	1	1
55	1	1
56	1	1
57	1	1
58	1	1
59	1	1
60	1	1
61	1	1
62	1	1
63	1	1
64	1	1
65	1	1
66	1	1
67	1	1
68	1	1
69	1	1
70	1	1
71	1	1
72	1	1
73	1	1
74	1	1
75	1	1
76	1	1
77	1	1
78	1	1
79	1	1
80	1	1
81	1	1
82	1	1
83	1	1
84	1	1
85	1	1
86	1	1
87	1	1
88	1	1
89	1	1
90	1	1
91	1	1
92	1	1
93	1	1
94	1	1
95	1	1
96	1	1
97	1	1
98	1	1
99	1	1
100	1	1

ALAMAMA

[illegible]

ALABAMA.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.			
Mount Vernon, Mobile	SW	200		Pearce's Mill, Marion	NE	60		Repton, Conecuh	SW	73		Sidney Mills, Baldwin	NW	150		Tallah, Fayette	NW	50		Weaver's Station, Calhoun	NE	200
Mount Willing, Lowndes	SW	231		Pearl River, Barbour	NE	60		Reserve, Choctaw	SW	73		Silas, Marshall	SW	192		Webster, Landon	NE	60		Webster, Landon	NE	60
Mountain, Baldwin	SW	231		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Reynolds, Bullock	SW	10		Silver Run, Talladega	SW	10		Wadsworth, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mozley, Talladega	SW	231		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa	NE	60		Roadside, Landerdale	NW	10		Shanklinville, Monroe	SW	10		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250		Wedge, Baldwin	SW	250
Mud, Dallas	NE	100		Pearl, Tuscaloosa																		

ALASKA.

[illegible]

ARKANSAS

[illegible]

ARKANSAS.

[illegible]

ARKANSAS.—CALIFORNIA

[illegible]

CALIFORNIA.

[illegible]

CALIFORNIA.

[illegible]

CALIFORNIA.—COLORADO

[illegible]

650

[illegible]

FLORIDA.

[illegible]

FLORIDA.—GEORGIA

[illegible]

GEORGIA.

[illegible]

GEORGIA

[illegible]

GEORGIA.—IDAHO.—ILLINOIS

[illegible]

657

ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.—INDIANA.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

TOWNSHIP	COUNTY	INDEX	POP.	TOWNSHIP	COUNTY	INDEX	POP.	TOWNSHIP	COUNTY	INDEX	POP.	TOWNSHIP	COUNTY	INDEX	POP.	TOWNSHIP	COUNTY	INDEX	POP.				
Chester, Wayne	SE	251		Cypress, Knox	SW	61		Elrod, Ripley	SE	100		Gadasha, Boone	SE	20		Hennrich, Jennings	SE	380		Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren	SE	38	
Chesterfield, Marion	SE	150		Dale, Spencer	SW	61		Elwood, Madison	SE	2,284		Gale, Hancock	SE	23		Harrisburg, Washington	SE	130		Indianapolis, Marion	SE	105,414	
Chestnut, Porter	SE	231		Daleville, Delaware	SE	250		Emmett, Tippecanoe	SW	23		Gales, Fulton	SE	23		Hargan, Jefferson	SE	100		Indian Springs, Martin	SE	35	
Chestnut, Dearborn	SE	231		Dana, Vermillion	SE	250		Engel, Knox	SW	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Ingalls, St. Joseph	SE	35		Jackson, Dearborn	SE	35	
Chestnut Crossing, Clinton	SE	231		Danville, Hendricks	SE	250		Engel, Lawrence	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chestnut, Washington	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chestnut Ridge, Jackson	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chestnut, Morgan	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chicago, St. Louis	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35	
Chick, Boone	SE	231		Darlington, Montgomery	SE	250		Engel, Madison	SE	75		Galt, Adams	SE	23		Jacksonville, Marion	SE	35		Jacksonville, Marion	SE		

INDIANA.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.		
Zanesville, (see Leipsic),	W.	1	100	Monroe, Adams,	NE	200	Non Potomac Junction,	SW	150	Paris Crossing, Jennings,	SE	150	Ray, Steuben,	NE	150	Ray's Crossing, Shelby,	C	50	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens Branch, Clay,	W.	2	100	Monroe City, Adams,	SW	230	Sullivan,	SW	200	Parker, Greene,	SW	400	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Red Bridge, Wayne,	SE	10	Red Cloud, Knox,	SW	10
Landersburg, Morgan,	C	25	100	Monroeville, Allen,	NE	639	New Point, Decatur,	SE	600	Parker, Randolph,	SE	500	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Lanesville, Harrison,	SW	277	100	Monrovia, Morgan,	SW	3	Newport, Vermillion,	SE	550	Parker's Settlement, Polk,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225
Laurens, Jackson,	SW	280	100	Montezuma, DeKalb,	SE	150	New Providence, Clark,	SE	550	Parkville, Park,	SW	10	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,	SE	225	Reidsville, Montgomery,		

INDIANA.—INDIAN TERRITORY.

[illegible]

INDIAN TERRITORY.—IOWA.

[illegible]

IOW

[illegible]

[illegible]

KANSA

[illegible]

KANSAS.—KENTUCKY.

[illegible]

KENTUCKY

[illegible]

KENTUCKY.

[illegible]

KENTUCKY

TOWNSHIP	COUNTY	INDEX	POP.	TOWNSHIP	COUNTY	INDEX	POP.	TOWNSHIP	COUNTY	INDEX	POP.	TOWNSHIP	COUNTY	INDEX	POP.	TOWNSHIP	COUNTY	INDEX	POP.
Lordville, Fayette	C	10		McElbourne, Campbell	SW	25		Old Hickman	see Hickman			Pierlin, Martin	E	X		Rankin, Wayne	E	75	
Loretto, Marion	C	172		Melrose, Harding	SW	25		Old Southland, Lexington	W	10		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rankins, Clark	SW	75	
Lost Creek, Breckinridge	W	150		Memphis, Union	SW	264		Oldtown, Greengrass	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lost Run, Breckinridge	W	150		Memphis, Union	SW	264		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lot, Whitley	SW	150		Memphis, Union	SW	264		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
LOUISVILLE, Jeff	N	61,123		Merida, (see Clark Creek)				Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Louisville Southern Park	SW	150		Meridith, Clark	C	25		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovelandville, Ballard	SW	169		Messers, Knox	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	
Lovell, Knox	SE	169		Middleburg, Jackson	SE	26		Oldville, Lawrence	NE	63		Pilot Knob, Shupps	SW	33		Rapid, Simpson	SW	10	

KENTUCKY.--LOUISIANA

[illegible]

LOUISIANA

[illegible]

LOUISIANA.—MAINE

[illegible]

MAINE

[illegible]

MAINE.—MARYLAND

[illegible]

MARYLAND.—MASSACHUSETTS.

[illegible]

Massachusetts

20	COUNTIES.	INDEX.
X		
250	Barnstable.....	SE
80	Berkshire.....	SE

MASSACHUSETTS.

[illegible]

MA SACHUSETTS.—MICHIGAN

[illegible]

MICHIGAN

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.—MINNESOTA

[illegible]

MINNESOTA

[illegible]

MINNESOTA.—MISSISSIPPI.

[illegible]

MISSISSIPPI

[illegible]

MISSISSIPPI.

[illegible]

MISSISSIPPI. - MISSOURI.

[illegible]

MISSOURI

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

[illegible]

MISSOURI.—MONTANA

[illegible]

MONTANA.—NEBRASKA.

[illegible]

NEBRASKA

[illegible]

NEBRASKA.--NEVADA.--NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[illegible]

New Hampshire.*

COUNTIES.	INDEX.	POP.
Beknap.....	G	20,321
Carroll.....	C	18,124
Cheshire.....	SW	29,579
Coo's.....	N	23,211
Grafton.....	C	87,217
Hillsborough.....	S	93,247
Merrimack.....	S	49,485
Rockingham.....	SE	19,650
Strafford.....	SE	83,442
Sullivan.....	SW	17,304
Total.....		\$76,530

*In many of the towns of the State the population given embraces the township.

[illegible]

COUNTY	INDEX	DOB	COMM	CON
--------	-------	-----	------	-----

695

NEW JERSEY.

[illegible]

NEW JERSEY. - NEW MEXICO

[illegible]

NEW MEXICO.--NEW YORK

[illegible]

NEW YORK

TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.
Chardon, Orleans.....	W	200		Cornell Landing, Queens, SE		8,350		Derby, Erie.....	W			Edinboro Park, Onondaga, C			
Chardon, Lawrence.....	W	330		Cornwall, Orange.....	SE	1,000		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clarkburg, Erie.....	W	20		Cornwall, Orange.....	SE	1,000		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clark's Corner, (see Gannavort)				Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clarksville, Albany.....	SW	319		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clarksville, (see Adirondack)				Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clay, Orleans.....	SE	170		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clay, Orleans.....	SE	170		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clayton, Orleans.....	SE	1,743		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clayton, Orleans.....	SE	1,743		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clayton Center, Jefferson.....	W	80		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clearville, Onondaga.....	W	100		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clear Pond, Franklin.....	NE	40		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clearville, Onondaga.....	W	100		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clearville, Onondaga.....	W	100		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clearville, Onondaga.....	W	100		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clearville, Onondaga.....	W	100		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clearville, Onondaga.....	W	100		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clearville, Onondaga.....	W	100		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clearville, Onondaga.....	W	100		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clearville, Onondaga.....	W	100		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clearville, Onondaga.....	W	100		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clearville, Onondaga.....	W	100		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clearville, Onondaga.....	W	100		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clearville, Onondaga.....	W	100		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clearville, Onondaga.....	W	100		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clearville, Onondaga.....	W	100		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clearville, Onondaga.....	W	100		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clearville, Onondaga.....	W	100		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clearville, Onondaga.....	W	100		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	
Clearville, Onondaga.....	W	100		Cornwall-on-the-Hudson	Orange.....	700		De Ruyter, Madison.....	W	660		Elmira, Orleans.....	SE	150	

1

67

NEW YORK

[illegible]

NEW YORK.—NORTH CAROLINA

[illegible]

NORTH CAROLINA

[illegible]

NORTH CAROLINA

[illegible]

NORTH CAROLINA.—NORTH DAKOTA.—OHIO

[illegible]

OHIO.

[illegible]

OH

[illegible]

OHII

TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.
Harpers Station, Ross	S	291		Hopewell, Madhugum	C	200		Junior Landing, (see Frank- lin Furnace)				Lebanon, Warren	SW	3,050		Leeds Station, (see Calla)			
Harpert, Wyandot	SW	225		Hopkinsville, Warren	SW	20		Lebanon, Jones, M'gilly	SW	200		Lebanon, Adams	SW	23		Leland, Adams	SW	23	
Harrison Station, Montgomery	W	120		Hopkinton, Warren	SW	70		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrison, Noble	SE	20		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harris, Gallia	SE	20		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harris, Muskingum	C	20		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harris, Franklin	SW	20		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonburg, Montgomery	W	354		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrison, Fulton	NW	197		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrison Mills, Scioto	SW	1,070		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harris Station, (see Beech)		20		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Adams	NW	100		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Montgomery	W	500		Horseshoe, Noble	SE	20		Lebanon, Putnam	SW	144		Lebanon, Warren	SW	100		Lebanon, Washington	SW	40	
Harrisonville, Harrison	SE	232		Horseshoe, Noble															

OHIO.

[illegible]

OHIO

[illegible]

713

OREGON.—PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA

1. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 2. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 3. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 4. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 5. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 6. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 7. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 8. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 9. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 10. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 11. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 12. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 13. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 14. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 15. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 16. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 17. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 18. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 19. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 20. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 21. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 22. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 23. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 24. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 25. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 26. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 27. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 28. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 29. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 30. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 31. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 32. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 33. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 34. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 35. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 36. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 37. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 38. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 39. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 40. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 41. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 42. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 43. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 44. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 45. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 46. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 47. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 48. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 49. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 50. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 51. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 52. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 53. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 54. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 55. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 56. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 57. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 58. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 59. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 60. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 61. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 62. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 63. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 64. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 65. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 66. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 67. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 68. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 69. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 70. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 71. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 72. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 73. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 74. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 75. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 76. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 77. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 78. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 79. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 80. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 81. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 82. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 83. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 84. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 85. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 86. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 87. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 88. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 89. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 90. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 91. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 92. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 93. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 94. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 95. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 96. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 97. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 98. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 99. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**
 100. **ADAMS COUNTY, INDEX.**

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.—RHODE ISLAND.—SOUTH CAROLINA.

[illegible]

RHODE ISLAND

COUNTIES.	INDEX.	PO
Bristol.....	R	11,4
Kent.....	C	26,7
Newport.....	SE	28,5
Providence.....	N	255,1
Washington.....	S	23,6
Total.....		845,5

*In many of the towns of the state the population given embraces the Jewry.

TOWNS.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.
--------	---------	--------	------

[illegible]

South Carolina

[illegible]

TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.				
				Board Landing, Horry....	NE	III	● Clover, York.....
				Bulling Springs, Sp't'n'b'n	NW	X	Clyde, Burlington.....
							NE
							24

[illegible]

SOUTH CAROLINA

[illegible]

SOUTH DAKOTA										
COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.

[illegible]

727

TENNESSEE.

[illegible]

TENNESSEE.—TEXA

[illegible]

TEXAS.

730

TEXAS

[illegible]

TEXA

TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.
Anchor, Williamson.	C	300	McNell, Travis.	C	300	Atkinson's Creek, (see Halletts-		Nhita, Taylor.	NW	30	Pettaway, Robertson.	C	50	Ravenna, (see Daval).					
Anderson, Collins.	C	300	McNell, Travis.	C	300	ville).		Atkinson, Uvalde.	SE	30	Reichley, Houston.	E	10	Reuben, Fannin.	N	237			
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Whitely, Wheeler.	SW	400	Nixon.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Rawlins, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE	30	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10	Reid, Dallas.	SE	10		
Archer, Fayette.	SW	20	Mable, Lipscomb.	SW	20	Moffat, Bell.	E	100	Nunn, Wilbarger.	SE</									

TEXAS.—UTAH.

[illegible]

VERMONT

100

VERMONT, VIRGINIA.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	COUNTIES.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.
West Brookfield, Orange	E	359	359	Rappahannock	N	8,678	25	Ryan's Hill, Charles City	E	359	26	Brace, Rockingham	SE	359	27	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Burke, Calverton	N	359	359	Richmond	N	1,146	28	Bluewell, Henrico	E	359	28	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	28	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Castleton, Rutland	N	359	359	Rockbridge	SW	20,011	29	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	29	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	29	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Charlotte, Orange	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	30	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	30	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	30	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Concord, Calverton	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	31	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	31	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	31	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Cornhill, Orange	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	32	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	32	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	32	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Cornwall, Addison	W	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	33	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	33	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	33	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Danville, Calverton	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	34	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	34	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	34	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Derby, Orleans	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	35	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	35	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	35	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Dover, Windham	SE	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	36	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	36	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	36	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Dunhamston, Windham	SE	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	37	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	37	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	37	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Fairlee, Orange	E	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	38	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	38	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	38	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Westfield, Windham	SE	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	39	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	39	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	39	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Westford, Windham	SE	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	40	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	40	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	40	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Georgia, Franklin	NW	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	41	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	41	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	41	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Glover, Orleans	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	42	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	42	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	42	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Halifax, Windham	SE	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	43	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	43	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	43	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Hartford, Windham	SE	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	44	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	44	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	44	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Haven, Rutland	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	45	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	45	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	45	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Holland, Orleans	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	46	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	46	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	46	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Lincoln, Addison	W	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	47	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	47	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	47	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Marlborough, Windham	SE	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	48	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	48	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	48	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Milton, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	49	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	49	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	49	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Westminster, Windham	SE	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	50	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	50	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	50	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Westminster, Windham	SE	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	51	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	51	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	51	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Westmoreland, Windham	SE	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	52	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	52	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	52	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Westmore, Orleans	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	53	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	53	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	53	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Newbury, Orange	E	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	54	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	54	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	54	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Norwich, Windham	SE	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	55	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	55	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	55	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Weston, Windham	SE	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	56	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	56	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	56	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Pawlet, Rutland	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	57	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	57	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	57	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Randolph, Orange	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	58	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	58	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	58	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Rupert, Bennington	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	59	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	59	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	59	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Rutland, Rutland	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	60	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	60	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	60	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Salisbury, Windham	SE	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	61	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	61	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	61	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Spaulding, Windham	SE	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	62	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	62	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	62	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Topham, Orleans	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	63	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	63	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	63	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Townsend, Windham	SE	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	64	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	64	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	64	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Waterford, Windham	SE	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	65	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	65	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	65	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Waterford, Calverton	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	66	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	66	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	66	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Windham, Windham	SE	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	67	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	67	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	67	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
West Woodstock, Windham	SE	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	68	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	68	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	68	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Weybridge, Addison	W	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	69	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	69	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	69	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Whitcomb, Calverton	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	70	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	70	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	70	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
White River Junction, Windham	SE	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	71	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	71	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	71	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Whiting, Addison	W	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	72	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	72	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	72	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Whitcomb, Calverton	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	73	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	73	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	73	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williamstown, Orange	E	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	74	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	74	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	74	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williamstown, Windham	SE	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	75	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	75	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	75	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	76	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	76	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	76	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	77	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	77	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	77	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	78	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	78	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	78	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	79	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	79	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	79	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	80	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	80	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	80	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	81	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	81	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	81	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	82	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	82	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	82	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	83	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	83	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	83	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	84	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	84	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	84	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	85	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	85	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	85	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	86	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	86	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	86	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	87	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	87	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	87	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	88	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	88	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	88	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	89	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	89	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	89	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	90	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	90	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	90	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	91	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	91	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	91	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	92	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	92	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	92	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	93	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	93	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	93	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	94	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	94	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	94	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	95	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	95	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	95	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	96	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	96	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	96	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	97	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	97	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	97	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	98	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	98	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	98	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	99	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	99	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	99	Cedar Point, Page	N	56
Williston, Chittenden	N	359	359	Rockingham	N	31,299	100	Black, Dickenson	SW	359	100	Brice, Rockingham	SE	359	100	Cedar Point, Page	N	56

VIRGINIA.

[illegible]

VIRGINIA

[illegible]

VIRGIN

[illegible]

TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	COUNTIES.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.
-------	---------	--------	------	-----------	--------	------	-------	---------	--------	------	-------	---------	--------	------	-------	---------	--------	------

100

WASHINGTON.—WEST VIRGINIA.

[illegible]

WEST VIRGINIA.—WISCONSIN.

[illegible]

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.—WYOMING

[illegible]

